
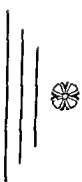




Report of the  
Thirty third session of the



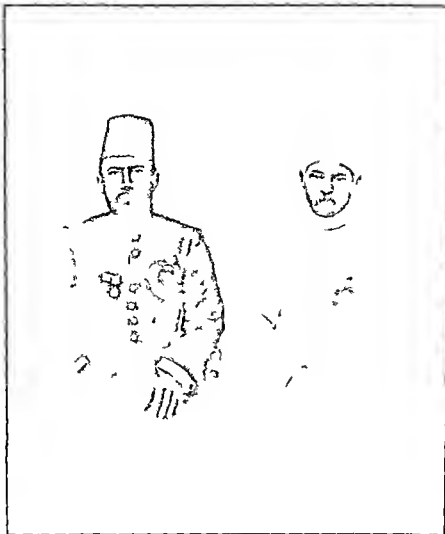
# INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS



held at Delhi on the  
26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st  
December, 1918.



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1919.



THE HONBLE PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA  
President 33rd Session Indian National Congress 1918

HAZIQ UL-MULK HAKIM AJMAI KHAN  
Chairman Reception Committee 33rd Indian National Congress 1918

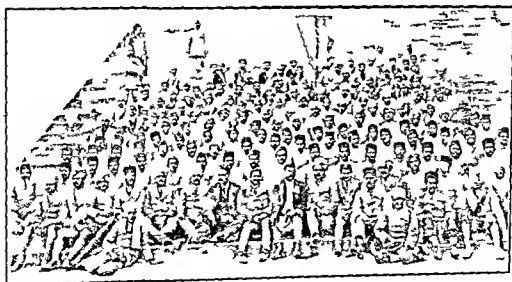


A GROUP OF WORKERS

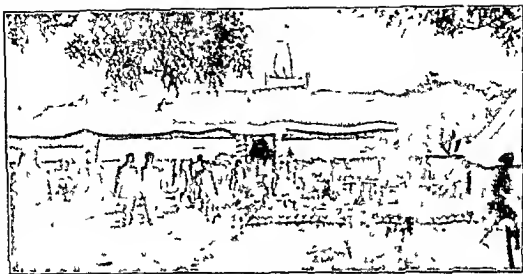
THE PRESIDENT, THE CHAIRMAN AND GENERAL SECRETARIES OF  
THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE



M. Shyamsundar, M. S. N. Bhat, R. M. R. Ajma Khan, Pt. M. M. Mangayya, R. S. Pyare Lal, M. Abdul Rahman, M. G. Ram



A GROUP OF VOLUNTEERS WITH SOME OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIES



THE PANAL—SHOWING THE MAIN ENTRANCE.



THE PANAL—A BIRD'S EYE VIEW

## FOREWORD

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A word of apology is necessary for the late appearance of the report. It was due to several factors over which the Reception Committee had no control, the chief one being the non-receipt of corrected copies of speeches from the speakers themselves in time. The severe outbreak of Malarial fever in Delhi in September last also delayed the work of printing for a long time.

Every attempt has been made to make the report as complete and accurate as possible. The Urdu and Hindi speeches were reported by Lal Ram Dayal Vidyarthi of Meerut as a labour of love and the translations have been made as faithfully as possible. No Urdu shorthand reporter being available the speeches may not have been reported quite verbatim but it is hoped that their purport has been as fully and faithfully represented as the circumstances would permit.

In publishing the list of delegates I have omitted the date and place of election, the name of the electorate and certain unnecessary informations which merely burdened the list without serving any useful purpose. The list of electorates however will be found as a separate appendix. It is possible that there may be some mistakes in connection with the names and addresses but they are mostly due to illegible and incomplete forms. It is hoped that the delegates would be able to correct any such mistakes.

The thanks of the Reception Committee are due to Lal Ram Dayal Vidyarthi for kindly helping it out of the difficulty in the nick of time and in helping to make the report more complete and readable.

In conclusion I must acknowledge with grateful thanks the assistance I have received from various workers in the national cause and particularly from Mr. Munohar Lal B.A., LL.B., (akil) Joint Secretary, but for whose assistance it would have been impossible to bring out the report in so complete a form.

4th December, }  
1919 . . . }

S. N. BOST  
General Secretary

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BROTHER DELEGATES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is the first time in the history of the Congress that Delhi to-day enjoys the privilege of welcoming this representative national assembly and entertaining the worthy sons of the country whose constant and untiring efforts have always been directed towards the good of their motherland. The name of Delhi is associated with the glorious civilisations of the two great communities of India and in our own time the British Government also has at last restored to it for a third time its lost honour and dignity. It is a matter of deep and sincere regret that a centre like this should have been deprived of the honour of offering a welcome to the national assembly so far but our regret is compensated by the contemplation that the Congress meets here to-day under conditions which shall ever remain memorable in the history of our country. At a time when the eager and far-seeing eyes of the sons of India are scanning the western horizon in search of the crescent of their hopes and aspirations, the Delhi session of the Indian National Congress possesses an importance which can make amends to a considerable extent for our disappointments in the past.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a matter of no mean pride to me that I have been called upon to discharge the pleasant duty of welcoming you on behalf of the citizens of Delhi. But in doing so I have to regretfully admit that in spite of their great desire the citizens of Delhi have not succeeded in making arrangements for your stay and comfort in a manner befitting the high position of distinguished guests like yourselves. However, I feel fully confident that considering the local difficulties we had to contend with you will forgive our shortcomings in a brotherly spirit.

Before I proceed further, Ladies and Gentlemen, and submit my humble views on important political problems which are engaging the attention of the best minds of our country, I feel it my honest duty to express our thanks to our Deputy Commissioner, Col Leadon, for the ready and ungrudging help which he always gave us whenever we took our troubles to him. Likewise it is my duty to offer our thanks to Lieut Listerdale to whose kindness we owe the beautiful and central plot of land on which we are assembled to day.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the history of India teaches us that one of the greatest sources of the weakness of our country has been its great diversity of race and language, of religion and tradition. This was the cause of the disruption of the political order of the country before the advent of the Mussulmans and this, to my mind, is in the main responsible for the gradual decline and extinction of Muslim power in this country. It should have been our duty, when Time wrested the control of our destinies from our hands and entrusted it to the care of a distinguished European people, to study the causes of our weakness in the light supplied by the West, to realize our responsibilities to generations yet unborn and to shape our lives and actions in a manner which would make them really useful to our country and its future citizens. But for full one century we observed a lethal carelessness and neglected our duty with the result that we were left so far behind the rapidly progressing nations of the world that we lost even the traces of their footsteps which could be relied upon to guide us in our efforts to overtake them. When this period of belated education enabled us to realize our unenviable position we spent our energies in fratricidal struggles and pursued this policy as a national ideal.

periodic commissions are likely to have on the lists of Reserved and Transferred subjects

If the Government is really desirous of restoring to Indians their right of governing themselves the following suggestions should be given effect to —

- 1 The distinction between the Ministers and Councillors should be abolished
- 2 Ministers should be appointed at the recommendation of the Legislative Council
- 3 The idea of Grand Committee should be given up and if it is considered indispensable, its members should be elected by the Legislative Council
- 4 There should be no restrictions on the putting of questions but Government may be empowered to refuse to answer any question for reasons mentioned in the Report
- 5 The Legislative Council should elect its own President

It is only after it has made these necessary modifications that the Government can rightly claim to have granted us Self government in the real sense of the word

With regard to the changes proposed in the Government of India, it will not be wrong to say that the illustrious framers of the Report have taken unnecessary trouble in dealing with them at such length. They would have saved much of their valuable time and conveyed their meaning better if they had just said that with the exception of the addition of another Indian to the Executive Council, the position of Indians so far as the Government of India was concerned would remain as it was for the proposed changes and reforms in the Central Government are more like phantom figures than real living beings. The Scheme recommends a second appointment of an Indian. But at the same time it proposes to "abolish such statutory restrictions as now exist in respect of the appointment of members of the Governor General's Council so as to give greater elasticity both in respect of the size of the Government and the distribution of work." Apart from the objection that it does not represent our demand, I am afraid that in the redistribution of the work of the Council the idea underlying the division of Reserved and Transferred subjects of the Legislative Councils may find its way into the Executive Council of the Governor General and adversely affect the position of the Indian members so far as the importance of the departments to be entrusted to them is concerned, with the result that the proposed two Indian members combined may not prove equal to even the present one member.

Again the Scheme is silent on the extent to which the Executive Council will be increased. It is therefore difficult to say to what extent the proportion of one out of eight, as existing at present, will be raised. We can call it an increase only when the Council retains its present size.

For the Legislative Assembly the Congress League Scheme demanded 150 members. The distinguished framers of the Report place the number at 100. It is difficult to discover the special advantage that is sought from this reduction. But the question of number is after all of

the attainment of self government in spite of it. That one thing, Ladies and Gentlemen, is the unity between the two great communities of India—Hindus and Mussulmans. It is a very great question and I should be excused if I fail to do justice to it owing to my anxiety not to keep you away from the learned address of our distinguished President. Attempts were made in the Report to disregard the Hindu-Muslim agreement about separate Muslim representation and communal electorates, which is the very soul of the unity between the two communities. The Special Sessions of the Congress and the Muslim League have furnished an effective reply to such attempts and I need not deal with the subject here. There is one thing, however, to which I would like to draw your particular attention. The manner, in which India is moving on the path of unity for some time past, is not very pleasing to the supporters of Hindu-Muslim unity and I consider that it is high time that responsible Hindu and Muslim leaders realize their responsibilities in the matter. As yet they have not made serious effort to guide aught their respective communities to the great and sacred goal that we have in view. If on the one side some supporters of the unity actively endeavour to bring the two communities to one centre, there is on the other side a group of, no doubt, misguided and mischievous persons trying to divide them and perpetuate their differences. In attempting to create this division it is sometimes the aid of religion that is sought and sometimes that of politics. Those engaged in such attempts, whether openly or behind the screen, must clearly understand that this way does not lie the road to national amelioration and advancement. If any community wishes to secure a legitimate and reasonable right from the other, the only way to do that is through sincere friendship, mutual regard and deliberation. Any other way is disastrous. It should be the first duty of those who sincerely desire Hindu-Muslim co-operation to make serious and sustained efforts, to stop any recurrence of the painful incidents which sap the very foundations of unity between the two communities. If they want to win liberty and freedom for their country they must remain united.

I would here like to draw your attention to another important matter. As you are aware our agreement with the League did not cover all the questions. There are some points which are not contained in it. I refer to the demands of the All India Muslim Deputation which was to wait on Mr Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, but for reasons, which I need not mention, could not do so. Those demands were adopted by the All India Muslim League and it is advisable that we should arrive at an understanding with the League on these points also.

Before I close this subject I would like to address a few words to my co-religionists. It is difficult to make amends for the injury they have already done to their interests by keeping aloof from the Congress and if they abstain from taking part in the important movements that are fast developing in the country, in a perfectly constitutional manner, it will be well nigh impossible for them to maintain their position. For the last 33 years the Congress has been offering a common platform for the whole of India. It has appealed for co-operation to Mussulmans in the same manner as to Hindus, Parsis, Sikhs and Christians. If Mussulmans fail to respond to that appeal they have no right to say that the Congress is not for them. Now especially when the political organisation of the Mussulmans, the All India Muslim League, has, after safe guarding their special interests, joined hands with the Congress, there is no excuse left for the u and I feel sure that in the future they

I assure him that my co-religionists fully and cordially reciprocate the brotherly feeling expressed by him? In this mutual sympathy and good will lies the secret of true unity

In his letter to the Viceroy, dated Delhi, the 29th April, 1918, Mahatma Gandhi writes —

“Lastly I would like to request His Majesty's Ministers to give definite assurances about Mahomedan States. I am sure you know that every Mahomedan is deeply interested in them. As a Hindu I cannot be indifferent to their cause. Their sorrows must be our sorrows. In the most scrupulous regard for the rights of these States and for the Muslim sentiment as to the places of worship and in your just and amiable treatment of Indian claim to Home Rule lies the safety of the Empire.”

No better exposition of the case could be made

Muslims in India occupied a peculiarly difficult and delicate position during this War and it does not need my statement to show with what commendable restraint they conducted themselves. The Government was engaged in a war with their brothers in faith and most painful and provoking news about their Holy Places incessantly poured in. They were not deficient in courage to give expression to their feelings during the continuance of the War but they preferred to wait till after the great conflict was over.

Mahatma Gandhi has said that for the safety of the Empire it is necessary to regard most scrupulously the right of Muslim States and Muslim sentiment about their places of worship. I would like to add that it is necessary to do so for the ordered and peaceful progress of the world. Islam is not a fraternity which is confined to India alone. Its more than 500 million members are scattered all over the globe. As Muslims, they take the keenest brotherly interest in each other's welfare and desire to see their States in the world free and independent. They want to live honourably and let others live honourably. I need not point out the feeling of resentment and the sense of wrong that it will create throughout the Muslim world in general and among the Muslims of India in particular if, in the contemplated reconstruction of the world, the integrity and independence of Muslim States suffer at the hand of the Allies who to-day stand forth as champions of freedom and liberators of the human race. This general sense of wrong, it is needless for me to say, cannot promote that feeling of sympathy and willing co-operation which can never be done dispensible. Ladies and Gentlemen, it has been our painful duty to observe the disastrous results of ignoring this great fact. But for the entry of Turkey on the side of Germany this war would have ended long before now. Is it wise to repeat that mistake? No reconstruction of the world which is not based on an equal and impartial application of the principles of freedom and liberty to all nations of the world can be permanent. What is more, it can never be just and honest and will never bring true peace to this world of ours.

The safety and independence of the Holy places is another question which touches Muslims deeply. These places are sanctified by the pious memories of their great prophets and sacred injunctions of their Holy Book, and are in fact a very considerable phenomenon

their social, political and religious life. Their present condition is causing them great anxiety and profound pain. They want to see them in truly independent Muslim hands and I urge upon the Government the recognition of their most cherished and deep seated religious sentiment.

Closely associated with this is the question of Khalifat. It is a purely religious question whose decision rests entirely with Muslims. It is a part and parcel of the Muslim faith and no kind of outside interference with its settlement will be tolerated by the Muslims. If all the powers of the world combine to force a Khalifa on Muslims the humblest of them will not follow him. If any one can have a right to choose a new religion for Muslims he can also appoint a Khalifa for them. It is not for me to point out that when the meekest nationalities and the smallest countries are being given the fullest liberty in temporal matters it will be highly detrimental to the great principles of true statesmanship which are the very basis of every civilised and good government, if Muslims are made to feel that it is proposed to interfere with their religious question.

Before I sit down, Ladies and Gentlemen, I wish to draw your attention to a matter no less important than the questions I have already spoken about. I refer to our political prisoners and internees. Every Indian heart bleeds at the pains and sufferings which the brave and patriotic sons of the country are suffering in jails and internment camps for no other fault than their love for their country. Now that the Government has changed its policy towards India it is high time that they were one and all, without exception, released. The Press Act is another important matter which deserves our urgent attention. The country has protested against it times without number but so far the protests have gone unheard. Free Press is absolutely essential for a healthy national life and we should once more demand from the Government the repeal of this intolerable piece of legislation. As the War is over now the Defence of India Act too which was essentially a piece of War legislation should be repealed without any further demands on the part of the country.

Now that I am about to resume my seat I feel it my duty to offer my apologies to you for the shortcomings of the citizens of Delhi in making arrangements befitting the position and dignity of illustrious guests like you. You can understand that it is no easy task to arrange for the stay and comfort of a great gathering of distinguished men like this and if we have failed to do so, I feel confident that, looking to our difficulties you will forgive the members of the Reception Committee who have tried to discharge their duties with rare devotion. Ladies and Gentlemen, I once more welcome you to this ancient and historic city.

## FORMAL ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

Mrs Annie Besant, who received an ovation on rising to propose the election of the President, said —

MR CHAIRMAN AND BROTHER DELEGATES

It is my proud duty and privilege to put before you for your confirmation the name of the Honble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya as your President for this Congress. Your enormous assemblage here

to day shows the welcome that you are prepared to give him and I take it that this huge gathering is the answer of the Congress, is the answer of Delhi, to the insult offered to the Congress by the Government, in refusing to allow us to welcome our President, as we have welcomed him for three and thirty years, by taking him in procession through the principal streets of the city. No such refusal has ever been made before by any Government, and you are here to day to give him a tenfold welcome (Cheers), showing that your love, your honouring of India's choice, is all the warmer because he was refused the ordinary welcome in your streets (Cries of Shame, Shame)

Pandit Malaviya stands here to day, I venture to suggest, as the symbol of Indian unity among diversity of opinions. It would not be right, it would not be promising for the future of the country, if we all like parrots repeated certain catchwords instead of forming our own opinions and voicing those opinions to the world. Naturally Congressmen, like all other sensible men, have differences of opinion. Naturally some, by thought and temperament, would go faster than others are prepared to go. But in our Congress we represent not one school of thought, not one class of opinion, not one set of any necessary philosophy or of any temperament, or of any view of politics, we represent here the Nation (Hear, Hear), and not a particular set. We represent the people of India, and not any particular party that may be formed in political life, and therefore we have chosen on this occasion a man who in the current phrase is a Moderate, and who at our last Congress was one of the great uniting forces that had led all together into a common report of the modifications we demanded. Let me say that on this occasion our voice, so far as is possible, should go out as a harmonious voice, even though it strikes varied notes. You may have a harmonious chord, while various notes add to its richness, and on this occasion there is one thing I would ask you to remember, which was given out in the Anglo Indian organs in the press that you find especially in the "Pioneer". They tell us that during the War, India's voice was of vital importance to the Empire, but now on the eve of victory they are intoxicated with triumph, and practically we may do what we like (Cries of Shame, Shame). Such words are unbecoming a nation to whose help India came in the moment of peril, even though she be despised in the moment of victory. That is a sign that we are in front of an enemy, that we are in front of a bureaucracy, of a Civil Service of reactionaries in England, all united against us (Cries of Shame, Shame). Very well, let us answer them by union. They can only beat us, if we are divided. They cannot beat us, if we are united (Hear, Hear). And so I say, we take their warning. We are worse off than we were before, not better off as we ought to have been, and because of that we will the more forget our differences, because of that we will speak the more loudly for union, and our cavalry, who naturally ride in front, our artillery who follow a little more slowly, our infantry who cannot go as fast as the others carried on their horses, they will all join together into one mighty army of freedom, and welcome our chosen President as the leader of that united army (Hear, Hear and Applause)

The Hon'ble Mr Fazl ul Haq (Bengal), in seconding the proposition, said —

BROTHER DELEGATES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN — I have been asked to second this proposal, and I do so with the greatest possible pleasure. The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has already won an honoured

place in the hearts of the people by his devoted services in the cause of the motherland. He is not one of those who seem to think that the best way to crown one's lifelong services to the country is by deserting the national flag at the time of one of the greatest crises in the history of the nation. He believes in loyalty, and not in desertion, and therefore he has proved his fidelity to the national cause by being with us during our trying moments when we held our Special Sessions at Bombay. It is therefore but fitting that we should appreciate his lifelong services by offering him the greatest honour which it is in the power of the country to bestow, and I therefore hope that you will accept this proposal with enthusiasm.

The Hon'ble Pandit Motilal Nehru (U P), in supporting the proposition, made a speech in Hindi and said —

I have great pleasure in supporting the proposition moved by Mrs Besant and Mr Fazl ul Haq, that the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, a great patriot, be elected to the chair. The services of Malviyaji to the country are clear as day and if I relate them in detail I am afraid it will leave no time for any other work. I will therefore shortly say that Panditji is among those who have sacrificed their whole life for their country. My praises for Panditji might not seem proper coming from me as we both live in the same place and have been friends since our early youth and it is just possible I might exaggerate. But believe me there can be no higher praise of a President of the Congress than that of Mrs Besant's. She has referred to the newspaper "Pioneer" which unfortunately belongs to the same place as I do. But believe me that there can be no greater certificate for Panditji or any other patriot than an attack by the "Pioneer" on him. The extract referred to by Mrs Besant from the "Pioneer" proves that when it wishes to oppose anybody it will leave nothing unsaid. It is therefore clear that there must be some outstanding qualities in such a person which make him fit to occupy the presidential chair of the Congress. Mrs Besant has said that the resolutions passed at the Special Congress at Bombay were passed unanimously. The present time demands a similar unanimity also between the two great communities, the Hindus and the Mohammedans. All that is done here should be done with unanimity so that it will impress the whole world. There is no abler person for thus guiding our deliberations than Panditji, and the leaders of the country have borne this in mind while proposing him for the presidential chair of the Congress. I think that during the critical times that we are passing through there is no better person than Panditji for this task. I therefore heartily support this proposition.

Mr B Chakravarti (Bengal) in further supporting the proposition said —

MR CHAIRMAN OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution which has been placed before you. My first reason is the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, to use a Latin phrase *semper juvenis*, always young. The years come, the years go my friend remains the same. (Hear, Hear) I am serious. What I mean is this. In intellectual vigour, in physical activity, in ranging from the beginning of the year to the end of the year, in travelling from place to place for the benefit of his motherland, he is better than many young men of 20 (Hear, Hear)

Secondly I ask you to accept his election on the ground that he is a true Pandit which means he is a man of learning, he is a man of genius. All that is due to himself.

The third ground is, a man equipped as he is, naturally and by culture, if he chose could have devoted his life to any of the learned professions and he might have made a large fortune. Instead of coveting money for himself, I can assure you that whatever little he possesses,—he has never taken me into his confidence as to what he does possess,—but whatever he possesses he devotes that to the relief of his countrymen, to the use of the motherland.

But in addition to that, he is an expert in begging. He is a persistent beggar. I have known him to be a beggar for years, but not for himself, because, poor man, his wants are very few. I often feel as to how he could have the strength that he has on the little food that he eats, but he begs for the benefit of his country.

Now the next ground on which I ask you to accept him is that he is a truly selfless man. It is not for himself he has been working for years, I think he has been connected with the Congress from the very beginning, it is not for himself, not for any particular desire of his that he has been working, but it is entirely for the service of the country, because he loves his motherland so well that he has been devoting all his time, all his energy, to the use of his country.

Now there is another feature in his life which commends itself to me, and I am certain it will commend itself to you all, and it is his devotion to education, to ancient culture, preservation of that culture which has come down to us as a bright heritage. In addition to this, although we have been accused, we Brahmans have been accused, that we are, in making all this row for Home Rule, looking towards a Brahmanical oligarchy—that has been suggested—yet instead of there being any tinge of oligarchy in the Hon'ble Pandit, I am not aware of anybody who is more devoted to democracy than my friend and who can stand up against the bureaucrats, although he may be only single handed.

The last ground which I put before you is this. In that frail body of his there is a centre of powerful dynamic force, there is a soul force. That force will enable you, enable me, enable us all to tear asunder the vile, the dark, the black, the loathsome bureaucratic fetters that enchain us (Heur, Heur) and lead us to deliverance and us to the promised land of freedom, liberty, joy and sunshine. (Loud Cheers)

The Hon'ble Mr Srinivasa Sastri (Madras) —Ladies and Gentlemen, I support the proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr M A Jinnah (Bombay) —Ladies and Gentlemen I also support the proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr G S Khaparde (C P) —I also support this proposition.

Lala Dunichand (Panjab) heartily supported the proposition.

Rai Sahib Pearey Lal (Delhi) further supported the proposition in Urdu, and said —

I have really great pleasure in supporting the proposal that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya be elected to the presidential chair of the Congress. Panditji has sacrificed his life to the cause of the country. He has made the people of the country his devoted slaves by his charm and there is no household, whether of a Raja or of a tenant, where he is not known. When we started the idea of holding the Congress here it was he who encouraged us. In fact I may say that it was he who gave us the idea that we should invite the Congress. We undertook the task in a spirit of love and there can be no greater pleasure than having as our president a gentleman who woke up this sleeping city by asking us to invite the Congress. I have therefore great pleasure in supporting his election.

The Hon'ble Mr Kamini Kumar Chanda (Assam), in supporting the proposition, said —

Mr Chairman of the Reception Committee, Ladies and Gentlemen, I come from the far east of Assam, and I associate myself whole heartily with all that has been said in regard to the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya by the previous speakers. I wish to add one word only. We were told the other day by Sir George Lowndes in the Imperial Legislative Council that the Panditji was at one time the leader of the Indian members in that Council and Sir George wanted to know what was his following to day. I shall not presume to inquire and to tell you what would be the answer of the Indian members in the Imperial Legislative Council, but let this larger Council, the assembly of the empire give an answer to that challenge by giving an enthusiastic and unanimous vote. (Applause.)

Maulvi Fazal Hasan Hasrat Mohani (Delhi) then supported the proposition in Urdu and said

Gentlemen, you know that our President elect, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, is one of the most honoured and respected of the Moderate leaders and that I am an extremist. I have come here to support his election to the chair and the belief which has impelled me to do so is that while there may have been any difference of opinion on ordinary matters whenever there was a crisis or some great national service to be done he has proved that there is no greater patriot than he. When the Press Act was before the Council some people supported it, one or two Mohammedans even supported it but Panditji was the first person to oppose it in the Council. At the present day the Press Act is condemned by everybody but then Panditji was the first person to lift his voice against it. In the same way when the Defence of India Act was put forward many people wavered but Panditji stood firm. In the end when our opponents wanted to create divisions amongst ourselves and thus weaken the Congress it was he who came out of the Moderate camp and led us. In grave national events he has been only guided by a sense of national duty. Bearing all this in mind I support his election.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried with acclamation, and the President elect was conducted to the chair.

### Presidential Address

As a large number of the delegates present at the Congress knew only Hindi (or Urdu), the President first addressed them in Hindi, and then spoke in English as follows:—

MR CHAIRMAN BROTHER DELEGATES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN I thank you all from the bottom of my heart for the honour you have done

me in inviting me to preside over this great assembly. As has often been said the Presidentship of the Congress is the highest honour which the people of this country can bestow upon any one. It is doubly so when it is conferred a second time. This honour is enhanced in the present instance by the fact that you have been pleased to call upon me to guide the deliberations of our great national assembly at a time when momentous events which affect India as well as the rest of the civilized world are taking place and when questions of the most far reaching importance, which have a direct and immediate bearing on our future, are to be considered by the Congress. I am most deeply grateful to you for this signal mark of your confidence in me. I am also grateful to my esteemed friend Mr. Vijnayaghava Achariar, whom I so much miss in the Imperial Legislative Council where his unyielding independence and incisive logic made him a source of great strength to the people's cause, for having retired in my favour because his selfless anxiety for the country's cause, and his partiality for an old friend, led him to think that my election would serve that cause better at this particular juncture. I sincerely wish I could feel that I deserved all this honour and confidence. I pray to God that with your generous help I may prove not unworthy of it, and that our deliberations may be such as will redound to our credit and the honour and advancement of our country.

The importance of this session of the Congress does not need to be emphasized. We meet to-day in this ancient capital of the Indian Empire, hoary with all its historic traditions and associations. It irresistibly brings to our minds a crowd of thoughts, happy and the reverse of the glories and the vicissitudes which our ancient land has undergone. The impulse to dwell upon them is strong, but I will not do so at this place. I will dwell here rather upon the living present. We are meeting at a time when the civilized world is celebrating the happy end of the greatest and bloodiest war known to history. That end was announced in a memorable utterance by the distinguished Premier of England when, addressing the people of Britain, he said "You are entitled to rejoice, people of Britain, that the Allies, the Dominions and India have won a glorious victory. It is the most wonderful victory for liberty in the history of the world." You, too, my countrymen, are entitled to rejoice as you have actually been rejoicing, that this great victory has been won. You are also entitled to feel justly proud that our country has played a noble part in this great war, and made a magnificent contribution to its glorious end. As His Excellency the Viceroy very well said the other day, 'She was early in the field helping to stem the rush of Teutonic hordes and she has been in at the end, and her troops largely contributed to the staggering blow in Palestine which first caused our foe to totter to his fall.' India had many grievances against England when the war broke out. But she had not lost faith in the Briton's love of justice and liberty. And the moment the message of His Majesty the King of England and Emperor of India was received announcing that he had been compelled to draw the sword in defence of liberty and of treaty rights and obligations, India loyally put aside her grievances, buried her differences, and her princes and people readily identified themselves with the cause which England had taken up because it was the cause of righteousness and liberty. Both our national traditions and our national aspirations predisposed us to that attitude. In days long past, the memory of which is still cherished, our ancestors had waged the greatest war recorded in our history—the Mahabharat—and sacrificed to it

entire in inchoad of the nation to establish "the triumph of righteousness. And for thirty years we had been carrying on a constitution *ala gharat*" to obtain some measure of power to administer our own affairs. Consequently all classes and communities of our people enthusiastically united in giving an assurance of unsparing loyalty and unflinching support to His Majesty the King Emperor in the prosecution of the war to a successful end. The ruling princes and the people of India made what His Majesty was pleased lovingly to describe in his gracious message of September 14, 1914, as 'prodigal offers of their lives and treasure in the cause of the realm.' Let us thank God that our deeds have been as good as our word. We have helped to the full extent of the demand made upon us, and more, in men, money and material. Both our honoured ruling princes and our peasants have contributed their quota of service to the war, and both have made money contributions in numerous instances beyond their means. From the day His Majesty's message was received, India urged with one voice that her valiant soldiers should be sent to France to be in the forefront of the conflict. Our late Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, who trusted the Indians and who was trusted of them, appreciated our proposal and with the foresight and courage that distinguished him, he despatched Indian troops to France. Both India and the Allies owe him gratitude for this act of statesmanship. Our troops saved the situation in France in 1914 and covered themselves with glory.

The full value of the contributions of the princes and people of India in money and resources remains to be calculated. But we know that it amounts to over two hundred millions, or three hundred crores. As regards our contributions in men, the Secretary of State for India stated the other day in Parliament that 1,161,789 Indians had been recruited since the war began, and 1,215,338 men had been sent overseas from India, and that of those 101,439 had become casualties. These are contributions of which we have every reason to be proud. More proud are we of the fact that throughout all these four years of trial and tribulation, in the face of the extreme suffering which the war inflicted upon our people, and even when the sky seemed to be much overcast, India remained unshaken equally in her loyalty to the King Emperor and in her resolve to do her utmost to help the Empire till the end. This is particularly noteworthy in the case of our Mussulman brethren. Every one knows how deep are their religious sentiments towards Turkey, and how profound their concern in everything that affects her. When, therefore, unfortunately, Turkey was persuaded by the Central Powers to join them against our King Emperor and his Allies, the feelings of our Mahomedan brethren were put to the sorest test. No thoughtful Mahomedan could be indifferent to the fate which might overtake Turkey. But it must to day be a source of the sincerest satisfaction to every Indian Mahomedan who loves his country and community, that the community did not at any time allow its religious sentiments to overpower its sense of duty to the King and to the motherland, and that it remained firm in its support of the cause of the Empire. This is a fact of great moment in the history of our country. It is a matter for sincere thankfulness and congratulations to all our fellow subjects and ourselves.

Before we proceed further, let me ask you, men and women of all faiths, whom it is my privilege at this moment to address, and who worship our one common God under different names and in diverse ways, to join in offering Him our humble and profound thanks,

from victory by circumstances which were not or could not be expected. And His Lordship said "What was God saying all this while to our nation and Empire? 'You must change, you must change, before I can give you victory.' 'You must change' is addressed to the nation as a whole and to all the individuals of it. The United States of America joined with us, and their adhesion makes the continuation of the war certain. Thus our nation is granted another chance to change itself. The same divine demand is reiterated 'you must change before I can give you victory.'"

It was the evident purpose of Providence that the powerful nations of the world should undergo a moral rebirth and not only that this war should re-establish the principle that right is might, but that international anarchy should be ended and the warring nations of the world should agree to establish a moral order and a permanent arrangement among them to enforce just and fair dealings with one another and the rest of the human family in the future. For the accomplishment of this purpose it was necessary that the war should not end until America joined it and until the nations agreed to the peace proposals which were to be the basis of this order. It was therefore only when they had so agreed that Providence enabled America to come in at the critical moment to help the Allies and to turn the scale against Germany.

This is not a matter of mere inference and argument. President Wilson has distinctly said that America did not come into the war merely to win it. As he put it, she came in to be "instrumental in establishing peace secure against the violence of irresponsible monarchs and the ambitions of military coteries and make ready for a new order, for new foundations of justice and fair dealing." "We are about to give order and organization," said the great American who has evidently been appointed by God to be the master mason in building the new temple of international justice, "we are about to give order and organization to the peace not only for ourselves but for other people of the world as well, as far as they will suffer us to serve them. It is international justice we seek, not domestic safety." He had outlined the basis of peace. The allied Government had accepted his proposals at once, the Central Powers when they could not help doing it. And he is now at the Conference at Paris to help in the settlement of peace. As he recently said "Peace settlements which are now to be agreed upon are of transcendent importance to us and to the rest of the world. The gallant men of our forces on land and sea have consciously fought for the ideals of their country. I have sought to express these ideals and they have been accepted by statesmen as substance of their own thought and purpose. As the Associated Governments have accepted them, I owe it to them to see to it so far as in me lies that no false or mistaken interpretation is put upon them, and no possible effort omitted to realize them. It is now my duty to play my full part in making good what they offered their lives and blood to obtain."

### The Ideals of America

Now what are the ideals that America has fought for? President Wilson stated them in the clearest terms in his memorable address to Congress on the 23rd of January 1917. It is necessary to recall them to mind. He said — "The war of conquest and aggrandisement and secret understanding is past. We entered the war in consequence of the violations of right which touched us to the quick, and made our life impossible unless they were corrected and we were made secure against their recurrence. We therefore demand that the new order of things should be based on the principles of right which we have fought for." "We demand that the new order of things should be based on the principles of right which we have fought for."

should be made safe and fit to live in. *All peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest. Therefore the programme of the world's peace is our programme.*" He then enumerated his now famous fourteen points. Briefly these were —

(1) Open covenants of peace openly arrived at without any secret diplomacy, (2) the freedom of the seas subject to certain international conditions, (3) removal of all economic barriers and equality of trade conditions among all people consenting to the peace and associating for its maintenance; (4) national armaments to be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety, (5) free, open minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims based on the strict observance of the principle that in determining such questions the sovereignty and interest of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined, (6) the evacuation of all Russian territory and the securing to her of unhindered and unembarrassed opportunity for independent determination of her own political development and national policy, (7) the evacuation of Belgium and the complete restoration of her sovereignty; (8) the evacuation of all occupied French territories and the restoration of Alsace Lorraine; (9) the readjustment of the frontiers of Italy along clearly recognizable lines of nationality, (10) securing to Austria Hungary opportunities for autonomous development, (11) the settlement of the disputes of the Balkan States by mutual agreement and international guarantees of their political and economic independence and territorial integrity, (12) securing sovereignty to Turkey over the Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire, but assuring security of life and autonomous development to other nationalities now under Turkish rule, (13) the creation of an independent Polish State with international guarantees of political and economic independence and territorial integrity and (14) the formation of a general association of nations under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity *for great and small states alike*

President Wilson concluded his message to Congress with the following summary of the ideals of America — *An evident principle runs through the whole programme I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities and their right to live in equal terms of liberty and safety with one another.* Unless this principle be made its foundation, no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the United States could act upon no other principle, and in vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives and honour and everything they possess. The moral climax of this culminating war for human liberty has come, and they are ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test.

These noble sentiments are worthy of the great people of America and I am sure, they have filled all lovers of right and liberty with gratitude and the hope of a better world. There have been attempts made before this to have international disputes settled by arbitration. There have been organizations made for preventing wars and preserving peace among nations. But never before in the history of the world has there been such a great attempt at establishing new foundations of justice and fair dealings among the nations of the earth and at forming a world wide organization to carry out the scheme. The great war was needed to bring this about. The fact that there such liberty loving

certain essential modifications and improvements in the Scheme. It has thus become as clear as noon day light that enlightened Indian public opinion is unanimous in urging that the principle of responsible government should be introduced in the Government of India simultaneously with a similar reform in the Provinces and that there should be a division of functions in the Central Government into reserved and transferred as a part of the first instalment of reforms. It is unanimous in urging fiscal freedom for India. It is unanimous in urging that half the number of the members of the Council of State should be elected. It is unanimous in urging that Indians should constitute one half of the Executive Government of India. It is unanimous in asking that the popular houses should elect their presidents and vice presidents. It is unanimous in requiring that the elective majority should be four fifths, and that the reserved list should be as small and the transferred list as large as possible. It is unanimous in asking that Ministers should be placed on a footing of perfect equality with the members of the Executive Council. It is unanimous in asking for a complete separation of judicial from executive functions. It is unanimous in urging that 50 per cent of the posts in the Indian Civil Service, and, to start with, 25 per cent of the King's Commissions in the army, should be secured to Indians, and that adequate provision for training them should be made in the country itself. It is unanimous in urging that the ordinary constitutional rights, such as freedom of the press and public meetings and open judicial trials, should be safeguarded, though there is a difference of opinion about the methods suggested to secure the end. I have not attempted an exhaustive enumeration. My object here is to show that there is, notwithstanding differences over unimportant matters and notwithstanding all that we hear of divisions and parties, practical unanimity in the country about the most essential changes and improvements which are needed in the proposals of reform. I will not anticipate your decisions. It is for you to decide whether in view of the events which have taken place since the Congress met you will reconsider any or all of the matters which were considered by the Special Congress, or whether you will let its decisions stand as they are. Considering how grave and momentous are the issues involved, I would reconsider them and welcome any suggestions which would improve them. Since the Congress met, events have taken place which would obviously justify such a course. As a mere illustration, I draw attention to one. In the resolution relating to the Provincial Government, while holding that the people are ripe for the introduction of full provincial autonomy, the Congress said it was yet prepared, with a view to facilitating the passage of the Reforms, to leave the departments of law, police and justice (prisons excepted) in the hands of the Executive Government for a period of six years. Since this resolution was passed the Functions Committee as well as the Franchise Committee has already visited several Provinces, and in two of the major Provinces it has been urged that full provincial autonomy should be granted there at once, namely, the United Provinces and Bombay, in the former by the Provincial Congress Committee, and in the latter by the non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council, among whom are such extreme gentlemen of known moderate views as the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Parikh. We may assume that Bengal and Madras also will demand full provincial autonomy. In view of these facts the resolutions of the Congress on the subject may well be reconsidered.

the war is over, and when the affairs of India come up for examination and for action" speaking on the 8th of November last Mr Lloyd George said: "These young nations (the Dominions) fought bravely and contributed greatly and won their place at the Council Table. What is true of them is equally true of the great Empire of India, which helped us materially to win these brilliant victories which were the beginning of the disintegration of our foe. India's necessities must not be forgotten when the Peace Conference is reached. We have had four years of great brotherhood. Let it not end there."

I am sure, Ladies and Gentlemen, we all feel most deeply grateful to these our English fellow-subjects for their generous appreciation of our contributions to the war. The question now is to what extent is India going to benefit by the principles for which she gave her lives and treasure, namely, the principles of justice and liberty, of the right of every nation to live in unmolested life of freedom and to grow according to its own God-given nature, to manage its own affairs, and to mould its own destiny. The principles for which Great Britain and the Allies fought have now been embodied in the Peace Proposals of President Wilson to which I have referred before. These principles have been adopted with the hearty concurrence and support of Great Britain. Indeed, the credit for adopting them is in one sense greater in the case of Britain and France than in the case of America. For Britain and France had borne the brunt of the war for four years and by their unconquerable courage and heroic sacrifices made it possible for themselves and the Allies to achieve the final victory. Besides their sufferings and sacrifices had also been incomparably greater than those of America and their feelings far more deeply injured. It was the more praiseworthy of them, therefore, that they readily agreed to the Peace Proposals, which run counter in some instances to the decisions which they had themselves previously arrived at.

Now the principle that runs through the Peace Proposals is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another. Each nation is to be given freedom to determine its own affairs and to mould its own destiny. Russia is to have an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for independent determination of her own political development and national policy. Austria-Hungary is to be accorded the opportunity of autonomous development. International guarantees of political and economic independence and territorial integrity are to be secured to the Balkan States, and to the independent Polish States which are to be created. Nationalities other than Turkish now under Turkish rule are to be assured security of life and autonomous development. In the adjustment of colonial claims the principle to be followed is that in determining such questions the sovereignty and interests of the population concerned are to have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined. How far are these principles of autonomy and self-determination to be applied to India? That is the question for consideration. We are happy to find that the Governments of Britain and France have already decided to give effect to these principles in the case of Syria and Mesopotamia. This has strengthened our hope that they will be extended to India also. Standing in this ancient capital of India, both of the Hindu and Mahomedan periods, it fills me, my countrymen and countrywomen, with inexpressible sorrow and shame to think that we, the descendants of Hindus who ruled for four thousand years in this extensive empire, and the descendants of Mussulmans who ruled here for several hundred years, should

have so far fallen from our ancient state, that we should have to argue our capacity for even a limited measure of autonomy and self rule. But there is so much ignorance among those who have got a determining voice in the affairs of our country at present that, if I but had the time, I would tell them something of the capacity of our peoples—Hindus and Mussulmans—till the advent of British rule in India. I may refer those who care to know it, to the papers published at pages 551 to 624 of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's book on 'Poverty and un-British Rule in India'. I will content myself with saying that one third of India, comprising a population of nearly 60 millions, is still under Indian rule, and that the administration of many of the Indian States compares favourably with that of British India. Has the fact of our being under British rule for 150 years rendered us less fit for self rule than our fellow subjects in our Indian States are? Are a people who can produce a scientist like Sir J. C. Bose, a poet like Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore, lawyers like Sir Bhashyam Iyengar and Sir Rash Behari Ghosh, administrators like Sir T. Madhava Row and Sir Sisir Jung, judges of the High Court like Sir Syed Mahmood and Telang, patriots and public men like Dadabhai Naoroji, Ranade, Pheroz Shah Mehta and G. K. Gokhale, industrialists like J. N. Tata and his worthy son Sir Dorab Tata and a servant of humanity like Mr. M. K. Gandhi and soldiers who have rendered a good account of themselves in all the theatres of war, unfit for a measure of self government in their domestic affairs? I hope that the insult of such an assumption will no longer be added to the injury that is being done us by our being kept out of our birth right to self government, and that the principle of self determination will be extended to India.

### . The Principle of Self-determination

Ladies and Gentlemen, let us make it clear what we mean when we talk of self determination. There are two aspects of self determination, as it has been spoken of in the Peace proposals. One is that the people of certain colonies and other places should have the right to say whether they will live under the suzerainty of one power or of another. So far as we Indians are concerned we have no need to say that we do not desire to exercise that election. Since India is placed directly under the British Crown, we have owed allegiance to the Sovereign of England. We stand unshaken in that allegiance. We gladly renewed our allegiance to His Majesty the King Emperor in person when he was pleased to visit India in 1911 after his Coronation in England. We still desire to remain subjects of the British Crown. There is, however, the second and no less important aspect of self determination, namely, that being under the British Crown, we should be allowed complete responsible government on the lines of the Dominions, in the administration of all our domestic affairs. We are not yet asking for this either. We are asking for a measure of self-government which we have indicated by our Congress League Scheme of 1916. We urge that the measure of self government, i.e. of responsible government, to be given to us should be judged and determined in the light of the principle of self determination which has emerged triumphant out of this devastating war. In order that this should be done it is not necessary that the proposals of a form which have been elaborated by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford should be laid aside and a brand new scheme be prepared. The Special Congress and the Moslem League have expressed their willingness to accept those proposals with the modifications and improvements which they have

advocated. This great Congress representing the people of all classes and creeds—Hindus Mussulmans, Parsis and Christians—representing all interests, landholders and tenants, merchants and businessmen, educationists, publicists and representatives of other sections of the people, is assembled here to-day to express the mind of the people on this question. One special and particularly happy feature of this Congress is the presence at it of nearly nine hundred delegates of the tenant class who have come at great sacrifice, from far and near, to join their voice with the rest of their countrymen in asking for a substantial measure of self government. This representative Congress of the people of India will determine and declare what in its opinion should be the measure of reform which should be introduced into the country. Let the British Government give effect to the principle of self determination in India by accepting the proposals so put forward by the representatives of the people of India. Let the preamble to the Statute which is under preparation incorporate the principle of self determination and provide that the representatives of the people of India shall have an effective voice in determining the future steps of progress towards complete responsible government. This will produce contentment and gratitude among the people of India and strengthen their attachment to the British Empire.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I think I have said enough to show how strong is our case on the ground of justice for a substantial measure of Responsible Government. While we have noted with thankfulness the attitude of British statesmen towards the cause of Indian Reform, while we have noted with satisfaction that in their election manifestoes Mr Lloyd George, Mr Bonar Law, Mr Asquith in short, leaders of all parties in the United Kingdom have pledged themselves to the introduction of Responsible Government in India we regret to find that a Limited Liability Company of businessmen known as the Indo British Association have organised themselves in London with the distinct object of opposing the cause of Indian Reform. (Cries of shame, shame). This Indo British Association and other narrow minded European and Anglo Indian bodies in India and in England, who are opposed to any power being transferred to Indians have been misusing the Rowlatt Committee Report to create a wrong impression in the minds of the British public that the people of India are disaffected towards the British Crown. This is a wicked attempt. One should have thought that with the overwhelming evidence of the loyalty of the people of India to the British Crown, fresh in the minds of the English people and of the Allied world, not even the worst detractors of Indians would venture to make such a distasteful attempt at this juncture. The Rowlatt Committee itself has brought the fact of that loyalty into great prominence. The Committee have summed up their conclusions as follows—

“We have now investigated all the conspiracies connected with the revolutionary movement. In Bombay they have been purely Brahmin and mostly Chitpavan (I am quoting from the Report and not expressing my own opinion). In Bengal the conspirators have been young men belonging to the educated classes. Their propaganda has been elaborate, persistent and insidious. In their own province it has produced a long series of murders and robberies. In Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Madras it took no root but occasionally led to crime or disorder. In the Punjab the return of emigrants from America bent on revolu-

they were only the guardians of the welfare of the people of India. But the system of administration which has been established is opposed to this idea. Under it European Agency has been introduced into the administration in such an enormous measure that all the services are dominated in the higher branches by Europeans. The result has been that opportunities have not been given to Indians to exercise the power of administration, which alone could enable them to exercise power successfully and satisfactorily, and Europeans have been imported in large numbers from England, not only for the Military Services but also for the Civil Services. At present the position is, and has been from 1853, when the statute was passed, that the statute declares that no Indian subject of His Majesty would be debarred from obtaining, or holding any appointment, for which he is qualified. This is a rule for which we have often expressed our gratitude. But, ladies and gentlemen, in justice the rule should have been different and more liberal so far as Indians are concerned. It should have been that Indians should be employed in the various public offices of their country, and that only where circumstances made it necessary, should Europeans, who possessed expert or special knowledge, be employed in any department. Thus the correct rule which should have been followed has not been followed. In spite of the Statute of 1853, very few Indians were appointed. Then came the Mutiny and the Indian Civil Service Act was passed. It was decided that the examination for the Civil Service would be held in London only. For examining even Indians as to their qualifications for serving in India, the examination was to be held in England! (Cries of shame, shame.) Indians prayed that the examination should be held at least at the same time in India also. A Committee appointed by the Secretary of State reported in favour of simultaneous examinations in both countries. But that recommendation has been disregarded. Mr Dadabhai Naoroji spent sixty years of his life in agitating for this simple measure of justice. It is painful to remember that he died without seeing it accepted. The result has been that though an agitation for the admission of Indians into all the higher departments of the public services of the country has been carried on for over sixty years we have not yet got a fair footing in those services. At the time when the Public Services Commission reported in 1914, less than 10 per cent. of the posts were filled by Indians and over 90 per cent. were filled by Europeans, (Shame.) That was in the Indian Civil Service. In the other services also Europeans have had a practical monopoly of all the higher posts.

Then take the Military services. For a long time past Indians have been urging that a fair number of commissions in the army should be thrown open to them. The demand has not been met. The Duke of Connaught recommended many decades ago that a military college should be established in India for training Indians as officers. Since the Congress met in 1885 it has repeatedly urged that such a college should be established and commissions in the army should be thrown open to Indians. This was not done. I know it for a fact that when the Coronation Durbar was to take place in India in 1911, Lord Hardinge had recommended that the King's commissions should be thrown open to Indians. That was not done. Years rolled along, but the bare justice which the Indians had been praying for was not done. Then came the war. We offered, unanimously and from all sides, our loyal support to the Government. We urged that our soldiers should be sent to France and Flanders to fight in defence of the Empire and in

vindication of the principles of liberty and justice. We also prayed with an unanimous voice that commissions in the army should be regularly thrown open to Indians. The war went on for three years without our last prayer being heeded. When Indian soldiers serving in the ranks had won Victoria Crosses, when they had again established their valour and fidelity in many battles, then came the announcement that 10 commissions in the army would be open to Indians, (shame), and only 5 persons, I understand, have so far been nominated to these commissions, for four men were given only temporary commissions. We naturally feel that justice has not been done to us in spite of all that we have done during this war.

Ladies and gentlemen, there are so many other matters in which our reasonable demands have not been conceded, in which justice has not been done to us. The administration has been unnecessarily expensive. In the Military services and in the Civil services, high salaries are paid, mostly to Europeans, and the country thus loses every year an enormous amount of money which should be distributed among its own children. If three-fourths of the expenditure on the European services were to be spent upon Indians India would be in a far more prosperous condition than she is or can be in so long as the existing state of things continues. But our repeated requests for a reduction of high salaries is met by a further increase in the same salaries and the substitution of Indians for Europeans is still a matter for further consideration.

Take again the question of education. We have been praying that education should be made universal and better. We have not been able to persuade the Government to do so. Mr Gokhale introduced a bill to make it permissive for municipalities to make primary education compulsory. That bill was not allowed to pass. We acknowledge with gratitude all that the Government have done since then in the matter of education—primary, secondary, University. But we feel that what has been done is very small compared with what remains to be done.

Then there is the question of the poverty of the people and of public health. Poverty has been very deep and widespread. We have urged measures to remove it. There have been numerous famines during the last century, and we have lost millions of people from death from famines. Public health has been low. The mortality from plague has been very great. During the last 20 years we have lost many times more lives from plague than what have been lost during the whole of this devastating war in Europe. The vitality of our people is poor, the average duration of life is shortened. The whole situation is painful. As a partial but important remedy, we have urged and urged, the Lamine Commission also urged that indigenous industries should be promoted and encouraged. They did so in 1880. Since then the Congress has repeated the prayer, but that prayer has not been listened to. It was only when the war broke out that the Industrial Commission was appointed and you have only to read its report to realise how great, how sad, has been the loss which the country has suffered by reason of industries not having been encouraged. There are many other departments in which the existing system of Government has failed the people. Take for instance the question of currency. The needs of the great bulk of the people of India who owned their little savings in silver, were not sufficiently considered when the mints were closed to silver in 1893. In other respects also the needs of the people of India have

not been met in the matter of currency and banking. I do not want to prolong the list. My object in drawing attention to these is to emphasize the fact that the bureaucratic system which exists at present has failed. While we gratefully acknowledge that it has achieved a good deal, while we acknowledge all the good that it has done, we say that it has failed very largely to promote the welfare of the people as it should have promoted. I cannot express this idea better than in the words of Lord Mayo who said many years ago

'We have not done our duty to the people of this land. Millions have been spent on the conquering of the race which might have been spent in enriching and in elevating the children of the soil. We have not done much and we can do a great deal more. We must first take into account the inhabitants of the country. The welfare of the people of India is our primary object. If we are not here for their good, we ought not to be here at all.' (Hear, hear)

This was said by Lord Mayo nearly fifty years ago. Of course things have improved in some directions, but a great deal more yet remains to be done. This is a very brief and imperfect summary of our complaint against the system which exists, and it is our settled conviction that self government is the only remedy. It is therefore that we press for it with all the earnestness we can command.

And now, Ladies and gentlemen, I wish to put in a word of appeal here to the Indian Civil Service. I was surprised and pained, as I am sure you all must have been, to read a circular issued by the Secretary to the Indian Civil Service Association or some body like that in Bihar, asking them for an organized expression of opinion on behalf of the Civil Service with regard to the Reform proposals. Of course every body is free, and every civilian as much as any one else, to hold, and as he so chooses, to express his individual opinion about any matter in which he feels interested. But that members of the Indian Civil Service should as a service organize a united expression of their opinion against the Reforms, is a thing which has shocked Indian sentiment. The circular points out that an impression has gained that the Service is favourable to the proposals and that this effort has been made to remove that impression or correct it. The circular further says that such an effort is being made in every province. I appeal to the members of the Indian Civil Service to think whether this is a right course for them to pursue in the matter of constitutional reforms in India. They have covenanted to serve India. Many of them have served her well and we feel grateful to them for it. Many Indian Civil Servants have laid India under a deep obligation. We cherish the honoured name of Allen Octavius Hume (Applause) who was the founder of the Indian National Congress. We revere the memory of the godly Sir William Wedderburn (Applause) who devoted all his time up to the last moment of his life to the promotion of the good of India. We have the respected name of Sir Henry Cotton (Applause) whose lifelong services to this country will not easily be forgotten. Even now there are many members of the Indian Civil Service, and even in the Service itself, who are really and truly the friends of the people of India. I expect every fair minded man among them will agree that any attempt made by the Service as a body to prejudice the cause of reform or to oppose it, will be a matter for most serious complaint to the people of India. We look forward to their co-operation in any measure of reform that may be introduced. We

hope that the advice which Lord Hardinge gave them would be remembered by them, and that they would all put their intellect and strength of character in supporting liberal reforms and making them successful rather than in opposing them or getting them whittled down. I have already referred to the misuse which is being made by some of our opponents of the Rowlatt Committee's recommendations. There is also unfortunately the opposition organized in England by the British Indian Association and the opposition of Europeans in this country. If the Indian Civil Service will at this critical juncture throw in their united weight against the proposals for reform, it would be a matter of which India will have serious reason to complain. This is a juncture when it is necessary that the cause of India should be correctly and faithfully represented, and we expect that Members of the Indian Civil Service will stand up for the interest of India and of Indian, for justice to the people of the country in the service of which they have enrolled themselves and spent the best of their years.

Ladies and gentlemen I have shown that we have many complaints against the existing bureaucratic system. I have also said that self government is the only remedy. It is our conviction that if we Indians had an effective share in the administration of our affairs we should have managed things very differently. How we should have managed them is not a mere matter of conjecture, but is clearly shown by the resolutions that we have passed during the last 30 years in regard to many questions of public interest. Those resolutions show that if we had an effective voice, an effective control in the administration of our country's affairs, we would probably have achieved at least half as much progress as the Japanese have achieved, that our people would have been more prosperous, more contented, and in every way more happy than they are at present. We ask for this opportunity of national self development, and trust that our British fellow subjects, including those in the Indian Civil Service, will support and help us in this demand. It is particularly necessary that they should help us against those who are misrepresenting us and making a misuse against us of the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee. I have expressed before this my whole hearted condemnation of the ways pursued by some

of our misguided youths. I deplore that they were misled. But what is now of importance is to remember the circumstances under which evil tendencies grew up among them. I would ask every Englishman who considers this question to make a mental survey of what passed in India from the period of 1897 to 1915. I would ask him to remember that it was the Plague Administration in Poona that gave rise to alarm and resentment among the people and led to the unfortunate murder of two Englishmen and to the deportation of the Nattu Brothers. I would ask him to remember the Partition of Bengal. I would ask him to remember the repressive measures which were adopted to put down the agitation against the partition, also the various other repressive measures passed between 1897 to 1915. I will then ask him to consider what has been done by the Government in the same period in the matter of reforms and in redressing the grievances of Indians. He will have to recognise that while on the one side there were causes created for discontent, the reasonable demands which Indians had been making were not granted. Our industries were not encouraged. The difficulties facing careers for our young men was growing. Education was

gives you the best chance to instruct every one of your fellow men in the political principles which you wish he should understand and follow, and upon which our future constitution should rest. I appeal to you to begin your efforts, to organize and instruct our future electorates, that is to say our fellowmen who will exercise the power that we seek should be given to them. I appeal to you to establish Congress Committees in every taluka and every tehsil and see that the people understand these principles. If you will do this, if you will work in that spirit with that determination, if you will show that much of self-determination and work unitedly with one purpose, I am sure, God will grant us self-determination earlier than we many of us imagine we are going to get it. (Loud and prolonged cheers)

The President said — Gentlemen, there is one telegram which I should like to read to you before we separate, and that is from our esteemed friend Dr Harold Mann of Poona. He says — "Like free men demand peoples' right" (Applause)

There is another telegram from our esteemed friend Mr Hassan Imam which I should like to read to you. It says — "Owing to unforeseen events I am detained. Wish Congress success."

Gentlemen, I have to announce that the election of the Subjects Committee will take place in this Hall after half an hour for all provinces except Bengal, and that the election of the Subjects Committee for Bengal will take place in their camp at Patandi House, Dinanagar.

The Subjects Committee will meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock in the Subjects Committee Pandal, and the Congress will re-assemble the day after to-morrow at 11 o'clock. The Congress will now adjourn.

The Congress then adjourned to Saturday, the 28th December, 1918.

### Third Day

The Congress assembled at 11 A.M. in the Congress pandal on Saturday, the 28th December, 1918. The Honble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya presided.

The President said — Brother delegates, ladies and gentlemen it is my pleasant duty, my great privilege, to put forward the first resolution which stands in the agenda to-day. It runs as follows —

#### Resolution 1

That this Congress most respectfully begs to convey to His Majesty the King Emperor its deep loyalty and profound devotion to the Throne and its congratulations on the successful termination of the War, which was waged for the liberty and freedom of the peoples of the world.

The President explained the meaning of the resolution in Hindi. The resolution was then put to the vote and carried with acclamation, the whole audience standing.

The President. Gentlemen, it is also my privilege to place before you the next resolution which reads as follows —

That this Congress desires to place on record its profound appreciation of the brilliant gallantry of the Allied Forces and particularly of the heroic achievement of the Indian Troops in the cause of Freedom, Justice, and Self-determination.

That the foregoing resolution be communicated to the Governments of the Allied Nations and the United States of America through His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and to His Excellency the Commander in Chief

The resolution was then put to the vote and declared carried

The President said —Ladies and gentlemen, we shall now take up the third resolution. Let me here inform you that so far as the 4th resolution is concerned I have received notices of several amendments. The discussion of those amendments will take up a great deal of our time, and I have in consultation with several other members of the Subjects Committee decided that that resolution should not be taken up for discussion at the Congress to day but that we should try to deal with the amendments in the Subjects Committee, so that we may be able to dispose of them to morrow in a much shorter time and with greater unanimity than is perhaps possible to day. I propose therefore to adjourn the Congress after the 3rd and the 5th resolutions have been discussed. The Subjects Committee will meet half an hour after the Congress is adjourned to deal with the 4th resolution and the other resolutions which have not yet been settled by it. I now call upon my friend the Hon'ble Mr G S Khaparde to move the third resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr G S Khaparde (Barr) in moving the resolution said —

Ladies and Gentlemen, The resolution which I have been asked to move reads as follows —

That this Congress reaffirms resolutions numbers 2, 3, 4 and 11 passed at the Special Session of the Indian National Congress held in Bombay

The resolutions of the Special Session at Bombay are as follows —

"No 2 That this Congress reaffirms the principles of reform contained in the resolutions relating to Self Government adopted in the Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League held at Lucknow in December 1916 and at Calcutta in December 1917, and declares that nothing less than Self Government within the Empire can satisfy the Indian people and by enabling it to take its rightful place as a free and Self Governing Nation in the British Common Wealth, strengthen the connection between Great Britain and India"

"No 3 That this Congress declares that the people of India are fit for responsible Government and repudiates the assumption to the contrary contained in the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms"

"No 4 The Government of India shall have undivided administrative authority in matters directly concerning peace, tranquillity and the defence of the country subject to the following —

"That the Statute to be passed by Parliament should include the Declaration of the rights of the people of India as British citizens"

"(a) That all Indian subjects of His Majesty and all the subjects naturalised or resident in India are equal before the law, and there shall be no penal nor Administrative law in force in this country, whether substantive or procedural, of a discriminative nature,

"(b) That no Indian subject of His Majesty shall be liable to suffer in liberty, life, property, or in respect of free speech or writing or of the right of association, except under sentence by an ordinary court of Justice and as a result of lawful and open trial,

"(c) That every Indian subject shall be entitled to bear arms subject to the purchase of a licence as in Great Britain, and that right shall not be taken away save by a sentence of an ordinary court of Justice;

"(d) That the Press shall be free and that no licence or security shall be demanded on the registration of a press or a newspaper,

"(e) That Corporal punishment shall not be inflicted on any Indian subject of His Majesty save under conditions applying equally to all other British subjects"

"No 11 This Congress places on record its deep disappointment at the altogether inadequate response made by the Government to the demand for the grant of Commissions to Indians in the Army, and is of opinion that steps should be immediately taken as to enable the grant to Indians at an early date of at least 25 per cent of the Commissions in the Army, the proportion to be gradually increased,"

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, you observe that this is a long resolution and I propose to take only one part of it and leave the other portions of it to be taken up by subsequent speakers who will follow me. The portion that I wish to deal with specially is about what may popularly be called the bill of rights or the petition of rights. You will see that man is a gregarious animal . . .

(The speaker at this stage was interrupted by shouts of 'Hindi', 'Urdu', 'Marathi')

I have been ordered to speak in Hindi, in Marathi, in Urdu, in English and in all the languages that probably are spoken in India. One man cannot do that at once. This reminds me of a sloka which I knew in my younger days and which combines all the languages of India, and I will recite it for the gratification of you all

(The speaker then recited a sloka composed of almost all the languages which created a loud laughter for some time)

Therefore I have decided, in order that we may proceed with the business, to address you in English, and I hope you will kindly allow me to proceed in English as I originally decided to do for various reasons. One of those reasons being that the subject does not lend itself easily, at least so far as I am concerned, to be spoken to in any of the vernaculars as it involves a large number of technical terms. I might render them into the vernacular, but they may not be intelligible to all, because they will be my own renderings, rendered in my own way and for my own benefit. So at least on this occasion you will kindly let me proceed in English which for the present and in this Congress I unda we take to be the *lingua franca* of India. (Cries of 'No, No') Take it as the *lingua franca* for the time that I am speaking

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Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, you will observe that the portion that I wish to deal with in the course of this resolution is what is popularly known as the petition of rights. This came into our programme last year owing to the great efforts of my friend Mr. Vigna Raghavachariar who is sitting there. Now this is the corner stone, you might say the foundation, of everything in political life. You might get all the reforms that you have been asking for and I suppose they are all granted to you, even then they would be of no use if the few things that I wish to speak about are not granted to you. It would be like this, you are hungry and you ask for food. All right, food is served, but your hands are tied and your mouth is gagged, so of what earthly use is that food to you? You want to ride or go out, a horse is provided for you, everything is done, but your feet are tied down then what good is that horse to you. It will be similarly that if those five things that I speak about are not granted and you do not get them, then all the reforms practically will be useless. Therefore, I submit that these few things that I speak about are the foundation stone, the very ground, on which you have got to stand, and they supply that particular and most necessary element which leads to the success of all things.

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, you know that the present age is an age in which there is a wave passing over the world. You know that just as there are waves in the sea, in the air and also in ether so there are waves in thought, and the present wave that is passing over the world is the wave of democracy. (Hear, Hear) Everywhere one man rule is out of date. Oligarchy is entirely out of date. Democracy is the only present aspiration and is the present word with which to charm in this world. Now for the existence of this democracy certain things are absolutely necessary, and if those things are not given to you, democracy cannot exist. Now what are those things that are absolutely necessary? First of all, as I began by saying, man is a gregarious animal, that is to say, man lives in collections, large or small, but man will not live singly, a tiger lives singly, but not a man. Now if man is a gregarious animal in order that he may exist and live as he desires to live, the first thing that is necessary is that he must have freedom of speech. If he never spoke to any body, or if he spoke with a dagger always presented to his heart, then there will be no communion of thought, and there being no communion of thought, there will be no friendship, and if there is no friendship there can be no association, and if there are no associations there can be no regulation, and if there are no regulations there can be no community established. So the first and the most important thing is freedom of speech.

The next thing is that you must have freedom of association, that is to say, I must be in a position to go and associate with what people I think proper. When I get them together I see which of them agree with me and which of them do not. Those who agree with me form themselves into one society, and those who do not agree, form themselves into another society, and in that way the world or the country in which we live groups itself into various associations. Then these associations may compare notes, find out the common pattern, adopt it as the national creed, and the remaining things, that is to say which are not shared by everybody, they form themselves into sectarian creeds or smaller creeds in political life. This is absolutely necessary, otherwise, if we cannot come together when we want to, if we cannot discuss the subjects that are uppermost in our minds, how are we going to

form a progressive society? In order that we may exist in this world and progress along with the world and keep our place which we happen to occupy, it is absolutely necessary that we should be able to meet when we think proper, where we think proper, and discuss what things we think most necessary for our preservation.

The next thing that comes to be, in order that we may have free speech and that we may have what I may call free platform, it is absolutely necessary that you should have a free press. Whatever is done here, whatever I speak about, whatever you speak about, whatever we think about, what we resolve upon, all should be reported, all should be carried to the uttermost ends of the world if it is necessary, so that in the world if there are other people who share our voice, if there are others who share our aspirations, if there are others who think the same way as we do, then we may all combine, we may all unite and make an effort to realise the common ideal of us all. So a free press, free speech and free right of association are absolutely necessary. I need not remind you about it. This right of association was recently denied at Calcutta. A certain paper which for the present purpose will be nameless, published a certain paragraph on which I need not dwell at length, making certain, or rather, putting it by way of a simile or some kind of figure of speech, introduced into it the name revered all over the world and specially among the Mahomedan world, and then those poor Mahomedans thought that they will meet together to discuss what to do. They brought their learned people, they brought their richest and best, and they came in the most orderly manner, they only wanted to meet and pass a resolution of protest, perhaps a petition to the Government saying that such passages ought not to be published. There was no harm in that, and if it was not hindered, if no obstacles were thrown in their way, the thing would have passed off very satisfactorily and we should have known what they thought. But unfortunately the Government of Bengal interfered and would not let them meet. And what was the consequence? Well, I need not tell you the consequence, because I believe all of you know it. A large number of people got their heads broken, some got their arms broken and are now on the surgical table both in the Doctor's hall and on the magisterial table, on which their words are being cut up by lawyers, and so the whole trouble is going on. Had the Government of Bengal allowed them to meet, there would have been no such trouble. So that is the right of association that I was speaking about.

Then there is a matter which more or less has been dealt with to a certain extent, that is to say, about arms. As I said before, I will not repeat all that I said once, that bearing arms is one of the absolute necessities of life. If you are a cultivator and you raise your crops with a great deal of difficulty and animals come to eat them then how are you going to drive them out? You are only one and there are about 10 000 animals in the field, how will you turn them out? It is not possible for one man to go and drive them out of the field. If you went you might spend the whole night and still not succeed in driving away something like 10 animals. So you must have a gun or arms with which to shoot them or you must have a spear or sword with which to kill them or you must have a big lathi with which to drive them out. If you have not got any of these weapons then how are you going to drive them out? The law says in the Indian Penal Code that

you have got a right to protect your crops, your person and every body in whom you are interested. I am very much interested in my crops and the pigs come to eat them. Now what shall I do? You give me no arms, you give me no *Lathi*, you give me no spear, how am I going to drive those pigs out? Then they say, go and consult a pleader. Well, we go to a pleader and he will tell us 'well, you bring a civil suit' Against whom? Against the pigs. (Loud laughter) You serve a process on a pig, it will not accept it, it won't at all appear in court and we get no relief. (Loud laughter) Now what are you going to do? Whose fault is it that my crop should be eaten up entirely which took me over six months to raise, my family may starve but who is responsible? They say, 'well, the law has given you the right to defend yourself' Yes but the Arms Act has taken away the right of bearing arms. It is like giving you a good horse to ride but taking away its saddle and bridle. There is your horse, do what you like with it. I want a saddle, but no, it cannot be given to you. This is the kind of conflict of laws that is involved in the right of bearing arms in this country. For the purposes of self protection arms are absolutely necessary and in all free countries they can be had very easily too. In England, for instance, all that you have got to do is to go to a post office, pay 10 shillings and then you get a licence, and with that licence you go to an armourer's shop and he sells you a gun or sword. That kind of thing there ought to be in India.

Then comes a further thing and a very important thing. Supposing you meet, supposing you speak with each other, supposing you are provided with such arms as are necessary to defend yourself, even then the thing is not complete. In order to be complete it must be that opinions ought not to be punished. You may punish my wicked acts, whatever I do you certainly say whether it is for the good of the society or not, and if the Judge decides that it is not for the good of society, deal with me as penal laws will permit. But whence this wonderful power which has got three words in it come. It used to be one word, now it is divided into three, *there is one externment, there is one internment and the third is an imprisonment* (Loud laughter). And this imprisonment gets itself divided into three parts again. There is a simple imprisonment, there is a rigorous imprisonment and the third is a political imprisonment, and that political imprisonment includes solitary imprisonment. My God! How is this and where is this going to end. (Cries of Shame, shame). What we say is, that in the eyes of law every body should be equal and nobody's liberty, nobody's property, nobody's freedom of action should be taken away except by the sentence of an ordinary court. The word "ordinary" has been introduced with set purpose. It is easy enough to appoint a special court. It is easy enough to put into it people who will give a conviction no matter what may be. That is not right. You must have a proper court, an ordinary court, where the accused will be represented by a lawyer, where the Government if they like, may be represented by a lawyer and there should be a jury. You know in England if you read the history of Criminal law you will find that at one time they said a magistrate or a judge sitting and judging a case was not good. Why? Because the Crown is represented but the people are not represented. So to represent the people the jury came and the Crown and Jury sit together and then decide cases. This is called the right of being judged by your peers, that is to say, by your equals. Thirteen men sit

there, one Judge sits there. They all hear evidence, it is thoroughly thrashed out and gone into and then it is submitted, and what those thirteen men come to is the decision in the case. So you see this right, this proposition about those rights and liberties not being taken away, about property not being confiscated, about liberty of speech and right to reside where I like being diminished, all these things ought to be decided by the sentence of a properly composed ordinary court, and not of a special court created for the purpose. It should be the business of the ordinary courts and the ordinary agencies to go into such things.

Then lastly up to this time in India there have been what may be called discriminating laws. It is like this, if I who have stayed in this country and whose ancestors to all known generations, from times immemorial, have been living here, if I am accused of a crime, then one Magistrate, no matter how young he is, no matter how inexperienced he is, can sit in judgment upon me, can send me for one month, to jail without any trouble at all. Whereas if persons born under certain latitudes commit a crime, then the case is different, then according to the nature of the offence, they can claim a jury and say "Oh, don't punish me until my own people come and say that I am guilty." Well, I say this is rather a funny thing. It is like saying the owner of a house or the man in the house should content himself if necessary with living in the verandah, or if there is no space in the verandah, then he must live in the stables, or if no room is available in his stables, then on the roof of the stable, and a person who has only come here to make money, to stay here for a few days and then to go away, should be accommodated in the central hall. I may starve, my family may starve, but he must have all the thirteen dishes served out to him. I say that is not fair. Everybody should be treated alike, everybody should be judged by the same laws and procedure and the sentence also should be given in one and the same way. That is what is included in that.

Then corporal punishment is a thing which is very wonderful. In this way generally you will find at least in England so far as civil offences go, that is, theft, etc. there is no corporal punishment inflicted anywhere. In India there is the Whipping Act by which a man, if he commits an offence, is tied down and warm his backside as it is said. His back is properly thrashed. Well, that is rather a wrong way of doing things.

Then in the army the thing is more troublesome. In the army many offences of a petty nature are committed, or if you like, even offences of a serious nature are committed, but even there many of these soldiers are punished and beaten with bow strings as they used to be called, with the cat o' nine tails. That is a small piece of wood to which there are nine strings with knots and the poor soldier gets the benefit of those nine strings on his back. Now this is a thing which ought not to be permitted. So this is the portion that I wish to deal with. I do not want to take much of your time, there is a good deal of work to be done, so I propose to deal with one part of it, namely, what is called the bill of rights, the petition of rights, as it is called sometimes. These rights are what I call the primary rights without which no reforms can do any possible good, without which no progress can possibly be achieved, without which you and I could not possibly meet, without which you and I could not possibly exchange

thoughts, without which you and I could not possibly frame any policies and without which you and I could not possibly carry out any policies. These are the foundation stones, the corner stones of the whole structure, the political structure that we want to erect. This is a democratic way, and what few propositions I have been speaking to you about, they form the basis, really speaking, they are the life, they are the very breath of this democratic principle or democratic life, and if these are not granted to you, do what you like, the reforms will fall flat, they will do you no good. It will be like this, it may rain all the time from heaven, but there will be a canopy held over your heads and not one drop of cold water will fall into your laps. It would be as old poets have sung there may be sun shining in the sky and there may be light in all directions, and yet if you have been blinded before, what good is that light to you. There may be beautiful scenes round about you, but you are tied down and you are not permitted to see anything. There is beautiful music going on, but your ears are stopped, so you cannot hear any of that music, so what good is that music to you? I do not envy a position of this kind. When there are good tables spread out with choicest fruits and you are hungry, but you are not permitted to eat them at all, you are tied down, you can see them at a distance, you admire them from a distance, you desire to have them, and yet you cannot have them because of the restrictions imposed upon you. This is a position which is intolerable and I therefore ask you to pass this resolution and accept this recommendation. I should have taken much longer to make this recommendation acceptable and to cite all the arguments in favour of it, but it has once before been before you and I believe it does not require a reiteration of all the arguments urged on that occasion, as especially on that occasion it was urged with very great eloquence by one much superior to myself, so I do not think I need go through it, but I have gone through it all the same, when you have to bore a hole through a hard diamond with a hard instrument so that even a string can pass through it, so this string has been passed through it, this subject has been bored before, and all that I am endeavouring to do to day is to put another consideration through it so that you may carry it easily in your hands and you may always think of it, you may always see, you may always ask for it, in fact you may always do everything that you possibly can to acquire it, and unless you do acquire it no progress can be possibly achieved in this world. With these few words, Ladies and Gentlemen, I submit this proposition for your acceptance. (Loud cheers)

The Hon'ble Mr. Vithalbhai Javerbhai Patel in seconding the resolution said —

Mr. President, Brother and Sister Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I must say it gives me very great pleasure to second any resolution moved by my friend Mr. Khaparde. (Hear, hear) My friend Mr. Khaparde has exhaustively dealt with the question regarding the declaration of rights referred to in the resolution moved by him, and it only remains for me now, or he has left it for me now, to deal with the remaining portions of the resolution. The resolution as it stands on the agenda is 'that this Congress reaffirms resolutions Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 11 passed at the Special Session of the Indian National Congress held in Bombay. I may tell you, Ladies and Gentlemen, that

there, one Judge sits there. They all hear evidence, it is thoroughly thrashed out and gone into and then it is submitted, and what those thirteen men come to is the decision in the case. So you see this right, this proposition about those rights and liberties not being taken away, about property not being confiscated, about liberty of speech and right to reside where I like being diminished, all these things ought to be decided by the sentence of a properly composed ordinary court, and not of a special court created for the purpose. It should be the business of the ordinary courts and the ordinary agencies to go into such things.

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and we are very glad that that resolution regarding the fixing of time for the grant of responsible government to India within a definite time was moved by our veteran leader Bibu Surendranath Binerjee at Calcutta. It is not that this Congress is now asking the British Government to fix the time within which Self Government shall be given to India. It is in 1917 in accordance with the resolution arrived at by the Calcutta Congress the Congress consisting of both sections of public opinion, moderates, and, if you want to call the other party extremists, extremists, all classes of people joined in the resolution passed at the Congress in 1917 that Self Government should be granted to India within a definite period to be named in the parliamentary enactment. So what the resolution now before you says is that the resolution of the Lucknow Congress in 1916 and the resolution of the Calcutta Congress in 1917 to the effect that Self Government should be given to India at an early date, that is according to the resolution of 1917, within a definite time to be named in the parliamentary enactment should be re-affirmed by this resolution.

Then with regard to resolution No 3 of the Special Congress which says "that this Congress declares that the people of India are fit for responsible Government and repudiates the assumption to the contrary contained in the Report on Constitutional Reforms" this is also a resolution which is proposed to be re-affirmed by the resolution which we are now considering. You are all aware that Mr Montagu and Lord Chelmsford in their Report on Constitutional Reforms in India have made certain statements which from our point of view are absolutely incorrect, unfounded and groundless. They say that we are not yet fit for receiving full responsible Government and the grounds they allege are that India is still very poor and that the masses are ignorant and illiterate. These are the two main grounds on which the distinguished authors of the scheme say that we are not yet ready to receive full responsible Government. Now if you analysed these two grounds, if they had analysed them, they would have come to the same conclusion as we would, namely that it is a very sad reflection on the British administration for the last 150 years that the people of this country, governed as they are by a bureaucratic system of Government, are still most of them very poor, most of them ignorant and most of them illiterate (Cries of Shame, shame). And that is precisely the very reason, Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen, why I say that there should be a radical change in the present system of Government (Hear, hear). Unless and until the present system of Government is radically altered and complete responsible Government is conceded to the people of India, the poverty and the illiteracy of the masses, which are the result of a bureaucratic system of Government for the last 150 years (Cries of Shame, shame) are not going to come to an end. That is the reason why we say we must have responsible Government at once (Hear, hear), and that is the reason, I regret to say, the distinguished authors of the Report allege as a ground for not granting us responsible Government in the near future. I do not wish to be reminded of my time limit, and so I must heartily second the resolution (Hear, hear and applause).

Mr Ghulam Moin ud din, in supporting the resolution, spoke in Urdu and said—You should not expect a novice like me to keep pace with the knights of eloquence in this assembly. When the Congress passed a resolution demanding self government at Lucknow certain

resolution No 4 dealt with the declaration of rights and Resolutions Nos 2, 3 and 11 are the only portions which I wish to refer to in my short speech. Resolution No 2 is this, 'that this Congress re-affirms the principles of reform contained in the resolution relating to Self Government adopted in the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League held at Lucknow in December 1916 and at Calcutta in 1917, and declares that nothing less than Self Government within the Empire can satisfy the Indian people and by enabling it to take its rightful place as a free and self governing nation in the British Commonwealth strengthen the connection between Great Britain and India.' Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen, what are the resolutions that we are now re-affirming? They are the resolutions passed at Lucknow and at Calcutta. What was the resolution passed at Lucknow? Every one of you is aware that we in Lucknow passed what is since known as the Congress League Scheme, and it is not at all necessary for me to read it to you, and even if I wish to do so, I have not got a copy with me. The Congress League Scheme is so well known to you that it is not at all necessary for me to refer to it. But the main resolution in 1916 said that India should have Self Government, and Self Government at an early date. The resolution went further and said that by way of a beginning the Congress League Scheme of Reforms should be introduced at once. That was the sum and substance of the main resolution passed at Lucknow, that India should be given Self Government at an early date and that by way of a first instalment the Congress League Scheme of Reforms should be introduced in India. But in the Calcutta Congress in 1917 the main resolution seems to have been a little different from the resolution passed in 1916. No doubt, in accordance with the feelings of the people of India the Congress League Scheme was adopted by the Calcutta Congress, but the Congress went further and said that we shall not be satisfied with these vague statements regarding the time within which Self Government was to be given to India. The resolution of 1916 said the Self Government should be given to India at an early date. One does not know what 'early date' would mean, and therefore the Congress of 1917 definitely said that in any scheme of reforms that may be granted to India the promise to grant Responsible Government within a definite period must be embodied in the Parliamentary enactment to be passed in England. That was the change made in 1917, and for your information, Ladies and Gentlemen, I will read that resolution which is a short one. That resolution says 'this Congress expresses its grateful satisfaction for the pronouncement made by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India on behalf of the Imperial Government that its object is the establishment of Responsible Government in India. This Congress strongly urges the necessity for the 'immediate enactment of a Parliamentary Statute providing for the establishment of Responsible Government in India, the full measure to be attained within a time limit to be fixed in the Statute itself at an early date. This Congress is emphatically of opinion that the Congress League Scheme of Reforms ought to be immediately introduced by the Statute as the first step in the process.'

So it is perfectly clear, Ladies and Gentlemen, that by the resolution of the Congress of 1917 we asked that a Parliamentary enactment should be passed at an early date, that in that enactment it must be definitely stated that Self Government to India shall be given within the time named in that Statute, and that the Congress League Scheme shall be granted as the first step towards the realisation of that great ideal. Ladies and Gentlemen, you all know

with Indians in the army as they would have to do. I may tell you something of the history of the Punjab at least, and I can say that the standard of military efficiency would not deteriorate, it would not be reduced, if the element of Indian officers is increased in the British Indian army. There were times when Englishmen were not the leaders of our armies, and yet in those days the Sikh, Mahomedan and Hindu Generals led vast armies and held back the tide of invasion. Up to this day the name of Ranjit Singh and the name of Hari Singh Nalwa are the watchwords in frontier districts. Even in these days these turbulent races of the trans frontier regions, whenever they have to make their children quiet when the children make noise, their mothers say *Hirisingh Nalwa dya*. Up to this day *Hirisingh Nalwa's* name is a terror to those people who have not been properly subdued by Pax Britannica. In these days they come down in their hundreds, sometimes in their thousands, and plunder British territory, sometimes with impunity, and those people who are not now brought under subjection properly were frightened into silence and were taken back into their mountain recesses by the armies of *Hirisingh Nalwa*. Can you say in the face of these facts that if the Indian element in the British army is raised the standard of efficiency would go down? (A cry 'Rubbish'.) I think no person who possesses the least fair mindedness, least sense of justice, and least knowledge of history believes that the standard of efficiency would go down if the Indian element is raised. And if those brilliant and spirited English youths who would refuse to come to India as military officers if the Indian element is increased, shall I ask them whether those spirited English youths do not associate with their Indian fellow students at the grand Universities of Cambridge and Oxford? (Hear, hear.) I have a knowledge of English life in Oxford, and I can say without hesitation that those spirited youths, those members of the highest families of England, do not at all refrain from associating with Indians unless some Anglo Indians put it into their heads that the Indians are inferior to themselves (Cries of Shame, shame). If they can associate with us in the best universities at home, I cannot see any reason why they would think it *infra dig* to come and associate with the best of our country in the messes and clubs of the British Indian armies. You should remember, Ladies and Gentlemen, that very often it is urged when we make a demand 'Oh, the Hindus want this the Mahomedans want this, the Sikhs want this, and some other community comes and says, 'no, we want that.' What is the poor British Government to do?" How is the Government to satisfy each and every community's separate demand? I ask them, 'Is there any Indian who can call himself an Indian who is not at one with his countrymen in making this demand at least? Is there any Sikh who does not want an increase in the number of Commissions? Are there any Mahomedans who do not want any increase in the number of Commissions? Are there any Hindus? I believe there is not one, who can call himself a true Hindu, who will say one word against this demand in which the whole of India is united? (Hear, hear.) Therefore this one argument, this point of disunion which is sometimes brought to our notice by our opponents does not exist and if any strong argument were needed for fulfilling this just demand of Indians, it would be this, that all Indians are united on it. It might be said that for the present it would be dangerous to increase the Indian element in the British Indian Army because they feel that they after all do not belong to this country and there might be a danger to them. In fairness, I understand,

that this objection is intelligible. There is something in this and we reduce it, and therefore we have not pitched our demand too high. Our demand for the present is a most moderate one. We want only one quarter of all the Commissions which are to be given to the Indian Army, to be given to us, and gradually that number should be increased, otherwise in justice and fairness in the true application of the principles of self-determination, no foreigner even if he is an Englishman even if he is a Briton, should deprive any Indian of his rights, whether in the Civil department or in the Military department, and if we have British officers, they should be with us as our coadjutors, as the servants of this country, and not as our masters. (Loud cheers.)

Mr Udaibir Singh (U P) supported the resolution in Hindi.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried amid great acclamation.

The President said—Ladies and Gentlemen, I have yet another disappointment in store for you. It is now half past one and the Subjects Committee is to meet at 2 o'clock to hold consultation with the members of the Council of the Moslem League about the important proposals of reforms and also some other resolutions which have to be discussed. If I take up the next resolution relating to the Punjab it will fully take up an hour of your time and the work of the Subjects Committee will suffer. So I hope you will excuse my proposing another change to-day, and that change is that the Congress will now adjourn till 11 o'clock to-morrow morning and that the Subjects Committee will meet at half past two in the parlour of the Subjects Committee. Members of the Council of the Moslem League have been invited, but if there is any gentleman whom the invitation has not reached, I hope he will be good enough to attend and join in the deliberations of the Subjects Committee.

There is to be a Social Service Conference in this pavilion at 3 o'clock. The Congress will now adjourn.

The Congress then adjourned till 11 A M on Sunday, the 29th December, 1918.

### THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Sunday the 29th December, 1918

The Congress re-assembled at 11-30 A M. The Honble Pandit Madan Mohar Malaviya presided. The proceedings commenced as usual with the singing of patriotic songs.

The President—

At the commencement of the proceedings this day it gives me pleasure to read to you a reply which I have received to a letter which I sent to the Home Department of the Government of India, regarding the issue of passports to delegates. Sir James DuBoulay writes—

'I am to say that the embargo on the issue of passports to

delegate of the Congress and other bodies will now be relaxed. But I am to explain that owing to shortage of accommodation the delegates will probably find great difficulty in securing passages. You will remember that the Home Member in the Legislative Council stated that it would be regarded as a matter of national importance that deputations should visit the United Kingdom when the reports of the committees now at work in this country were received and came before Parliament. That moment has not yet arrived and it will not be possible to grant the deputation those special facilities which Government had hoped to accord them at a later date. Nevertheless with due regard to the very cogent claims of others such consideration as is possible will be given to a strictly limited number of applications.

I am sure, Gentlemen, that we shall be able to get passports for our delegates to go to England and that is a matter for sincere thankfulness.

I now ask Mr Chakravarti to move the first resolution. Gentlemen, you know that there is a great deal of business to be done to-day. There are many resolutions, and I would request speakers who move resolutions to confine themselves to ten minutes, those who second resolutions to five minutes, and those who speak subsequently to three minutes. That is essential to get through the work, but of course where I find it necessary to give a little more time I shall certainly do so.

**Mr B Chakravarti (Bengal) —**

Mr President Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have been placed in charge of the first resolution for to-day. That resolution is in two parts and you will allow me to read it.

(a) That this Congress also reaffirms Resolution No 3, relating to Self Government passed at the Special Session of the Congress held in Bombay subject to this, that in view of the expression of opinion in the country since the sitting of the said Special Session, this Congress is of opinion that so far as the Provinces are concerned, full responsible government should be granted at once and that no part of British India should be excluded from the benefit of the proposed Constitutional Reforms.

(b) That non official Europeans should not be allowed to form separate electorates on the ground that they represent the Mining or the Tea Industries and if they are allowed such representation they should be limited to their proportion compared to the population of the Provinces concerned.

Gentlemen it has been asked and probably it will again be asked that you have already affirmed a number of resolutions passed from time to time by the Congress in agreement with the Muslim League, why are you not content to also reaffirm simply the resolution No 3 of the Special Congress at Bombay? Let me remind you that that resolution No 3 is the resolution which gives the modifications which you demanded at Bombay, modifications to be made in the Reform Scheme of the Secretary of State for India and Home the Viceroy. You will, however, notice that in that resolution No 3 we were content at Bombay to say that for the present for a period of six years that the departments of law, justice and police (prisons excepted) should be a reserved subject and should

be left in the hands of the bureaucracy That was only in August last. Why, in four months, do you desire to introduce a modification by which you are demanding that so far as the provinces are concerned complete autonomy including law, justice and police should be made over into the hands of the people of the country? That being the question, and as this matter has been discussed, you may remember that the President pointed out to you yesterday that although the resolution was on the agenda yesterday the consideration of this resolution stood over till to day in order that there may be further discussion That discussion has taken place, and I have to justify before you the acceptance of this resolution At the very outset let me remind you that this national assembly, this Congress, is intended to express and ought to express the opinion of the country It ought to be the mouthpiece, it ought to voice the opinion of the people of the country, it is the mouthpiece of the nation, and this national assembly, this Indian National Congress, exists for the reflection of the opinion of the people of the country, for the benefit of the country, of the nation, and not the nation for the Congress We have, therefore, to take a rapid, a very rapid, retrospect of what has happened in connection with this question of self government from 1885 I have to be particularly rapid, because you remember that I have been speaking to you under a veiled threat from the chair with regard to the time limit, so that I have to be particularly brief In the first place in the most emphatic manner you have declared in your own constitution this the object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment by the people of India of a system of government similar to that enjoyed by the self governing members of the British Empire and the participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the empire on equal terms with those members That is the formulation of your object and that has been the object of the Indian National Congress from its very inception In 1885 (I am not going to read it) under the presidency of the first President, Mr W C Bonnerjee, there was a resolution passed affirming the right of the Indian nation to self government Passing rapidly we come to 1906, but from 1885 to 1906 year after year the same resolution was repeated In 1906 under the presidency of the late Mr Dadabhai Naoroji there was a further emphasis on the right of the Indian nation to self government So far as I remember he it was who for the first time said that we were entitled to Swaraj That expression "Swaraj" means nothing more and nothing less than the expression, which has become somewhat notorious if I may say so, or celebrated if you like, self determination It is derived from the Sanskrit, which says that there is but one soul, although the manifestation of that soul may be in very many embodiments but that the soul by its own nature is entitled to determine for itself how it will grow, how it will live and what it has to do, and not to be constrained by somebody else Well, that was preached by Mr Dadabhai Naoroji in 1906 Then from 1906 to 1915 for a number of years the same course was taken year after year, affirming this right of the Indian nation to self determination But in 1915, in the Congress of that year, I notice that there was a note of dissent for the first time The President of that Congress, Sir S P Sinha, from his presidential chair in his memorable speech there declared "The goal is not yet," the first discordant note with regard to our being not qualified for self government immediately Although that was the view taken by Sir S P Sinha

as the President of the Congress, I have taken some trouble in looking through the resolutions of that Congress and find that so far as the Congress as a body was concerned the Congress reaffirmed this self government resolution notwithstanding the fact that the Chairman of that Congress said that the goal was not yet. Now, what do we find in the next Congress at Lucknow? You remember that that Congress was a congress of particular importance. It was presided over by the honoured Ambika Churn Mazumdar who in his presidential address said this — 'There are however, those who say 'Not yet. His question was 'Then, when? And he insisted upon our right being recognised to immediate responsible government and it was further memorable on a count of the fact that the All India Muslim League joined hands with us at Lucknow. But times change and let me read to you the latest pronouncement of Sir S. P. Sinha himself. This is what he says. "It is of no use to say that the time is not ripe. The time will never be ripe in the eyes of those whose self interest or timidity (mark the words) urges the continuance of the existing order of things. Pusing for one moment I may ask you to bear in mind those two words self interest or timidity. I cannot possibly dream of accusing you of self interest in this matter, except in the sense of self preservation and self realisation, but I must warn you against the charge of timidity. Some of my friends, excellent friends, admirable friends, gentlemen for whom I have the highest respect, the highest admiration, are still timid because they think the time is not ripe, I say the time is ripe, we have only to say the time is ripe. The next thing we find is the memorandum of the 19 non official members of the Imperial Legislative Council. Then came the memorable pronouncement of the 20th August 1917. Then came the visit of Mr. Montagu to this country and then the Calcutta Congress of 1917. I am going to detain you a little over the Calcutta Congress because it is of the very greatest importance that you should understand our attitude and the changed attitude of some of our friends. The self government resolution in the Calcutta Congress was moved by my friend and teacher, the Hon. Bibu Surenkrishna Banerjee, and he in the course of his admirable speech said this — This Congress strongly urges the necessity for the immediate enactment of a parliamentary statute providing for the establishment of responsible government in India, the full measure to be attained within a time limit to be fixed in the statute itself, at an early date." He further went on to say "This Congress is emphatically of opinion that the Congress League Scheme of Reforms ought to be immediately introduced by the statute as the first step in the process. We cannot suspend our sittings (meaning the sittings of the Congress) unless and until we have secured self government in a full measure, unless and until we have uplifted our country to a status of equality with the self governing dominions." We have not suspended our sitting but I regret very much, more than anybody else, that I do not find Mr. Surenkrishna Banerjee ranged with me on the day. He further went on to say, 'But there is a rift in the lute. The message says that the measure of self government and the time for its introduction are to be determined by the Government of India. We are the people who are most concerned in the matter, concerned far more closely than the Government of India, we claim to have a voice in the matter. Further alluding you, Brother Delegates, he said "The enemies of India are not yet", they have raised the cry of 'Not yet. Now, they are enemies of the country who say 'Not yet' (and in that category Mr. Banerjee meant even my

friend Sir S P Sinha") He (I mean Mr Surendranath Banerjee) cautioned us "My Bengal friends are perhaps a little dissatisfied, they want to go further, individually I have not the slightest objection to it; but let us go with the Congress as far as the Congress is able to go, and then if necessary we may of our own accord go further. United we stand, divided we fall. Responsible government has been promised, but I desire to utter a note of warning. Let us have no more shams, no more shams nor delusions, no more glorified debating societies, we have had enough of them, we now want something real, something substantial, something that will satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people, that is the true solution of the situation" He ended his speech "But before the consummation is accomplished we must continue our work under the banner of the Congress. On the banner of the Congress are inscribed in characters of gold the stimulating words "Nations by themselves are idle." The first bell has already gone, and therefore I must skip over a number of passages which I had collected together for the purpose of pointing out that Mr Banerjee, if he was still of the same opinion, would be now in complete accord with ourselves and probably he would have been the gentleman selected for the purpose of moving this resolution.

Now, we suggested certain modifications. In the Moderate conference, so far as I can see, in essential matters, most important matters the modifications sought for by the Moderate Conference, are exactly the modifications we seek. What has created a certain amount of trouble is more a question of the attitude of mind. What is it? Is this (this is one of the most recent pronouncements of Mr Banerjee in the Moderate Conference) "Our creed is co-operation with the Government whenever practicable and opposition to its policy and measures when the supreme interests of the motherland require it. We deprecate opposition for the sake of opposition." So does every one. As Mrs Beant pointed out, nobody simply for the sake of opposing, where no interest is served, is likely to oppose, unless he was a mad man, unless he was just come out of a lunatic asylum. Then Mr Banerjee went on to say "The proposals are admittedly a great advance upon the existing state of things and in the opinion of many (and they form the majority) constitute a definite stage towards the progressive realisation of responsible government." Who are the 'many'? I should like to know who are the many, and what does definite stage mean? Then after having said "We cannot go behind the declaration" and so on Mr Banerjee further said, "The Report does not go far enough in some respects from our standpoint, it may in our judgment need modification and improvement." If the Report cannot be accepted in its entirety it requires modification and improvement. Well, then, as it is, on the whole it is unsatisfactory and disappointing. That is the first answer I give in regard to that. It has been further charged against us that we are trying to get things done by a flank movement. On the contrary I say we are proceeding by way of frontal attack and that on the other hand the Moderate scheme is a flank movement, because in one breath you say that you accept it as an admirable thing and that you are very grateful and in the next breath you say it requires modification and improvement.

Now, let me deal with three matters which are matters of opposition on the part of our Anglo Indian friends. The first objection raised by our Anglo Indian friends is this "No electorate. I am not

Bombay has declared in favour of self government in that province at once. The United Provinces have done the same thing. Bengal has already indicated the same thing. In point of fact Bengal did it long before. Bengal is going to demand it, we have sent in notes for that purpose and you will find Madras will follow suit and other parts of the country also, in point of fact there is a resolution on the agenda as regards the Punjab also on this subject. Therefore, what I am pointing out is this a new situation has been created, that is to say, the modifications suggested are not the laws of the Metes and Persians that once suggested they are not to be altered at all, although the country wants certain modifications. We were at Bombay only on behalf of the people of the country and if we did suggest a particular modification which afterwards is found does not command the approval of the country, if the country does not ratify it, if the country says that immediate responsible Government ought to be granted to us, I have not the slightest hesitation that you will accept this resolution with acclamation.

**Mr V J Patel (Bombay)** —Mr President, Fellow Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is with very great pleasure that I appear before you to second the resolution so ably, so exhaustively, and so humorously put before you by my predecessor, Mr Chikmavarti. Before I make any observations on the resolution I should like to know from the President whether there is to be any amendment to this resolution. If there is going to be any, I should content myself with merely seconding the resolution for the moment and reserving my remarks in reply to the amendments that may be moved. (Hear, hear)

**President** —There will be several amendments.

**Mr Patel** —I should like to know if I will be allowed to reply to those amendments if I make my speech at present.

**President** —You have the right to reply, I should like you, Mr Patel, to say what you have to say now.

**Mr Patel** —I should be perfectly prepared, provided I be given an opportunity later on.

**President** —We shall see to that. I wish you to second the resolution.

**Mr Patel** —I bow to the chair. The resolution which merely reaffirms the resolution No 3 passed at the Special Session of the Bombay Congress with some slight modifications consists of three or four main points. I will not take you into the details of the resolution passed at the Special Session but will merely confine myself to the salient features of that resolution. There is no question that we are moving forward, there is no question that we are progressing, time and tide, Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen wait for no man. Say what they may, we are progressing and we shall have self government as early as possible. (Hear, hear) Mr President the main features of the resolution in my opinion are four or five. The first point is that the Reform report is unsatisfactory and disappointing. (Hear, hear) The second point is that responsible government must begin not only in the provinces but also in the Government of India. (Hear, hear) The third point is that so far as the provinces are concerned we are not going to be satisfied with what is called the diarchy system. We want

in the provinces have all the subjects transferred except law, justice and police. Well, that as you know was the result of a compromise between the various sections of the leaders of public opinion and certainly not the reflection of public opinion itself. After having passed that resolution the situation has entirely changed. The country, the provinces one after another, came forward with proposals saying that so far as the provinces were concerned there should be no reserved subject, whatsoever, with the executive government. The Bombay Legislative Council, consisting as it does at present of elected and nominated members, passed unanimously a resolution that so far as Bombay was concerned all the subjects in that province should be transferred to the provincial legislature. In the United Provinces our esteemed President with our esteemed friend, Pandit Motilal Nehru, expressed themselves very strongly before the Functions Committee that so far as the United Provinces was concerned there should be full provincial autonomy. (Hear, hear) Are Madras and Bengal backward, more backward than the United Provinces, less advanced than the United Provinces? So it follows as a matter of course whether they have passed any resolutions there or not that the United Provinces, Bengal, Madras and Bombay must have full responsible government at once. (A voice 'why not the other provinces?') I am coming to the other provinces. Then comes the question of the Punjab. So far as the Punjab is concerned every one is aware and Government have got to admit that the Punjab after the splendid services she has rendered to the cause of the war must now no longer be regarded as a province which is not on a par with Bombay, Bengal or Madras. (Hear, hear) So we dispose of five provinces. My friend, Mr. Khaparde has told us so often about the Central Provinces that it is not worth while troubling you in the matter at all. So far as the Central Provinces is concerned he was telling me that even the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces in his evidence before the Functions Committee told the Committee that if any subjects were going to be transferred so far as he was concerned all the subjects must be transferred, but there should be no diarchy introduced in the system of government. I do not vouchsafe for the correctness of this, but I am informed on reliable authority that this is so. Well, if Government officials are not in favour of diarchy and when the authors of the distinguished Report themselves are very doubtful about the success of the experiment of diarchy in the provinces, shall we not, Ladies and Gentlemen, with one voice say that so far as the provinces are concerned we shall have nothing to do with this system of diarchy, but that we shall have full provincial responsible government not only in one, two, or three provinces, but in all the provinces? There is only the question of Assam and perhaps Delhi. Are we going to say that you should grant full provincial autonomy to six provinces and leave out one or two, or shall we say now that our opinion strongly is that these provinces must have full provincial autonomy? Why keep back the remaining two? They will lag behind. Let them be on a par and let all provinces have full responsible government to start with. What is the difference after all between the Reform report and the Congress proposals? Their point of view is that responsible government is to be introduced in India, but by gradual stages and the beginning of responsible government in the provinces is to be the first step towards the realisation of that responsible government. We agree, we do not want to differ as

far as the first proposition is concerned, we want responsible government and they are willing to introduce it, we say all right, introduce responsible government in India' But when they say that the first step towards the realisation of responsible government should be the beginning of responsible government in the provinces, we say we differ, we say although we are prepared to receive full responsible government not only in the provinces but also in the Government of India, we say as the August declaration says that we should proceed gradually and that responsible government should be by stages, we are perfectly content if you make a beginning in the Government of India in responsible government and grant full responsible government to the provinces at once. That is our point of view. Their point of view is that there shall be no responsible government in the Government of India, but that there shall be the beginning of responsible government in the provinces. That is their standpoint, and our standpoint is that we want the beginning of responsible government in the Government of India and full responsible government in the provinces. That is the only difference, very slight indeed.

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have already dealt with the question of what is called fiscal autonomy. I will take only one minute more with regard to the fixing of a statutory limit for the grant of full responsible government to India. We accept the declaration of the 20th August, and we say, 'All right, introduce responsible government by stages. Give us as a substantial step what the Congress says and then by stages go forward and grant responsible government to the whole of India. But please lay down the limit within which you say you will grant responsible government to India.' Mind you, we are in the year 1918, we are not talking in the year 1913, probably we may not have asked for a statutory limit in the year 1913 but standing as we do here in the year 1918 we certainly ask, considering our past experience of the system of government considering the bitter experience that we have had of the promises and the pledges now and again given, not only by the bureaucratic government in India, but also by Parliament, it is absolutely necessary that we should know exactly where we are, and within that limit let them introduce any number of stages they like. We say "Guarantee full responsible government, first, in 15 years, and every year you may have your stage if you like, but let us know exactly that you are going to introduce responsible government in the whole of India within a period of 15 years." That is our standpoint, and let me tell you, Ladies and Gentlemen, that it is not for the first time that this Congress makes that demand. I have already observed that the Calcutta Congress clearly resolved that a statutory guarantee should be given that self government shall be introduced in India within a definite period, and if I mistake not, my friend, the Hon. Mr Chintamani of the United Provinces in his opinion on the Reforms Report has clearly stated that if a definite guarantee is given that self government will be introduced for the whole of India within 25 years the country will probably be satisfied. So it is not a new thing that this Congress brings out for the first time, but it is a matter which both the Congress men and the Moderates have their views about. I do not think I shall be justified in detaining you any longer, I know that amendments will be moved and I shall ask the indulgence of the President to appear before you once more in connection with this resolution.

President —

Ladies and Gentlemen, I now request the Hon. Mr Srinivasa Sastri

am enabled to be here and to emphasise the points of agreement as well as to emphasise the points of disagreement. For the moment I am one of those who think that while the scheme is defective in many ways and susceptible of improvement, it still marks a substantial step in advance towards responsible government. As regards the fixing of a time limit you have been reminded by previous speakers that the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee and the Hon. Mr. Chintamani once expressed themselves in favour of a statutory time limit. I dare say they did. I am not here exactly defending them, but I may draw your attention to the fact that that position has been abandoned by them and others who thought with them for this reason that the scheme of reforms proposes the appointment of a Parliamentary commission for the determination of future stages in responsible government. Accepting that proposal wholeheartedly, they felt that it would be no longer consistent to advocate the fixation of a time limit which really would render the appointment of a commission idle and futile. That, it seems to me, is the important reason why they have given up their former position. But I also take leave to mention, on my own account, another difficulty that may be felt against this particular item, viz., the fixation of a statutory time limit. We have got to see that the time limit is to be fixed by Parliament, we want it there in the enactment that inaugurates the reforms and we take leave to doubt whether there is anybody who can persuade Parliament to guarantee that at the end of a certain period, whatever may happen in the interval, irrespective of any untoward circumstances in the political atmosphere that may take place, such and such forward steps shall and ought to be taken. We take it that that would be an impossible position to take, and that is why, notwithstanding that we realise the deep disappointments of the past, notwithstanding that we remember how often pledges given have been unredeemed, that is why we realise that it may be difficult to get Parliament to fix such a time limit absolutely and tie up their hands, and not only their hands, but the hands of their successors. That is why I take it personally that I will not advocate the fixation of a statutory time limit. That, however, does not prevent me from advocating in other ways that as soon as it may be convenient, this responsible government that we begin, ought to be completed. There are other ways in which we can approach Parliament besides asking them now that they should guarantee that at the end of the fiftieth or twenty-fifth year they or their successors should do a thing. I do not consider it practicable and therefore do not advocate it.

Now, Gentlemen, having taken up your time so much merely to indicate the points of difference, let me proceed to thank you once more for the way in which you have been good enough to allow me to speak. I am glad that I have come here to the Congress platform, not merely because I always intended to do so, that is a fact that you all know, not merely because that I wish my voice raised, however feebly it may be, on behalf of the opinions that the Moderates hold in this country, but also because I think that it is a great advantage that I should reason with the rest of you here raise my voice and demand that so the Central government responsible government should begin, that the President and Vice President of our Legislative Assembly and our Legislative Councils should be elected by those bodies themselves and not merely appointed, and that we should also demand fiscal autonomy for India, for, as the

Hon Mr Patel has told you, and I am in entire agreement with him, although he seemed to think that we should differ, I am in entire agreement with him that without fixed autonomy no reforms that are going to be inaugurated will be of much value, and the responsible government that may be inaugurated will be like the dummy figures that you see here, soldiers that are good and amusing to look at but have no vitality in them. I move the amendment that I have made.

**Dr Pramathanath Banerjea (Bengal)** in seconding the amendment said —

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg to second the amendment which has been proposed by the Hon Mr Sastri in doing so I will only add a few words to what Mr Sastri has said. Like Mr Sastri I am in full agreement with much the greater part of the original resolution, but I take exception to only a few portions of it. The amendment which I have the honour to second divides of itself into three parts, first—the deletion of the portion which describes the Reforms Scheme as unsatisfactory and disappointing, second—the omission of the time limit clause, and third—the question of full provincial autonomy. As regards the first we all agree that modifications, important modifications, will have to be introduced in the Reforms Scheme in order to improve it. But we object to the use of words which could imply on our part an attitude of hostility towards the Scheme. As regards the second point, viz., the time limit, I am in sympathy with the spirit of the resolution and my objection is merely to its letter. I want full responsible government to be established in India as early as possible (Hear, hear). But I recognise that the Imperial Parliament will find it very difficult for it to prescribe a definite time limit, and it would be exceedingly contrary to its traditions. As regards the third point, I do not see what has happened during the last four months to make a further progress. It has been said that the situation has changed. Yes, the situation has changed, but has it changed for the better or for the worse? I think the situation has changed for the worse so far as India is concerned. The opposition to the Reforms Scheme both in England and in India has gained enormously during the last few months and is still steadily growing. If it is a tug of war, as it has often been described between the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy and the people of India, I submit that we should pull firmly, strongly and hard, but let us not pull too hard lest the rope may break and ourselves fall to the ground.

**Mr J L Banerjea (Bengal)** said —

Mr President, Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—When I was set down as one of the speakers to this resolution, I had no idea that I should have to meet, not an amendment to this resolution only, but an amendment also to the resolution adopted at Bombay four months ago and on which we thought that we were all agreed. But I find that facts are otherwise and that we have to go backward and meet arguments which ought properly to have been introduced in Bombay and not here (Hear, hear). But before I do so, I cannot pass on without paying our compliment, without paying my respect to Mr Sastri for coming and joining us here. Whatever his differences with others, with us nationalists may be, he at least came all honour to him (cheers). He came, while others who ought to have known better have still stayed

away and are depriving us of their help at this juncture, at this critical juncture in the history of the nation. They are depriving us of the benefit of their wisdom which may be questionable, they are depriving us also of the benefit of their experience of which they themselves boast and which we do not doubt. Now, Gentlemen to pass to business. The chief points of difference between Mr Sastri's amendment and the resolution adopted at Bombay are three. At Bombay, misled by our sentimental weakness for compromise, which has been regarded as one of our virtues but which I am inclined to look upon as one of our vices, we refrained from demanding full responsible government for the provinces, and there we resolved to hand over three important departments, the departments of law, justice and police, to the tender mercies of the bureaucracy. Here, in Delhi, good sense has prevailed. His return I should rather say, and to-day we are prepared to assert our full and complete right to full and complete responsible government in the provinces. I thought that by doing this we were only repairing the wrong that was done at Bombay. But I find that it is otherwise and Mr Sastri asks us to go back. I know that you will not do so, but that is what Mr Sastri seeks to persuade you to do. That is the first point of difference. His second point is about what we called at Bombay as the result of a compromise 'unsatisfactory and disappointing'. We qualified our condemnation. We said that we welcomed the attempt to establish full responsible government. And I been left to myself I should welcome nothing in the scheme proposed by Mr Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, but as I said before this also was a result of compromise and Mr Sastri now wants you to drop these words. Lastly, at Bombay, we fixed the time limit within which full responsible government was to be granted at least in the provinces. But Mr Sastri now says 'That is not to be so. 'No mention of a time limit'. These are the three points in which he differs, and I should with your permission like to take you through them.

First of all as regards this demand for full responsible government in the provinces what is the argument advanced against it, the only argument is merely a formal. I shall go further and say merely a technical one. Our opponents say "In August we said we shall reserve three departments for the bureaucracy. Why should we go further now? Gentlemen one general answer will be that we go further because time itself is going further, because the world is going further. The provinces have demanded full responsible government in Bombay, United Provinces, Bengal and Madras, if the provinces have demanded it for themselves who are we sitting in this National Congress to recede from the demand and to force upon them a reactionary type of government? (Hear, hear) What is this Congress worth if it does not march abreast with the times? What is this Congress worth if it does not voice forth the united demand of the country? That being its function why should it not say so? Why should it not declare it here as clearly and as emphatically as possible? Besides, if at Bombay we agreed to hand over certain departments to the bureaucracy as I have said before, that was as a result of a compromise. We thought that this compromise would heal up differences in our ranks and enable us once more to present a united front to the world. That unfortunately has not been done. No doubt Mr Sastri is here, but Mr Sastri does not make up the Moderate party, though he is the brightest member of that party now. Where is Mr Surendranath Banerjee? Where is Sir Dinshaw Fuljee Wacha? Where are those veterans of the past? Have they returned in obedience to the compromise?

Hon Mr Patel has told you, and I am in entire agreement with him, although he seemed to think that we should differ, I am in entire agreement with him that without fiscal autonomy no reforms that are going to be inaugurated will be of much value, and the responsible government that may be inaugurated will be like the dummy figures that you see here, soldiers that are good and amusing to look at but have no vitality in them. I move the amendment that I have made.

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Mr President, Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—When I was set down as one of the speakers to this resolution, I had no idea that I should have to meet, not an amendment to this resolution only, but an amendment also to the resolution adopted at Bombay four months ago and on which we thought that we were all agreed. But I find that facts are otherwise and that we have to go backward and meet arguments which ought properly to have been introduced in Bombay and not here (Hear, hear) But before I do so, I cannot pass on without paying our compliment, without paying my respect to Mr Sastri for coming and joining us here. Whatever his differences with others, with us nationalists, may be, he at least came, all honour to him (cheers). He came, while others who ought to have known better have still stayed

away and are depriving us of their help at this juncture, at this critical juncture in the history of the nation. They are depriving us of the benefit of their wisdom which may be questionable, they are depriving us also of the benefit of their experience of which they themselves boast and which we do not doubt. Now, Gentlemen, to pass to business. The chief points of difference between Mr Sastri's amendment and the resolution adopted at Bombay are three. At Bombay, misled by our sentimental weakness for compromise, which has been regarded as one of our virtues but which I am inclined to look upon as one of our vices, we refrained from demanding full responsible government for the provinces, and there we resolved to hand over three important departments, the departments of law, justice and police, to the tender mercies of the bureaucracy. Here, in Delhi, good sense has prevailed, his returned I should rather say, and to day we are prepared to assert our full and complete right to full and complete responsible government in the provinces. I thought that by doing this we were only repairing the wrong that was done at Bombay. But I find that it is otherwise and Mr Sastri asks us to go back. I know that you will not do so, but that is what Mr Sastri seeks to persuade you to do. That is the first point of difference. His second point is about what we called at Bombay as the result of a compromise 'unsatisfactory and disappointing'. We qualified our condemnation. We said that we welcomed the attempt to establish full responsible government. Had I been left to myself I should welcome nothing in the scheme proposed by Mr Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, but as I said before this also was a result of compromise and Mr Sastri now wants you to drop these words. Lastly, at Bombay, we fixed the time limit within which full responsible government was to be granted at least in the provinces. But Mr Sastri now says 'That is not to be so. 'No mention of a time limit'. These are the three points in which he differs, and I should with your permission like to take you through them.

First of all as regards this demand for full responsible government in the provinces what is the argument advanced against it, the only argument is merely a formal, I shall go further and say merely a technical one. Our opponents say "In August we said we shall reserve three departments for the bureaucracy. Why should we go further now? Gentlemen, one general answer will be that we go further because time itself is going further, because the world is going further. The provinces have demanded full responsible government in Bombay, United Province, Bengal and Madras, if the provinces have demanded it for themselves who are we sitting in this National Congress to recede from the demand and to force upon them a reactionary type of government? (Hear, hear) What is this Congress worth if it does not march abreast with the times? What is this Congress worth if it does not voice forth the united demand of the country? That being its function why should it not say so? Why should it not declare it here as clearly and as emphatically as possible? Besides, if at Bombay we agreed to hand over certain departments to the bureaucracy as I have said before, that was as a result of a compromise. We thought that this compromise would heal up differences in our ranks and enable us once more to present a united front to the world. That unfortunately has not been done. No doubt Mr Sastri is here but Mr Sastri does not make up the Moderate party, though he is the brightest member of that party now. Where is Mr Sarendranath Banerjee? Where is Sir Dinshaw Fuljee Wacha? Where are those veterans of the past? Have they returned in obedience to the compromise?

They have not, and such being the case, the condition on which the compromise was obtained not having been fulfilled, why should the compromise be stuck to?

President —

Mr Banerjee, I request you to confine your remarks to Mr. Sastri's amendment, I want you to avoid personalities

Mr J L Banerjee —

I have not made a single uncomplimentary reference, my mention of these names was by way of compliment to these distinguished gentlemen. Mr Sastri's second point was about the words 'disappointing and unsatisfactory'. I shall answer that afterwards. Now about the third point as regards the time limit. I myself am not in favour of a time limit but for an opposite reason. The time limit fixes the attainment of self government fifteen years hence. Why should we wait till then for the fulfilment of our national aspirations and rights? I should have it now, I should have it to-morrow, a week hence, and you would have it like that. Why then this postponement by statute? But that was not Mr Sastri's reason. He spoke of fixing a time limit in a parliamentary statute as if the thing was unthinkable and undreamable. But, gentlemen, that is not so. A time limit has been fixed in other statutes, even by the British Parliament. (Hear, hear.) For instance a time limit was fixed in the South African Union Act, by which the Government of the South African Union was constituted. There it was provided that after an interval (I forget the period) the constitutions for the separate states would cease and all the states should be united into one single government. Here, therefore, is an instance where a time limit was fixed in the statute itself. But that is not all. Why should we confine ourselves to Great Britain only? Why not travel outside a little? In the Act, by which the United States of America granted its constitution to the Philippine Islands, a time limit was fixed, and that time limit also was fifteen years, within which full independence was to be attained by the Philipinos. If a time limit could be fixed for the Philipinos, if a time limit could be fixed for South Africa, why not a time limit for India only? Or is India always to be the exception, when the exception is to her disadvantage and humiliation?

Gentlemen, now about the second point in Mr Sastri's amendment. He wants us to drop the words 'disappointing and unsatisfactory'. Why should we drop the words? I do not think that he adduced any specific reason for his demand. He himself has admitted that the scheme is defective (I quote his words,) it is defective, and he enumerated various points on which the scheme was defective. If it is defective, then surely it is unsatisfactory, and if it is unsatisfactory, why should we not proclaim the truth as emphatically as possible? Gentlemen, put aside sentimental considerations. Look upon the scheme by itself. Do you regard it in very truth as satisfactory? (Cries of No, No.) If you do not, then why not proclaim it in the resolution of the Congress? Why play hide and seek with the world? Why seek to delude yourselves and delude others by professions of a peace which does not exist, by professions of a satisfaction which you do not feel?

(The Speaker here was reminded that he had exceeded the time limit.)

There are some further remarks I might have made. I am talking on the question of self government, and discipline is the first foundation of self government. Discipline, therefore, must rule us here also and I am quite prepared to obey the chair. If I speak, therefore, for a few minutes longer, for a few seconds longer, it is simply because the chairman has very kindly granted me permission to do so. Having disposed of the main arguments of Mr Sastri, I shall just briefly refer to some arguments which our Moderate friends urge in season and out of season. One of their arguments properly speaking is not an argument at all. It is this, 'do not scan the Reform proposals too closely. Why look n gift horse in the mouth? Accept the good that the gods provide thee.' But, gentlemen, here we differ constitutionally and temperamentally from the Moderates, we shall not accept that thing as a boon or a favour which we look upon as an elementary right, the most elementary and fundamental of our rights. Then, gentlemen, they say if you persist with your criticism the scheme will be wrecked. My single and sufficient answer is 'Let them it be wrecked.' If it depends upon the sweet will of a foreign people to wreck it when they choose, then what is the virtue of the scheme, what is the virtue of any proposals whatsoever? Lastly, they say "if you persist with these arguments, we shall secede, the Moderate party will secede and you will not get the benefit of our wisdom and experience." My answer is no man is indispensable. No man is indispensable anywhere, least so in the cause of the country. Is India so poor, so poor in her human resources, have we so little faith in her potentialities of greatness that we think that the secession of a few will vitally injure the cause of the country? Not so, gentlemen. Never so. That banner which falls to day from the faltering grasp of the Moderates will be taken up to-morrow by a younger and stronger and more devoted band of men. The song that fades to day from their lips, that song will be taken up by other voices, feebler it may be than that of the giants of old, but all the same the song of the motherland will go on resonant and clear till the chorus of its vast melody strikes at the gates of the heavens and fills all the interspaces of the earth.

#### President —

There are two amendments which the Hon'ble Mr Sastri has placed before you. One relates to the omission of the words 'unsatisfactory and disappointing', the other is that which suggests the omission of the words beginning with 'subject' and ending with 'reforms' and the substitution for it of the following words 'except the clause pronouncing the same to be disappointing and unsatisfactory and the clause fixing the period of fifteen years for the completion of responsible government for India as a whole'. There are, therefore, three amendments, (1) the removal of the words 'unsatisfactory and disappointing,' (2) the removal of the words which say that so far as the provinces are concerned responsible government shall be granted at once, and (3) that there shall be no time limit fixed. I will separate these amendments, so that those who wish to speak to any one particular amendment may do so. I understand there are some gentlemen who want to support some amendments and not all. In the discussion, therefore, I will treat them as separate amendments.

be placed before us as *separate amendments*. I am concerned with the first of those in agreement and dissent from the two that follow. The first amendment (and on that I am in agreement) is to drop all the words after the word 'Bombay'. So then our resolution would run "That this Congress also re-affirms resolution No. 3 relating to self government passed at the Special Session of the Congress held in Bombay." The second and third amendments except from this the words 'disappointing and unsatisfactory'. I hold by those words and think they are vital to maintain, to support. The third is the question of the date, the period of 15 years. Personally I think 15 years rather too long, but although I think so I will not move a shorter period because as has been said quite truly we came to a compromise in Bombay. Now, Mr. Sastri has told us the vital matters on which he is prepared to go with the Congress. He wants to make the central government advance as well as the provinces. He claims that there in the central government the subjects except those definitely stated, that the Congress League gave also to the Viceroy, that those should be left, that we should have an elected President and Vice President, that we should have fiscal autonomy also, without which the whole of the reforms are an empty sham, utterly useless to the nation. Then, I would ask you to remember it is not Mr. Sastri alone. It is all those gallant Moderates who stood by us in Bombay, who went, I know, in some cases as far as they could for the sake of promoting unity. I ventured to say to you when I had the honour of proposing our President that when you had an army going at different rates, cavalry, artillery and infantry, it is idle for your cavalry to gallop ahead to allow the enemy to kill them and then to tie the next batch and finally the third. That is the way to defeat and not the way to victory. We do require union, and though we endorse the statement that we are fit for responsible government I at least, as I said a few months ago, would rather wait for it even for six years or more than part with those men in the Indian nation who helped us in Bombay, who worked with us in our special sessions. I feel that a compromise was made, I am not ashamed of it. A compromise with the bureaucracy, a compromise with the government, a compromise with an enemy, that is a shameful thing. But a compromise with your brothers, a compromise in your own family, the recognition that some walk faster than others and others are a little slower, that for family unity you will keep together and walk a little more slowly because then you will be one party, that compromise I hold to be an honour and glory to those who make it, and I am not ashamed that I make a compromise of that kind. (Hear, hear.) Another point that I put to you here is that when you make a compromise you are supposed to keep it. We have had no opportunity of breaking our compromise until now, we passed it in Bombay, and there has been no Congress since. So that practically you are asked to make a compromise and to break it the first moment you can. I do not think that is right. I do not think that is fair. It seems to me it would be better to take those *sweeping resolutions of Bombay* and carry them here if you desire to do it. But not so to change the compromise as to drive out the men who worked with us in Bombay. It is not a question, even if you want to argue it on expediency and not on principle, it is not a question as to whether you are going to get either the resolutions passed in Bombay or the resolutions that you may pass now. You are not going to get either. The situation

was rightly said to be worse to day than it was before, and in face of that armed army of autocracy in face of a bureaucracy knit together in order to hold on to office threatening you that they will make claims if you want to change anything of their past emoluments, I say that in face of a disciplined army we ought not to be a mob, every man going his own way, every man asking for his own ideas and no army for liberty, disciplined as well as progressive.

Now, I cannot support the second and the third amendments. I will tell you why. I would even venture to appeal to Mr. Sastri whether he is prepared to support them. For what is it we are told? We are told that in the central government our rulers will go no further than they have gone, they say that they have reached the line beyond which their principles do not allow them to go. Now I do not want the Viceroy and the Secretary of State to go beyond their principles. But I say if you declare, as the Moderates have declared, that we must have some responsibility in the central government, and if ever against that you have the word of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State that they will maintain the machinery of autocracy, then you must allow it to be disappointing, you must allow that it is unsatisfactory. I should go very much farther than that if I say what I thought on such a statement. I should say that when Great Britain has been fighting against autocracy, when she has proclaimed in the face of the world that she is fighting for democracy and against autocracy, then for the Viceroy, the representative of King George who is pledged against autocracy, to say "I am going to maintain the machinery of autocracy" is a scandal and a shame if Great Britain confirms the statement 'Unsatisfactory and disappointing'. Why, these are very small words with which to describe the feelings with which we have read that statement, and so I support that we should keep the Bombay scheme as it is, that we should not take out the words 'unsatisfactory and disappointing', any more than we take out any other part of the scheme and I say in the old phrase "our scheme and nothing but the scheme". We will stand by what we did in Bombay.

Nawab Sarfar Hussain Khan (Bihar) in supporting the resolution spoke in Urdu and said —

I wish to welcome the Kisan delegates who have enabled us to reply in an unanswerable way, to the arguments of our opponents that the agriculturists were not with us. They also asserted that the Muhomedans were not with the Congress, but the expression of opinion by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Huzur ul Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan, is what would come from any other leader of India and he is one of the leaders of the Moslem League. The attendance of the agricultural delegates has conclusively proved that this is an All India assembly and the voice of this assembly is the voice of All India. Our national weakness for the last 150 years has not enabled us to make our voice felt effectively but the voice of a nation can always shake even the bureaucrat. Our duty is to strengthen the foundation of the unity of the Moslem League and the Congress so that it may withstand all storms even as an ancient tree weathers it. I can tell you that Bihar is whole heartedly with you in the demand for responsible Government. I ask you whether Indians are not managing law and police in the Native States, are they not acting

as prime ministers, can they not manage the affairs here but it seems that our opponents are not willing to allow them any opportunity to show what they can do. In the realm of arms, the law, councils, judicial and executive services we have conclusively shown that we are fit and I join with you whole heartedly in demanding self government. It is said that the Mahomedans have got separate representation. But you must see that the Mahomedans came here and then remained here and died here. They came fighting but you made them your own and their deeds are before you. Regarding tea industries I may say that they cannot claim separate representation as they are the persons who make their wealth here and then go away. If it is given at all it should be given in proportion to numerical strength.

Pandit Gauri Shankar in further supporting the resolution spoke in Hindi and said —

We have listened to the opinions of the educated community and it is now necessary that the opinion of the agriculturists be also put before you. The ways of providence are inscrutable and we have to bow to it. There was a time when India was an empire and was granting liberty to a number of small countries. Now we have to beg for liberty from others. We did not know how to beg and we still do not know but it is only the educated community who have taught us to beg.

If one man can mesmerise another by the force of his suggestion, is it not possible for a whole nation to mesmerise the small number of Englishmen here and get self government from them. I do not say that we must lift the sword. But public opinion has great force and if every Indian determines to obtain Swaraj he can easily succeed. The Special Congress resolved that we must claim complete self government for India and that there must be complete provincial autonomy in six years, and fiscal autonomy. We must at least demand that the provinces be made autonomous at once. It is essential for you to go and see for yourself the condition of the agriculturists and their troubles under the present form of Government. When you are able to cover yourself with four quilts in the winter 200 millions of tenants are unable to cover themselves properly with even a blanket. You are able to take food four times a day but 120 millions of tenants are unable to get one full meal a day. You will not be able to judge of the results of the administration by studying the educated community. Take a little trouble to go to the villages and study the conditions there. The police take away the fodder and it is also commandeered for the touring officers and our cattle remain unfed. Our children cannot get milk as it is commandeered for the use of the police and the touring officers. How is it to be our right. We wish to improve our condition and to act with liberty. For this our European brethren say that we are unfit. Our leader Mr. Srinivasa Sastri advocated provincial autonomy and that administration should become Indian in a few years. We also pray that we may be given self government and that immediately. Just as a patient who is seriously ill requires medicine immediately even so we require the medicine of complete provincial autonomy as we are seriously ill. We do not wish the country to remain in the hands of the bureaucracy any more. We do not say that we wish to break our connection with

our king. We have always been great King worshippers. We are never ungrateful and we are always grateful to him who does us good. But no nation can progress without liberty and therefore we want liberty. We do not want self government for nothing. We have freely shed our blood in the battle, we have sacrificed our lives for our kings but we are told that we fight among ourselves and we are quarrelsome and are therefore unfit for self government. But if this war cannot give us liberty and our fight proves our unfitness then why did England fight Germany and are not the nations of Europe all unfit for liberty and should they not remain in the same condition as ourselves. The fact is that it is impossible that there should be no quarrels amongst ourselves. We are not children. We agriculturists cannot support such proposals as the handing over of law, police and justice to the bureaucracy. Our reply is "look at the agricultural delegates' block." If they are 810 this year they will be two thousand next year. There is not further excuse on this score. It is said that there was no responsible government in India. Do you remember the action taken by Rama on the complaint of a washerman regarding the purity of Sita. There was complete democracy so that even the complaint of a washerman had great weight, and not that the policeman would close your mouth the moment you open it to complain of your troubles. This resolution must be passed as it stands.

Mr C. P. Ramaswami Iyer —

Mr President and friends, I feel as much as any one in this assembly can feel that our birth right is to have freedom and to win it. I feel as any one in this assembly can feel that if it were possible to day to demand both in the central government and in the provincial governments full responsible government we ought to do it. I feel at the same time differently from those persons who have urged that we are ripe for parties. We in this country to day have no need, have no object with parties. Parties are all right when we have got self government either completely or even partially. But what is the position to day? To-day a handful of men are pitched against the hosts which are arrayed against us in armed ranks. We have to battle against the forces of reaction, we have to battle against the forces of an autocracy which is armed at all points, and therefore it seems to me it would be unwise to think of the party system and the emergence of parties as an ideal to be striven for or worked for. I deplore, no one more than I do, the emergence on the horizon of the Moderate party of which my friend, Mr Srinivasa Sastri is such a distinguished member. I hold that the secession of any one from the ranks of those who are fighting for India's freedom is a great danger because our opponents and enemies are only too glad to take any occasion, any opportunity, to use the slightest division to our disadvantage. Feeling all that as I do, I do nevertheless feel that it is necessary to be perfectly consistent in our course of action and, to unite rather than divide on matters on which we have of necessity to be united if we must succeed. What is the position to day? In August last we met in Special Congress we had to deal with men outside our ranks, but more with men inside our ranks, there were persons of different shades of opinion there were persons of different convictions, who for the sake of a great cause who for the sake of unity, shed their opinions, submerged their views and came to a concordat or

agreement Having come to that agreement and having regard to the fact that the conclusion of the war and signing of the armistice has not decreased but rather increased our difficulties, having regard also to the fact that to day the forces of reaction remain more powerful than they were two months ago, remembering that the Indo British Association with its countless money behind its back is working against us, is it not time for each one of us to take the opportunity not to put forward his particular view, but to put forward what in the main would be agreed to by the largest number of thinking and working men in this country It is from that point of view as a point of unity, as a point of concord, as a point of the greatest possible agreement amongst the greatest possible number, that I appeal to this assembly to stick to what was done by the Special Congress at Bombay I disagree with my friend, Mr Srinivasa Sastri, when he asks us to eliminate one clause When we eliminate one clause why should we not eliminate all the clauses? But at the same time I cannot feel with those who have moved the resolution and who say that in two months changes have come about which necessitate asking for full responsible government in the provinces We have reiterated and I reiterate it again from my place on this platform that I hold that we are fit for responsible government in the provinces But that is not the point There are others who think that a certain line of action has to be taken, and would you have them with you or against you in the tremendous struggle before us? I answer 'yes', the only possible answer to that point There is another matter The persons who have moved this resolution have said that after the Special Congress various legislative councils have spoken True I grant it But what is the function of this Congress? The function of this Congress is to take, not a provincial, but an imperial view, taking into account all the differences, and I hold that this Congress has got the right to lay a mandate even on the members of the Imperial Legislative Council and other legislative councils We are the supreme authority of the nation, and if we for the purpose of facilitating our fight, for the purpose of minimising opposition, choose the path of union rather than of disagreement, it seems to me that we are the final arbiters On these grounds I move that we stick to the resolutions arrived at the Bombay Congress

Dr Gokal Chand Naurang (Punjab) in supporting the resolution spoke in Urdu and said that the opinions that were advanced against the scheme fell into two classes One that is given by our opponents who hold that we were unfit for self government The other came from our friends which was based not on the ground that we were unfit for self government but that political wisdom required that we should not demand the whole of it at once In view of the resolution confirming the resolution of the Special Congress of Bombay and repudiating the opinion of the Secretary of State about our being unfit no other answer need be given to the first class of opponents

Self government was a birthright of every person If it were taken away simply because he is unfit for it such an argument would be both morally and legally unjustifiable It therefore does not matter whether we are fit or unfit we must be given our birth right The other class of people think that if we demanded too much we might not be given even this much or anything at all

trying hard for self government for the past so many years and have repeatedly asserted that we are completely fit for self government, and now demand that a pure measure of justice which is so long overdue on behalf of our dear motherland shall be granted to us at least at this juncture, when the polity of the whole world is to be discussed and settled at the Peace Conference. I am aware there are some friends amongst us who even wish that we should go back upon our Bombay resolutions as practical politicians. We must necessarily ignore them, because their political opinions judging from their utterances in the past appear to be growing backwards like the buffalo's tail. There are some amongst them who have rendered meritorious services in the past on behalf of our motherland. While expressing to them our gratitude and our thankfulness for their past services which they have rendered at so much self sacrifice to themselves, we most respectfully implore them not to make the greatest sacrifice, that is the sacrifice of the motherland, just at this juncture. There are others again amongst us who have one foot in the Government House corner, holding private and confidential interviews with the powers that be, and their other foot in public politics, trying to effect a compromise of our attitude on the burning questions of the day irrespective of what the people generally feel on the matter. In respect of them also I say we must regard them as having set both their feet in the grave, I mean so far as the political life in the country is concerned. I am very anxious, Sir, that this golden opportunity that has been presented to us for our political advancement should not be frittered away. The war has brought out the true Indian character and has enlisted the sympathy of the thinking men of the world towards Indian claims and aspirations. The very fact that our Anglo Indian enemies have organised themselves to protect their vested interests is an index to the volume of sympathetic public opinion that we are likely to get at the hands of the British democracy, if we only work on proper lines. The most opportune letter of Dr (now no longer Sir) S. Subramann Iyer to President Wilson of America and the patriotic activities of our great countryman, Lala Lajpat Rai, whose presence we very much miss here, are sure to bring favourable American opinion in our efforts to get self government. But we must not at the same time forget, gentlemen, that we have to contend against tremendous odds, that we have to fight a very great battle against the arch enemies of our progress, the bureaucrats and the foreign exploiters, who for purposes of their own aggrandisement are determined to keep us down. The situation is rather very alarming, they have got a very influential following here and in England and the support of Government at their back, and they are manipulating to produce papers to support their own cause. To put it briefly, gentlemen, I wish that at this juncture any Indian, however humble he may be, should not prove false. Our present situation is like this, that while the Anglo Indians have completely organised themselves and threatened to crush us, we are getting disorganised, fighting amongst ourselves and creating schisms in our own ranks and if we allow this state of things to continue our fate is sealed. I therefore put it to you that our situation is something like this, that we are like pigs that have got into the mortar trying to escape the crush of the pestle. The task seems almost impossible. There is a way and perhaps the only way to get out of the situation, every one of us, be he Hindu or Muhammadan, Christian or Parsi, Sikh or Jain, Brahmin or non

Brahmin, our hearts should melt at the extreme poverty and utter misery of the teeming millions of India after a century and a half of British administration and blend into one harmonious liquid and burn and boil with such intense heat of patriotic fervour so as to melt and burn pebble, mortar and all and flow into wide channels for the uplift of our mother country.

Mr Sant Das —

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I find myself in a peculiar position, for you see my name standing on the agenda paper as one of the supporters of this resolution. You are perfectly aware that in the Subjects Committee there was a division on the point but when the Subjects Committee decided by a large majority that this resolution should be so put, I found myself loyally bound by it. But now that the whole question has been opened up, I crave the permission of our President to speak what I think on this proposition as an individual. Now, I say frankly that many of you have misunderstood the scope of the Bombay resolution. It does not deny that we in India are fit for self government in provinces immediately. It assumes and lays down that though we are fit for self government immediately yet we are prepared to delay our demand for six years. Please remember that. It does not say that we are not fit for that, it does not say that we do not want that; it asserts that it is our birth right. But it says that we are prepared to delay that demand for various considerations. (A voice 'Why?') I will tell you presently. An appeal has been made to our sentiment and in that sentiment I am already with you all. But an appeal is made to our judgment and to our sense of righteousness and that is in this form. A solemn compact was made in the Bombay Congress with those who were of the Moderate party whom we were bound to receive as brothers, those whom you sent to speak for you made a solemn compact with them that we should delay our demand for six years in order to present a united front. I am not afraid of the opposition of the enemies of India . . .

Mr V J Patel —

I must rise to a point of order. It is not a fact.

Mr Sant Das —

I make that statement because Mrs Besant said there was a compromise and I accept her statement in its full intent and word. If there was a compromise as she says then I submit that we shall not be doing a righteous act by going against that compromise. Otherwise I say I am in full accord, it is our right we should demand it, we must demand it, but I say that when we have made a compromise in order to present a united front it will be suicidal to withdraw from the compromise. That is all that I have to say.

Mr M C Bardoloi (Assam)]

Brother Delegates, Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I have come here from Assam to join my feeble voice with the voices of the other parts of India whom you generally describe as the advanced party. If we are not advanced, gentlemen, it is because

of the fact that we have lost our independence within living memory, only 80 years ago. Till then we had our representative institutions, we had our institutions, we had our own government, and within these 80 years we had with great efforts to come into line with the other advanced provinces of India and I may tell you that to-day the Assamese people have combined and formed an association and they have sent me here to represent them in this august assembly. I hope, gentlemen, that you will accord the sympathy and the good will that I deserve on this particular occasion. I join my voice with the other parts of India in claiming full responsible government as is put down in the resolution. It is not a fact that our province has not claimed it, it is a fact that some of our leaders have claimed it, have said that diarchy won't do and it will interest you to know that the ruler of the province the Hon Mr Beatson Bell himself is against diarchy. So, gentlemen, I support the first part of the resolution and join my voice with the voices that have already expressed their opinion here.

I am specially concerned with the second part of the resolution. The second part of the resolution especially applies to my province. In Assam there is the planting interest, there are also one or two mining industries, and the non official European community in Assam consists mostly of planters, and the present ruler of the province has advocated their cause as an advocate. He says that they are the British settlers of Assam and that they have come to stay and that they are not birds of passage. I say, gentlemen, that they are not settlers, they are birds of passage, they are exploiting the country and having realised a large amount of profit they return to their country to spend it there and to enrich their country. So I say they are not settlers and what is the upshot of that? He says that these settlers should get 10 out of the 40 elected members, whereas 60 lakhs of people should get 30, and only 2000 of such British settlers should get 10 seats. Is it not monstrous gentlemen? And the reason is this that we ought to be grateful to them because they have exploited the country, because they have opened up the country. And how have they opened up? The tea industry is a lucrative business. If a European applies for land he gets it easily, if an Indian applies he does not get it, and this is how they have improved the country, that is how they have opened up the country and in gratitude for that we must give them ten seats for two thousand people and 30 seats for 60 lakhs of people. I protest against it, gentlemen, and I hope that you will accord it the importance that it deserves.

Mr S Satyamurti (Madras) —

Mr President, Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I will not deal except very briefly with the two amendments of my friend, Mr Sastri, which have not received the influential support of Mrs Besant. For I think I am right in saying, Sir, that those amendments are now very nearly forgotten by this large audience, as well they ought to be. I will say only this that with regard to the words 'disappointing and unsatisfactory' found in our resolution, which Mr Sastri now seeks to remove therefrom, they are too mild an expression compared with the strength the volume and the intensity of opinion in the country as to the nature of the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals. We went, Sir, as far as we could in order to

moderate the expression of our opinion in Bombay, and surely it is too much, even for Mr Sastri, to ask us to eat even those words which we have given expression to; for after all be it remembered, Sir, that they are the bare truth, and I am one of those who believe that in politics, as in other affairs, honesty is the best policy. With regard to the time limit I agree with Mr Sastri that if we were living in normal times in India and we have no doubt whatever that the future political evolution of our country shall be secured to us under normal conditions, we need not insist upon a time limit. But you know, Sir, none better, that the long history of India has been one tragic record of disappointed hopes and disappointed aspirations (Hear, hear). It is because we know that the ideal which has now been held out to us will be delayed in its achievement, we are anxious to get a statutory guarantee behind which no nation can afford to go. But, Sir, my main task here is to deal with Mrs Besant's amendment, if I may so call it, and I will deal with the three arguments which she gave in favour of her amendment asking us not to go forward. Her first argument was based on a figure of speech, she said that a national army consists of cavalry, of artillery and of infantry. I agree, but whoever heard, Sir, of the cavalry turning back to see if the infantry were following or not? I am not a strategist, but I have read about warfare and I believe that it is the privilege and the duty of the cavalry to rush forward whether the artillery comes behind, whether the infantry comes behind or not, so are battles won, not by the cavalry holding in reins seeing whether the infantry came behind or not. I have never heard of it. But apart from that, Sir, this Congress represents the cavalry of India, not the infantry not the artillery. God knows we have enough of reaction in this country, official and otherwise. We in this Congress represent the cavalry and we ought to move forward.

Mr V S Srinivasa Sastri. We represent the whole army

Mr S Satymurti.—I maintain, Sir, with due deference to Mr Sastri that we in this Congress including his distinguished personality represent the cavalry, because he knows that there are others very much more reactionary than any here, people who are waiting in the antechambers of the Government Secretariat who prevent us from going forward at all. He knows it not, I know it. He belongs to the cavalry. A point was made of the fact that there was some compromise, some compact, made in Bombay. I would like to ask, Sir, was there a compact was there a compromise? It is a bare statement of truth to say that there was no compromise, no compact at all, and assuming that there was one, is there any one in this hall now I throw down the challenge who is prepared to say that because this national assembly is willing to go forward he considers it a matter of conscience with him and therefore we ought not to go forward? I have never heard of it. I will not believe anybody will get up on this platform, Sir, and say that because we ask for responsible government in the provinces full and immediate, he will feel that his conscience is attacked in the least. Then, Sir, the third argument given was that since August last the situation has become worse. I agree, but if the situation has become worse how we do meet it? Do we meet it by moderating our demands, by becoming more timid, more cowardly? It is not in that way that manly nations fight the battles of the world. When Germany gave England blow after blow in Flanders and in France, when English soldiers had to retire from

Mons and other places, England did not say "We will give up Belgium, we will give up Serbia, we will be satisfied if we are left alone" On the other hand in the darkest hours of the war English statesmen maintained their demands at the very highest pitch I would, therefore, ask you, Brother Delegates if the situation has become worse, if our enemies are more organised, strengthen your demands, ask for more Thus are enemies defeated, not by cowardice, not by timidity

My friend, Mr C P Ramaswami Iyer, asked us and warned us not to have parties But who can help it? Not even the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, for there are parties in the country, he cannot deny it The Moderate Conference is there, a *fait accompli*, and the London Times is playing it for all it is worth, and therefore it is idle to ask me not to create a party when others, not I, have created a party, but to say that even in spite of the fact that a party has been created and used for the purposes of jeopardising my chances, still I ought with bated breath and in whispering humbleness go forward and say that so far as I am concerned I will not be creating a party though you may, but I will moderate my demands in order to suit your tastes, I have never heard of it Whoever heard, Sir, of Mr Asquith or Mr Lloyd George go and wait in the antechambers of Mr Balfour or Mr Bonar Law and all the other Conservatives and ask them to come together We have never heard of it We are the liberals, the radicals, and we shall be faithless to the light which burns in our hearts if we do not go forward but in mere timidity go with those who do not agree with us and who will never agree with us

The question was asked, what has happened since the August session? Why should we go forward? I say because four things have happened In Madras the police shot at an inoffensive mob without any provocation whatever In Bombay you had the Wilingdon Memorial incidents, in Calcutta you had the riots, and last of all, but not least in Delhi, Sir, the procession of the President elect of the National Congress, the man in whose hands India has committed for the 4 or 5 days of the Congress her national self respect, was insulted (Cries of Shame) Are we going to say after that insult that we do not want the police, law and justice departments transferred at once and immediately? Gentlemen, I wish to say this point was made that only a short space of time only four brief months have passed since August last May I say in the words of Mr Lloyd George "There are times in the history of the world when this world spins so leisurely along that it hardly seems to move at all, but there are also such times when the world rushes along at a giddy pace and the track of centuries is covered in a few weeks These are such times" I ask you, Brother Delegates, four months is too long a time altogether We ought to have asked for this in Bombay, let us now at least ask for full provincial autonomy and speak the faith that is in us The amendments have had the best chance Mr Sastri and Mrs Besant, perhaps the two most eloquent speakers in all India, have put forward arguments in their behalf We will tell them "We respect your eloquence, but in this matter our conscience elects otherwise, and therefore we will not vote with you, but will vote for the resolution" For after all, gentlemen, *मतां हि सदेहपदेष्टु प्रमाणमस्य करणं प्रवृत्तय* I ask you to follow the lead of your conscience, not the voice of

even the most eminent leader on the platform here I ask you to vote for the resolution and reject all the amendments summarily.

Mr B C Pal (Bengal) —

Mr President and Gentlemen, Members of the Indian National Congress, I did not desire to speak on this resolution, I was looking forward to settle my account and your accounts with somebody else as you will see from the order of the day. But man proposes, or shall I say the Subjects Committee proposes, and somebody else disposes, and therefore I have to be here. I am sorry that I had not the advantage of the illuminating speech, that I take it it must have been delivered with the sweet reasonableness that is characteristic of the Hon Mr Sastri. I am sorry I was not present, not having had any occult indication of the things that were likely to happen here. I was not present when he made his speech. I was present when our revered leader, Mrs Besant, spoke. I was present since she spoke.

The amendment is divided into two parts. In the first part Mr Sastri wants us to delete the two words 'disappointing and unsatisfactory'. Now I should like you to consider this: what would be the effect of the deletion of these two words from your resolution? What would be the effect of this deletion upon public opinion in England, upon public opinion outside England, upon the opinion of the statesmen of the world who will soon gather round the Peace table at Versailles? If Mr Sastri could give me an assurance on behalf of his friends that they would delete the entire preamble to their own reform proposals, we might consider whether we could not, with a view to fall into line with them delete our word. Now, Sir, what is the preamble to the resolution of the Moderate Conference? These are the words: "This Conference cordially welcomes the reform proposals of the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy as constituting a distinct advance on present conditions both as regards the Government of India and the provincial governments and also a real and substantial step towards the progressive realisation of responsible government in the provinces in due fulfilment of the terms of the announcement of August 20th, 1917. As such—mark these words, Ladies and Gentlemen, hear them with all the intentness of your mind and thought which these proposals emanating from veteran leaders undoubtedly deserve—this Conference accords its hearty support to those proposals and while suggesting necessary modifications and improvements therein, expresses its grateful appreciation of the earnest effort of its distinguished authors to start the country on a career of genuine and lasting progress towards the promised goal." Now, I want you, Ladies and Gentlemen, just to ponder seriously for one single moment on what the deletion of the words 'disappointing and unsatisfactory' from the preamble of your resolution and the retention of all this exuberant welcome in the resolution of our Moderate friends would mean to the world at large. They will say "Why, India has with one united voice accepted loyally, gladly, thankfully, gratefully the Scheme towards responsible government or national autonomy in India formulated out of regard for the principles for which Great Britain fought along with her Allies in Europe. "The Scheme that has been formulated out of regard for these principles by the Government of India with the sanction of the Government of England" what would

it mean? It would mean that you are already self determined so far as your constitutional reforms are concerned. Are you prepared to send that mandate from this Congress to the world at large? (Cries of 'No' 'No') If not, then stick like, what shall I say, I shall please my friends, stick as a vice to the words 'disappointing and unsatisfactory'. Stick to these with the grim determination of men who knew their minds when they put those words in stick to them with the full consciousness of the significance of those words, when you, with the consent of my friend in the chair, Mrs Besant and other leaders of the country, introduced them in the resolution in Bombay. Now, the second part is a general one and says "Do not ask for complete provincial autonomy". Why? It can only be urged on two grounds that it is not politic, that it is not desirable you do not want it if you do not want it, do not ask for it. Do you want provincial self government? Do you want that the provincial executive should be responsible for their acts in every branch of the administration to the provincial legislature? Do you want it now? (Cries of 'Yes') and immediately? (Cries of 'Yes') Are you afraid to take it? (Cries of 'No') Are you afraid? (Cries of 'No') In Bombay we wanted everything except law, justice and police. Are you afraid of the law? (Cries of No) Are you afraid of justice? (Cries of No) Are you afraid of the police? (Cries of No) Ye, you are. Do not say you are not afraid of the police because you are not afraid of the law, therefore you are afraid of the police, because you are not afraid of justice therefore you are afraid of the police, because in this country, I say with all respect to the constituted authorities, in this country law and police do not always go together in this country justice and police do not always go together. And you wanted not to touch the police, not to touch law and justice. Why? Was it because you were afraid that the country would run into riot? That there would be disturbances, there would be no peace, there would be Bolshevism if you clumed police, justice and law and wanted to administer these departments? Is that your opinion? (Cries of 'No') Why did you not ask for it then? (A voice 'Out of regard') Thank you, out of regard primarily for my self and my Bengal friends, I will say out of great regard for Mrs Besant herself. She it was who came to us asking us to give our consent to this compromise. She said, for the sake of union, for the sake of the country, let us stand together and give up for a few years your legitimate claim to law, justice, and police in the provinces. We said all right, if our brothers who are afraid of law and afraid of justice, still for their sake, I would say we will not touch these things, let it be in the keeping of the bureaucracy. Reference was made to the compact. Who was, I ask, the other party to the compact? Have they kept the compact? We gave up law, justice and police to the keeping of the present bureaucracy with a view to induce our more sober, our wiser friends to remain with us. Did they come to you in Bombay? Of course the President is with you now and he is going to go the whole hog with you if you desire it. Now they did not come, I might understand their not coming, I will not name them, it would be personalty. Now they did not come to Bombay, after having seen our resolutions did they change their attitude? (Cries of 'No') Have they come here? (Cries of 'No') I am glad, I am thankful and I think it is due to the Hon'ble Mr Sastri that this Congress should publicly recognise the fact that his loyalty to the Congress has proved stronger

than loyalty to his party. Now Mr Sastri is here, but where are our old friends? In the absence of the old leaders who had stood by our right hand and in spite of the presence of the Pandits the Congress is to day in a widowed condition (Cries of No, no) I dare say you will not accept it. What are we going to do? If they had come if they had said 'for your sake we have come, we do not ask you to kill the fattened calf for us, but do put this out for our sake,' I think we would have done it. But as it is, there is no compact any more. The other party has not kept its side of the contract and we are not in honour bound to keep to that contract any more.

Then again, Sir, there is a positive reason. The war is over, The Montagu Chelmsford Report was a war measure, the war being over it is only a measure, and to increase the weight of that measure I want the people of this country with one united voice to demand their legitimate birthright to govern at least their provincial administration themselves without any interference from outside, subject of course to such control as the central government must exercise over provincial governments. That is what we want, and I think if the war has altered anything, if the war has revealed anything, if the war has brought any new message to us that message is this "Demand for your right, the full measure of your right, the right that God has given you. Demand for it, strive for it, sacrifice for it, and in the will of God you will get it."

Mr B N Sarma (Malis) —

Mr President and Fellow citizens,—There has been a great allusion made by various speakers to Moderates and Extremists, to Radicals, Progressives and Moderates. I really do not know to what school I belong. I know this much, in various official circles I am looked upon as being an ultra radical. But I know at the same time another thing, that with some of my friends I am considered to be ultra moderate, and therefore standing in that awkward position I may appeal to the indulgence of the whole house for a few minutes to explain my difficulties and to tell you how I have been forced to come to the conclusion that I cannot but support the first part of Mr Sastri's amendment. I am not here to support the second or the third part of the amendment. I am in cordial agreement that what we did in Bombay was done well, was done on the whole fairly accurately, having regard to the whole situation, and I am here to ask you not to go back upon it, and not to go further than it for various reasons. Now, friends, I take it that we are resolved upon not asking at the present moment for complete self government. There may be two views on that point. There is one school of thought that thinks that we are making a mistake in not putting our claims at the highest and asking for self government to the full. There is another school of thought the other way, but whichever school may be right it is not necessary to discuss. We are pledged to support the policy of asking for a partial devolution of responsibility. That being so, the next question that confronted me was 'Am I to ask for complete provincial autonomy and rest content with the bureaucratic rule in the imperial house, or am I to ask for a partition all along the line, vertical and not horizontal?' I am appealing to an intellectual audience, not merely an emotional audience, and I pray please listen to a few arguments other than those which have been advanced. Analyse the subjects

that form the subject matter of rule and government, and you will find that when we ask for fiscal autonomy in the Imperial Council we are asking for almost the whole thing in the Imperial Council and nothing less, and I for one would be satisfied with a very little in the provinces, but would not rest content one minute unless fiscal autonomy, unless control over finance in the fullest sense of the term, is granted to us in the Imperial Assembly. (Hear, hear) On that point we have a very strong case. There is no question there of Brahmin or non-Brahmin, there is no question there of conflict between Hindu and Muslim, there is no supposed conflict there between the landlord and the ryot, between the priestly class and the Panchamas, between Native States and British India. All have asked for control over tariffs, for complete self determination in adjusting our fiscal relations, our commercial relations, with the rest of the world. That being so, we cannot rest content for a moment with any reforms whatsoever that deny us these privileges, these rights which alone can make India an India worth living in, an India worth praying for, an India which could be self respecting. That is a privilege which the colonies possess at present, although they are part of the Empire and subordinate to the Empire in other respects, and there is absolutely no reason whatsoever why we should not be granted that. That being granted, if that be granted, we will have control over railways, we will have control over finance, we will have control over commerce; and if we have control over those subjects in the Imperial Council what is left to the Government, if we ask for control, full control, in respect of all other matters in the provinces? There is absolutely nothing, there is no use in disguising from our eyes this fact that if we ask for full autonomy in the provinces and fiscal autonomy in the Imperial Council, we are asking not really for 14 annas or 12 annas but will be asking for 10 annas 11 pies and  $\frac{3}{4}$  pie too. That being so, the next question is, if you consider for a minute the scheme of reforms, if you do not reject it, we are driven to the conclusion that the division must be vertical, that is, we must give up some subjects in the provinces and ask for some subjects in the Imperial Council. That is the reason why we were compelled to hand over some subjects and we said although we felt that in almost all, perhaps all, the provinces the people can manage their local affairs, including law, justice and police, as well as in the Native States, still inasmuch as the authors of the report have said "we have our own misgivings, we have our own doubts, we have our own grave fears. Parliament cannot surrender responsibility all of a sudden they must see how the scheme works;" that being so, inasmuch as we have accepted the principle of partial responsibility there was no help but to say that the things which we are most jealous about we will part with temporarily and for six years. Friends, do you think that that was an illogical division, do you think that that was an unfair division or surrender of our rights? Consequently, unless we say we are prepared to reject the reforms, we must accept some division, and that is the only possible division we could arrive at and after considerable discussion, after considerable misgivings we did arrive at that conclusion in the Bombay Congress. With regard to what has taken place subsequently, I on the part of the Mahajana Sabha, have said that if any province deserved self government it would be Madras. But that does not mean, that because I on behalf of Madras have said and some others on behalf of Bihar

and other councils say that the people are fitted, that does not mean that we can afford to reject the reforms, in no indirect way. Friends, I ask you, I appeal to your generous consideration this fact, are you going to wreck all our chances of reforms? Look at the attitude of the House of Lords? I painfully went through all the speeches delivered there and you see how public opinion is hardening against us. How in the House of Commons also we shall perhaps lose all our friends. At such a juncture, when all the forces are arrayed against us, are we to reject the hand that has been stretched out to us by Mr. Montagu and others? Are we going to say "We will risk everything, but we want our ideal and the fulfilment of our ideals to the fullest extent now and in no other way?" I submit that that would be a suicidal policy. Supposing you sent a deputation to England and you passed this resolution. You will make it impossible for your deputies to say "Do not thereby reject the proposals." Such a position please do not drive your deputies into. I say that the compromise, it may be considered to be binding or not, which was arrived at was a statesmanlike compromise, was a prudent compromise, was a compromise in which there was no surrender of principle, in which there was no surrender of interest, and I therefore ask you to accept the amendment, not on the ground of the compromise alone, but on substantially intellectual grounds on substantially strategical grounds, on grounds of policy and on grounds of justice also.

#### Mr. Jumnadas Dwarakadas (Bombay) —

Mr. President, Brother and Sister Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The President has very kindly allowed me to speak for two minutes and I am glad that I have been given an opportunity of expressing my views in support of the views expressed by Mrs. Besant. Ladies and gentlemen, you cannot say that I am not one of those who believe that we are fully ripe for a full measure of provincial self government. But at the same time, if you consider the question from the right standpoint, from the correct standpoint from which you ought to consider it, you cannot help coming to the conclusion that you ought in all honesty to stick to the resolution that you arrived at at the Special Session of Congress in Bombay. (Cries 'No No') Ladies and gentlemen, I only want to give you one argument (A voice 'No argument'), and it is this. The distinguished authors of the report, you may disagree with me, but I think I have a right to speak and I will speak, the distinguished authors of the report, Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, in the scheme that they have presented, they have given you a scheme of diarchy in the provinces and they have not given you an advance in the central government. In the central government they have not admitted the principle of transferred and reserved subjects, but in the provinces they have introduced that system. In answer to that in your resolution in the Special Session, you say that we want that the advance should be simultaneous. If you admit of the principle of transferred and reserved subjects in the provinces, we want that that principle should also be admitted so far as the central government is concerned. Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford committed in our opinion a mistake in not introducing that principle in the central government which they introduced in the provincial government. What are you doing now? In one breath you say that the advance should be simultaneous, that the principle of transferred and reserved subjects

should be admitted by them in the provinces as well as in the central government, and now you go back upon that and say 'No principle of transferred and reserved subjects in the provinces, and the principle of transferred and reserved subjects in the central government alone' Are you consistent? That is one argument. The other is as Mrs Besant has pointed out that there were those who came in spite of their party to join hands with us and who arrived at a unanimous conclusion even by sacrificing their various principles for the sake of unity. Mr Pal has said that none of them has come to the Congress. I say that Mr Pal has unconsciously made a misstatement there, for my friends, Mr Sarma, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr Sastri, (who was not present at the Congress) Mr Govindaraghava Iyer, who all belong to the Moderates and came to the Special Congress and who sacrificed their principles and joined hands with us in coming to that unanimous conclusion, are again here with us to see that we do not go back upon the Congress resolution of Bombay and that we pass the same resolution. I therefore appeal to you in the name of unity, in the cause of India, not to deviate from the principle which you established in Bombay, and for unity's sake pass the resolution as it was passed in the Bombay Congress.

Mr L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer (Madras) —

Mr President, Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I come here now to support one of the amendments of the Hon Mr Sastri, that amendment which relates to allowing the Bombay resolution to stand intact. I am not prepared to agree with him in the other amendments that he has proposed. I shall, therefore, confine myself to the amendment that he has suggested with which I am in hearty agreement. Gentlemen, you have been told that if in the Bombay Congress a time limit had been fixed for the attainment of complete provincial autonomy it was because there was a compromise entered into, some might go to the length of saying that it was also a compact. But the implication was on the part of those two words that there was nothing underlying the compromise or compact which bound you now to take the same view as was taken in the Bombay Special Congress. If at all I venture to take up your time to any the slightest extent, it is for the purpose of justifying the propriety, the reasonableness, the wisdom of this time limit being imposed with respect to the attainment of provincial self government. Gentlemen, as I mentioned to my Bombay friends when I had the privilege of speaking then upon this resolution, I venture to tell you that we are not here with a clean slate, that we are to take certain conditions on which it is competent for us to improve. We have in the first place the announcement of the 20th August, you are all familiar with that announcement, and it is not for me to draw your attention in any great detail to the terms of that announcement. That announcement has done us one distinct service that responsible government has been accepted as the goal of the Indian people, accepted by those to whom we should look forward in constitutional agitation as the persons who will vest us with responsible government. But Gentlemen, that announcement also carries a reservation, that reservation is that this self government shall be attained by successive stages. We cannot take one part of the announcement and reject the rest of it, and it is because those who insisted upon the time limit in Bombay recognised the need for accepting both the parts, the principle and its limitation, they said the time limit shall have to

be accepted. But there again comes in the principle of self-determination, although the word may be new the idea was there all the time. It was considered that it was competent for us to suggest with a full and responsible view of the needs of the situation what exactly shall be the length of the time limit, and it was therefore considered that in imposing a time limit we shall have to fix some reasonable time limit and at the same time not one which is far beyond the necessities of the case. Then it was that we settled upon this term of six years. Now, gentlemen, what is the change that has come over the country between that time and now which makes us depart from that time limit? Two arguments have been urged. One argument is that the conditions of the country have changed, that there is a more insistent and emphatic expression of opinion in the country that we should have self government once and for all in the provinces. Now, gentlemen, the acceptance of that proposition would mean this, either that this opinion has not been existent in the country four months ago or that those who are responsible for the resolution of the Bombay Special Congress did not take sufficient account of this opinion or did not keep themselves sufficiently in touch with that opinion. Neither of the alternatives is complimentary to those who are your representatives in the Congress, persons who have given themselves, perhaps sometimes the very difficult task, but also the very responsible task of voicing forth the views of the people. As a matter of fact, gentlemen, when you take it that even in that resolution you have an expression of opinion that the people are fit for self government, but for the purpose of facilitating the enactment of the measure which will put us on the road to self government, it was necessary that we should agree to the time limit, and we were therefore prepared to agree, when you recognise that that is the view taken in the Special Congress it is impossible to urge that any change has come over the country which necessitates the dropping of the time limit. Now, gentlemen, it was stated that the councils, the provincial legislative councils, have made a demand for the introduction of provincial autonomy at once. It is true no doubt of Bombay, but with respect to the other provinces I beg to be corrected if I am wrong, that is not the case. It is perfectly true that there is a general feeling that we are fit for self government and that we should ask for it. But, gentlemen, we are here also as practical politicians to see how best we can gain the point that we are at, i.e., that we should be set upon the road to self government as quickly as possible. We have Mr. Montagu and his collaborators anxious to do something for us, and it is wisdom and I think it is what the highest interests of our country require, it is in fulfilment of the very highest patriotic sense that we might possess, it is, I submit, gentlemen, in the fullest realisation of the duty that we owe to our country, that we should befriend and strengthen the hands of those who are prepared to help us at this critical juncture of our country. Now, gentlemen in these circumstances I therefore contend that the introduction of this time limit is good. But it is stated that there were certain persons whom it was intended to draw into the Congress, but who were all along not out of it. It is not complimentary to those gentlemen who have been with you up to this time to say that. When you knew what the resolution was you had these very persons who are still with you and more are coming. Gentlemen as has been pointed out, now when we require to consolidate all our forces, it is not wisdom to

disperse them, and we have therefore to see that after all six years is nothing in the life of a nation. What we want is the attainment of our goal, and I therefore support this amendment.

Mr Fazul Huq (Bengal) —

Mr. President, Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I can well understand that you are all very impatient hearing speaker after speaker, but so far as we are concerned we feel somewhat ashamed of trespassing on your patience, and I do not wish to say more than a few words on this resolution. I am extremely sorry that in spite of my great regard and personal respect for the Hon Mr Sastri and the school he represents I cannot, at least so far as I stand at present before you, give my support to his amendments. If Mr. Sastri had said that a time limit is necessary, not from motives of expediency but as an act of good grace to the bureaucracy, in order to allow them sufficient time to hundle up their luggage and pack their belongings, I could have appreciated his arguments. I know that if any one prefers to squat down somewhere it takes a certain time for him to leave that place. In that spirit if he had come forward to us, we could have understood him, we could have given him support. But what he wants us to do is to leave to the good graces of the bureaucracy themselves to determine when they will give us power in managing the affairs of our own country. Well, ladies and gentlemen, supposing an unpleasant intruder comes into my room and I want to tell him to get out, would it be the point of wisdom to tell him 'Please yourself and go as soon as you can', or should I not tell him 'You have done wrong in coming here, and the sooner, this very moment, you can go, the better, better, because if you do not I will show you the way out' Not that any of us want the British connection to go, but what we want is that the thing for which we are fit, the things for which we have so long fought for these 150 years, should no longer be delayed from us, and therefore I say that at the present moment and is at present advised we cannot go to the bureaucracy and say "Well, look here, you need not give self government now, you may give it not in this generation but two or three generations hence." Well, Ladies and gentlemen, I was one of those who gave my assent to the resolution as it was adopted at Bombay. It has been asked what has happened during this time that you are going to change your opinion. The answer has been given; the answer that I am giving has also been given; I am one of those I lay particular stress on that, I am speaking from personal experience of how the bureaucracy use their power, I have seen it in the time of the Calcutta disturbances, having seen that I cannot honestly say that any further time should be lost. I would be false to my conscience, I would be false to the evidence of my eyes, I would be false to what I feel I owe to my country, I would be false to the traditions of this great house were I to say to the bureaucracy "Well, you stand for some years more." I say "Blow it away, get away, I do not want you" (Loud Cheers)

Mr C R Das (Bengal) —

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I desire to make a very brief speech before you for you have had many speakers to address you on this important resolution. In the first place I desire to congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri for having joined us on the

Congress platform; I venture to congratulate him because I consider the Indian National Congress to be higher and mightier than any man or any number of men, however great his or their attainments may be, but if I congratulate the Hon'ble Mr Sastri for having joined us here to-day I cannot honestly congratulate him upon his amendments, and I stand before you now to enter my most emphatic protest against those amendments. (Hear, hear.) I do not wish to put before you many arguments; but I will say just one word on each argument. The Hon'ble Mr Sastri objects to the time limit; I say 'Who is to tell us when you are going to get self government?' You know that in this country the greatest opponent of self government is not the British Parliament but the Indian Civil Service; and the British Parliament governs us through the Indian Civil Service. If no time limit is put who is to decide? It is the Indian Civil Service. You further know that the introduction of self government in this country means the death of the bureaucracy. And can you, can any reasonable man expect that the bureaucracy will sweetly put an end to itself? (Cries of No No) I therefore ask you to insist that a time limit should be put in the statute.

The next point is that you are not to say that the scheme is unsatisfactory and disappointing. The only observation I desire to make is this. Put your hand on your breast and ask yourself the question 'Do you think that it is satisfactory?' (Cries of No No) If not, have the courage of your convictions and say and proclaim to the world that it is unsatisfactory and disappointing. (Hear, hear)

The next point is about provincial governments. Mr Sastri's reasons are different from the reasons put before you by Mrs Besant, who has thought fit to support Mr Sastri's amendment on this point. Mr. Sastri says that we ought not to ask for full responsible government in the provinces because we have accepted the system of diarchy. I submit for your consideration that we have nowhere accepted the principle of diarchy so far as provincial governments are concerned, and the first step which according to the Hon'ble Mr Sastri is the making over of a few departments to us in the provinces, means according to me the making over of the whole of the provincial government to the people. That is the first step, and unless you get that you do not obtain a substantial step towards responsible government in this country. Mrs Besant, however, puts it on another ground. She puts it on the ground of a compact. I have not been told up to now definitely who were the parties to that compact. One speaker said that it was a compact between nationalists and moderates. If that is so I do not accept the truth of that statement. But if that is so Mrs Besant is out of court here because the moderates and a party have not joined the Indian National Congress, and therefore it is the moderates who have broken the compact and he that breaks the compact has got no right to insist on the performance of that compact by the other party. I again ask . . .

Mrs Besant —

I said nothing about a compact. I said it was a compromise.

Mr Das —

I stand corrected. Mrs Besant says she did not use the word compact but 'compromise'. Well what I ask is this. Between whom was that compromise? Compromise means two parties. One

of the speakers said that the two parties were the moderates and the nationalists.

President —

Mr Das I must here correct a statement which has been repeated several times. The speakers who have referred to the compromise referred to the compromise that was arrived at between those gentlemen who were present in Bombay. They included many moderates and it is not suggested that the compromise was entered into by people who were outside it. I hope in referring to this matter you will bear this in mind.

Mr Das —

One of the speakers distinctly said that it was a compromise.

President —

It was a compromise, but not as you apparently mean it.

Mr Das —

I claim to myself the right of putting my own interpretation.

President —

I ask you to speak on the resolution and to confine your remarks to the amendments and the resolution.

Mr Das —

I refuse to speak if I am not allowed to put my own interpretation.

President —

I have to mention this fact because the compromise was referred to by previous speakers. Individual speakers may have said that it was a compact between the moderates and the nationalists. But Mr Besant has pointed out that when she referred to the compromise she referred to the compromise which was arrived at among those who were present at the Congress and included moderates and others if you please. The compromise does not have reference to those who were not present at the Congress.

Mr Das —

I am sorry I was coming to the point when I was interrupted. Now, gentlemen, so far as the compromise or the compact is between the moderates and extremists the moderates have broken that compact and there is an end to that argument. But another argument has been advanced, that it is not a compromise between moderates and extremists, but the nationalists and some of the moderates who joined the Congress in Bombay. My answer to that argument is this. Who are those nationalists and who are those moderates? What right have they got to barter away the rights of the people like that? So far as I am concerned I entered into that compromise because I hoped that upon that compromise upon a surrender of point for point by us I hoped that the moderate party as a whole would join us, the moderate party has not joined us, are

we to go by that compromise and sell our birthright because the moderate party does not join us? (Cries of No, no) Since the Congress in Bombay the country has declared its opinion again in Bombay, in Madras, in the United Provinces, in Calcutta and else where. Who are you, the delegates of the Indian National Congress? Is it your personal right, is it a matter which concerns you personally, about which there can be binding compacts or compromises, or agreements? (Hear, hear) And because you have chosen this compromise you must stand by it for ever and for ever? I say such a principle is pernicious, and I refuse to follow it. The whole country demands it and I call upon you to do your duty and reject the amendments in toto (Hear, hear)

President —

Gentlemen, this resolution has now been proposed, seconded and supported. The amendments which were advanced have been spoken to. I think you must be satisfied that you have had all the good points that could be urged either in support of or in opposition to the proposition or the amendments that have been placed before you. I shall therefore now ask you to proceed to express your opinion upon the amendments first and the resolution afterwards. I will divide the amendments and put them each separately.

The first amendment of Mr Sastri—that the words ‘unsatisfactory and disappointing’ be omitted—was put to the vote and declared lost.

The second amendment of Mr Sastri—that the time limit of fifteen years mentioned in the resolution should be omitted—was put to the vote and declared lost.

The third amendment of Mr Sastri—that the words beginning with ‘subject’ and ending ‘that reforms in part (a) of the resolution’ be deleted and that the Bombay Congress resolution should remain as it is in regard to that matter—was put to the vote and declared lost.

The original resolution was then put and carried.

The Congress adjourned till 11 a.m. on the 30th December 1918.

The President declared that the Subjects Committee would again meet at 5 o'clock the same evening.

## FOURTH DAY

Monday, the 30th December, 1918

The Congress re-assembled on Monday the 30th December 1918 in the Congress Pandit at 11.30 A.M. The Honble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya presided. The proceedings began with the singing of National songs.

The President —

I will now ask Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Choudhry to move the second resolution in yesterday's agenda

Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Choudhry (Punjab) —

Mr President, Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The resolution which I have the honour to move reads thus —

"That this Congress views with grave apprehension the attempt made in certain quarters to assign an inferior position to the Punjab in the Reform Scheme and urges that having regard to its Political, Military and Historical importance, its wealth, education, social advancement and its magnificent services during the last war, the Punjab should be placed on a basis of equality with Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the United Provinces."

(At this stage the speaker was interrupted by the audience demanding that he should address them in Hindi. Accordingly the Pandit spoke in Hindi.)

He said the natural question which you would put is "Why when we have resolved that full provincial autonomy be demanded should anybody have any doubts about it? The fact is that certain of our 'friends' have been making special efforts. The province which was the other day being so highly praised in the Imperial Council and was being held up as an example to Madras, Bengal and U.P. is now being kept in the background. We have been praised then because victory was desired in the great war, but when our sword, the Indian sword or rather the sword of the Punjab, has obtained this great victory we are told that those who win by the sword are not entitled to govern. Look at Burma and Assam. Burma has got a population of 12 lakhs and it is proposed to have 76 members of the council there. The Punjab has got a population of 20 lakhs but it is proposed to have 50 or at the most 60 members although proportionately it is three times as large. Why is then the Punjab to be given less than other provinces? There are a few things which are equal to every province. First great traditions secondly progress. In natural resources Punjab leads all the other provinces. In its land, in its towns, in its mountains and its rivers, the Punjab has a special importance. It is famous for its patriotism. In France Hindus and Mahomedans have fought shoulder to shoulder and they are fighting in the same way for political rights, in which they have remained behind no other province. It is said that our educational progress is not much. I ask, is there any province which can compete with us in the university education? Which place has produced the largest number of doctors, which place has got the largest number of schools and colleges built out of the contributions of poor men?

There is the Arya Samaj which has got two colleges one in Lahore and the other in Jullunder, there is the Khalsa College in Amritsar the Sanatana Dharma College and Islamia College in Lahore all built and maintained by private subscriptions. Besides these colleges there are hundreds of schools for boys and girls which are run without any Government aid. When the Punjabis can manage colleges and school themselves then I ask why can they not manage their own affairs. In Bengal and the U P, there are great landlords and in the Punjab we have got great farmers. In fact we are farmer proprietors and consequently we are happier. This has been admitted by our Lieutenant Governor, Sir Michael O'Dwyer. He has certified that we possess brains, education, loyalty and martial spirit. Why with all these to our credit are we unable to manage our affairs? The Punjab has always been invaded by great armies but has always placed itself in the forefront of advance. The head and the body of the Punjab is very strong. But it is there to be sacrificed for you. If we can fulfil the duties of the Khatris, can we not claim the right to govern? The greater portion is still in the hands of the Rajputs and it is strange to tell the Punjab that it is not fit for self government. When the Mahomedans were given special rights their historical and political importance was taken into account, but Mussalmans are a part of us. The Mussalmans will now address you demanding these rights. You must bear in mind that it is the Hindus and Mussalmans that demand them jointly. We have always kept our sword arm ready for protection. We told our Government that we will give two lakhs of men a year. We sent lakhs of our men to the war. When the German hordes were sweeping over France and neither France nor England were ready it was the Punjabi soldiers who stemmed their tide. We are now told that we are not fit for self government. Then we ask are the Germans fit for self government whom we threw back in order to save the Empire? Will we have no part in it? If Punjab were the ruler of France or America and if Japan had invaded the Punjab and France and America had come to help us and if the National Congress of France had asked for self government what would have been your reply? It is said that the Punjabis are quick to anger. Well, then you should not make such people angry. We ask therefore for a share in the Government. We believe that we are in the right in demanding our rights. The Punjab does not shout and does not like to lead agitation. Is it right then to play with such people? Is it right that Punjab which is respectful should get nothing? Ordinarily the Punjabi does not do anything but when he does fight he fights very hard. Everybody has said that if compelled there will be a strong agitation. It is not possible that those who have sacrificed their soul and life should get nothing and it will be the height of folly to dispirit such people.

Mr M S Bhagat (Punjab) in seconding the resolution spoke in Urdu and said—Chowdhri Rambhaj Dutt in placing the resolution before you has pointed out that the Punjabi is behind none either in education or in physical and martial capacity. I am not making this comparison in order to show our greatness over other provinces but in order to show that it is behind none. If Bengal, Bombay and Madras are the heads of India, we are the arms. If Mr Tilak and Pandit Malaviya are the brains then we are the strength. It would not be out of place to mention that no person could progress unless all the members of the body were not equally strong.

In fact it would be difficult for them to move in the path of progress in case any limb is weak. Wherever there is some obstruction the man's arms are needed. To neglect the Punjab is in fact to dry up the arms. Do they not deserve the same thing which they do for the other? What we claim is that all should be treated in the same way. If there is a pun in the arm you can get no sleep at all.

A short time ago on the 20th August, 1917, we were handed over a document which contained a message of liberty. Many promises were made and many speeches were delivered in support of it. It was said that if we supply recruits we will also get a share in the liberty of the world. You give your lives and your money and you will get the same liberty as others. Besides this document we obtained others from Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu. Now the way in which the Punjab officials wish to treat this document will be clear from a story which I will relate to you. There was a person who was indebted to the extent of 4 or 5 thousand rupees and who had executed documents for it. The creditors thought that before going to court of law they will first ask his sons. The sons were engaged in funeral ceremonies. When the document was shown to them they took hold of it and read it carefully and found that they had a large sum to pay. Then they began to weep over the signatures of their father and in doing so they licked off the signature. Gentlemen, Sir Michael O'Dwyer and other high officials who were asking us to screw up our courage for the sacrifice, to enlist in the army, and to contribute to the war loan, to obtain liberty are now in the identical process of licking the documents. I appeal to the leaders of other provinces to help the Punjab in holding the documents and acknowledgments fast so that they will not be lost altogether. Some strength is necessary to govern. But are we behind any either in physical force, money, or education? Look at our colleges. The Dayanand Anglo Vedic College stands as a monument to the public spirit of the Punjab. Hundreds and thousands pass out of it and spread all over India. Who manages it? Did we ever ask for any Government aid and why? No outsider ever entered the college committee. It is essentially a Swadeshi college with a Swadeshi management. We begged our brethren for a pice but never went to the Government for aid. There is the Kanya Mahavidyalaya at Jullunder then there are institutions at Jwalapur and Kangri. Look at the work of the Sikhs and the Mahomedans. Bhai Bakht Singh is always remembered with deep respect. Do Hansraj Dev Raj, Munshi Ram, Hadrami, Lajpat Rai live in a Punjab fit for nothing, not even self-government? Why is Punjab considered to be unfit for self government? In education and in money we are second to none. Is it that we are to fight the huttles and others are to govern? I ask Mrs. Besant and Mr. Jinnah that when you claim equal rights for India you must claim equal rights with other provinces for the Punjab also. It should not be that we are to bear the slings and the others to enjoy the fists. When it comes to a question of fighting it is we who are called upon but not remembered when a question of rights comes in. Everybody presses for equal rights and I pray that you must press for equal rights to the Punjab. I request Mr. Sastri to help us. I know I am putting my hands in the jaws of the lion. Our Moderate leaders are our elders who gave birth to this Congress and who have brought it up for 33 years. Do they not deserve our respect? We will request Mr. Surendranath Banerji to

be with us in this respect. The tree is on fire and birds are sitting upon it. A traveller goes and asks them this tree having caught fire why O birds, are you burning when you have wings? The reply of the birds is most noble. "We have eaten of this tree and we have spoiled the leaves with our litter, curse upon us if we do not burn with it." If you think that these horses are going too fast, do not throw bricks at them so that they may not come to grief in a ditch but guide them. You must come to the Punjab to know everything of the country. When the Government took over the Punjab a deed of partnership was executed at Lahore in which the Government said that they have come to spread reform and peace and they promised to leave it as soon as we were fit. We are cured now but the doctor says that you are still ill you cannot walk and we must force some medicine down your throat but we protest that we are hale and hearty.

(The President's gong sounded and the speaker retired.)

Sardar Sant Singh (Punjab) in supporting the resolution said —

Mr. President, Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I stand before you to support the resolution moved by my friend Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhry. (The speaker was here interrupted by cries of 'Hindi', 'Hindi') Gentlemen, I have to speak to the delegates coming from other provinces as well, so I would ask you to allow me to address you in English.

Gentlemen, at first sight this resolution appears to be a superfluous one when we consider that it was only yesterday that we passed a resolution that full autonomy should be conceded to the provinces as a whole. Now you are certainly entitled to ask why so much time should again be allotted to another resolution specially relating to the Punjab. To that I would reply that, while you have been hearing one thing from the public platform and in the open discussions of the officials of this province, something has been going on in camera against you and that something I want to expose here, and I want your opinion whether there is any justification for the pronouncement that has been made against you. Gentlemen, I need not adduce many arguments to demonstrate the fitness of the Punjabis, and here of course I mean no reflection on other provinces, but I must say that when we are claiming equal status for the Punjab, we have been the pioneers of the Swadeshi banking movement in the Punjab. Our banks were started when there were no Swadeshi banks in other parts of India. Not only this. In educational matters also, my friends Messrs. Bhagat and Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Choudhry have clearly pointed out to you that we are in no way less advanced than other provinces. Besides this main argument of mine, I will tell you one other argument, and that is this. It was only a few months ago when the German blows were hammering our rulers in the fields of France we were told by our, what shall I say, dreadful master, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, that we were not wanting in common sense, that we had rendered more services in this war than any other province had done. It was only a few months ago, I say from every platform and from every district in our province we were being extolled by the official, and we came forward, you know, gentlemen, with blood and money—for what purpose? We were told that liberty was in danger, we were

told that righteousness and justice were in danger, and we heartily responded to that call. But I ask, is the oriental imagination easily capable of gulping all the hollow compliments of the officials when they know that at a time when these speeches in highly complimentary terms were addressed to us, that at that very moment that very gentleman I mean, Sir Michael O'Dwyer sitting in the private conclave of his office drafted his report recommending that the Punjab is not fit for self government. (Cries of 'Shame, Shame') I say, gentlemen can you imagine it for a moment? But I tell you it is a fact that the Punjab Government have recommended that no reforms are needed for this province. That is the reason why this special resolution had to be put before you.

Gentlemen, over and above this, I have a third argument to advance, and that is this. We Punjabis were the last to lose our liberty. We Punjabis only sixty years ago were masters of our own affairs. (Hear, Hear) We Punjabis were given to understand that the Punjab was a trust with the British people, and to day we are being told that after 70 years of an enlightened Government we have been reduced in our fitness and that we do not require any reforms. Gentlemen, I say, if we can think for ourselves, if we can grow new institutions from their infancy and develop them to maturity, can we not manage the stereotyped departments of the Government? Certainly we can, and this is a trust, Sir. We want to claim back that trust from the British officials, and we wish that that trust should be given back to us.

Now, gentlemen, before closing I would make to you one appeal and it is this. Generally speaking, this resolution will carry some weight,—I will not call a great weight—it will carry some weight with the people as well as with the Government, but I address my appeal to the Punjabis, that they should not be satisfied with this resolution, rather they should take a vow that they will agitate, agitate in the province till they get equal rights with other provinces. Now what is the method of agitation, and I want to tell you that before I leave this platform, and that is, you should take a vow here that when you go back to your homes in your district you will endeavour to enlighten the public of your district, obtain their signatures, at least five thousand from a district, and submit a petition to His Excellency the Viceroy laying your claims forcibly in that petition. I am sure if you take that vow and do this little business in the month of January, before the Franchise Committee's Report is published, you will obtain your rights. May I ask you if you will do so? (Cries of Yes) Well, if you do so, I can safely lay the thing in the hands of that Almighty and wish you good luck for that. (Applause)

Syed Mohsin Shah (Punjab) in supporting the resolution spoke in Urdu and said,—Both the Hindus and the Mahomedans are united about this resolution. You might wonder as to why this treatment is going to be accorded to the Punjab after the high praise that has been accorded to it in distinguished quarters and strangely enough recommended by those quarters themselves. There is a Persian saying which meant that it did not matter so long as you demanded little but the objection came when you demanded money. Punjabis would not be contented with verbal praises and if the officials think so they make a great mistake. We wonder as to where all our great qualities vanished as soon as we began to demand our

rights and why are we not recommended for equal treatment with other provinces? It is alleged that we are backward in education but I can assert that we are ahead of Madras, Bombay and the U P in higher education and ahead of Bengal in secondary education. The allegation is not sustainable. The second argument is that we are not politically advanced and that we do not care for politics. The Congress has been held thrice in the Punjab and is now going to be invited a fourth time. You might remember the days of 1907 when the Cinal Colonies Bill caused a great deal of agitation which compelled the Government of India to intervene and veto it. In point of population we are equal to Bombay although we are a little behind U P and therefore deserve at least what Bombay is getting. This resolution has been introduced to show the Government that the whole of India is with us and supported the claim of the Punjab for equal treatment.

There was a very good and independent middle class in the Punjab and if they got political emancipation it would be the pride of all India. There was another objection raised about the Punjab not having a sufficient number of able men to supply if the scheme were passed. It is a great shame to the officials if they say that we will not be able to get even a hundred elected men out of the 125 that will be on the council. The Punjab which can raise politicians like Lypit Rai, lawyers like Justice Shadi Lal, philosophers like Dr. Iqbal, and a host of able engineers whose services were freely utilised in Mesopotamia, how can it be said that we could not find able men in the Punjab. We are afraid that the officials think that Punjab being the last province that enjoyed self government therefore it should not be allowed a taste of it again lest it might become troublesome. In the face of the proved loyalty of the Punjab this fear is groundless, and our status should in no way be less than that of the other provinces.

The Hon'ble Jawhar Lal Bhargava (Punjab) in speaking on the resolution said that he was fully in accord with the resolution. He had put forward a resolution to the same effect in the Punjab Legislative Council and the resolution was accepted by the united voice of the official and the non official members. We now learn that it is under contemplation to give the Punjab a lower place than the other provinces in the Reform Scheme. It was therefore necessary for the Congress to put its seal of approval upon the rights of the Punjab. The argument that the Punjab has not advanced equally with the other provinces and its condition is different from them is entirely groundless. So far as the constitutional reforms go the Punjab is a fully advanced province and there is no disability in it which will entail a different status being accorded to it. The Government has also certified to this effect. Punjab has advanced on every side within the last ten years, and I am not prepared to beg any favours for the Punjab considering the progress it has made. In social matters it is far in advance of the other provinces while in political matters it is second to none. And the Punjab has been called the landlord of India and the granary of the East. It has been called with the greatest amount of commonsense the province which has proved its loyalty beyond dispute. Its power of self sacrifice has been demonstrated beyond doubt. Punjab has never been behindhand in any respect. In the matter of re-granting for the army it is far ahead of any other province. In the

matter of money contributions we have left nothing undone. The war loan, the Imperial War Relief Fund, the Aeroplane Fund are sufficient proofs of this assertion. It has taken the second and the third places respectively in the two war loans. There is therefore no reason why it should not be accorded the same position as other provinces.

Rai Bahadur Jadunath Muzumdar (Bengal) in support of the resolution said —

Mr. President, Brother and Sister Delegates and Gentlemen — I have been requested by my Punjab friends to give testimony to the facts of the Punjab for self government before this national assembly. Many of you may not know that I was in the service of the Punjab some 32 years ago and devoted my whole heart and soul to the cause of social, political and religious improvement of the Punjab. As editor of the *Tribune of Lahore* in the years 1885, 1886 and 1887, I gave my humble services to the Province, and I can assure you that the Punjab is not in any way inferior to any other province. Historically, you know gentlemen, the Punjab was the early home of the Indo Aryans. It was here that the songs of Rig Veda were composed, it was from here that streams of civilization flowed not only to other parts of India but also to the whole world. Where would you get great teachers like Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh? Where would you get the modern teachers like Dayanand Saraswati? Though his home was not in the Punjab he had settled there and he had made the Punjab his country.

Gentlemen coming to modern times you find that the Punjab has beaten you all in respect of female education. There is no better institution than the Kanya Mahavidyalaya in Jullunder. There is no better institution than the Gurukul at Haridwar. I personally feel the self-sacrifices made by the Punjabis. I was one of those who helped in the foundation of the Dayanand Anglo Vedic College, and in my province I can never forget the sacrifices made by Lal Bahadur. I therefore say that the sacrifices made by the Punjabis are not in any way inferior to the sacrifices that might have been made by the people in other parts of the country and in point of education, and ability the Punjabis are in no way inferior to the people in other provinces. The Punjabis have made eminent judges, eminent engineers, eminent judicial officers, the Punjab has produced eminent scholars, district and sessions judges, subordinate judges, superintendents of police, in fact every post that was entrusted to them was filled by them with credit to themselves and advantage to the country. Therefore, gentlemen, I say that if responsible government is given to this country we should all share it with the Punjabis who have protected India from foreign invasions from time immemorial and who, even in this present world war, went at the nick of time to save the situation for the liberty of the world. Therefore, gentlemen, I say that you should all combine together to get Self Government not only to the Punjab but to other provinces as well. It is idle to say that we people are not fit for Self Government. I do not think even the most backward people are unfit for Self Government. It is idle to say that the Punjab is not fit for Self Government. Now can anybody here point out to me any nation which is not fit for Self Government? The standard of one nation may be higher than that of another, but where is the nation in the world which is not fit for Self Government. The Punjabis are fit for Self Government.

Only before they came under British rule they were managing their own affairs, but how is it that they have become unfit for Self Government now? Simply because of the fact that they came under British rule

Now it is said that the Punjabis are good in every way, they are sturdy and strong and brave - All these complements are paid to them inside the Council and outside the councils also, but they say "Oh, the Punjabis themselves don't want Self Government" But I ask who is the Punjabis in this pandal or outside it who will say that he does not want Self Government I have got among my friends—Hindus, Mahomedans, Sikhs, Parsis, and Christians—who correspond with me, and they all say that this is foolishness, all this is incorrect statement So I say, Sir, we Punjabis are as fit as if not fitter than any other people in the world to have Self Government in the same form as any other province in India

The Hon'ble Mr B V Narasimha Aiyer (Madras) —

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I support this Resolution

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously

The President, I now request Mr Bepinchandra Pal to move the next Resolution

Babu Bepinchandra Pal (Bengal) in moving the next resolution which is as follows —"that this Congress views with alarm the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee which, if given effect to, will interfere with the fundamental rights of the Indian people, impede the healthy growth of public opinion and would also prejudicially affect the successful working of constitutional reforms,"

Mr President, Members of the Indian National Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

The order of the day has been changed a little to allow the Resolution on the Rowlatt Report to precede the Resolution on Self determination You may think that it is an accident The President also will say it is an accident, but I do not believe, Sir, there is any accident in this universe There is a logical design in this transposition, because unless the Rowlatt Report and the recommendations made by the Rowlatt Committee are thrown away it will be useless for you to cry for self determination (Hear, hear)

Now, Sir, the next thing that I want to tell you is a little personal matter There is an opinion I do not know whether it exists in this gathering, but there is an opinion in some quarters, not unfriendly to me or to you, but in some friendly quarters, that the consideration of the Rowlatt Committee's recommendations should not be entrusted to me and the reason is this, because I have earned a high distinction in the pages of this report Those who say that I should not touch it, let it be dealt with by others, seem to think that in dealing with the Rowlatt Report my respected leader and friend Mr Bal Gangadhar Tilak (Loud Applause, 1 or myself or others who are mentioned here in this volume are on their defence No, Sir, I am not on my defence I do not believe that Al

even the revolutionery Who, Sir, I ask, are on their defence? The bureaucracy is on its defence in this Report (Hear, hear) Tillak or anybody else are not on their defence I am not here to defend It is an attempt made by the bureaucracy to defend itself, as they have so mishandled the problem of political emancipation in India and so carried on the administration of the country that we have a movement, the extent of which I do not know, the strength of which they know more than I do, a movement that wants to subvert British connection by means of criminal and violent activities Now, Sir, who made these revolutioneries? Who made them, I ask? We had not the revolutionery in India in the days of my youth when Balu Surendranath Banerjee (Applause) blew his conch shell and invited us to gird up our loins for fighting for the cause of the political emancipation of India, when young men in their thousands in Bengal and elsewhere were fired by a passion for political liberty, when Balu Surendranath Banerjee preached to us the gospel of Italian emancipation and the teachings of Joseph Mazzini, when he brought us in intellectual contact even with Young Italy and Young Ireland, when he told us of the fight in Ireland, of the movement led by Thomas Davis and others, why, there were no revolutioneries then, when he talked of the rise of the Sikhs and how that noble band of sturdy patriots standing up in the name of God and their country tried to check the cause of tyranny, we drew our inspiration from these There were no revolutioneries then Were there any secret societies? Yes, Sir, I confess to the fact that in Calcutta alone not one, but we had dozens of secret societies in 1875 and 1876 and in the early years of the seventies of the last century, and I may tell you that our revered guru Mr Banerjee was the President of more than one of these secret societies, but they were not revolutionary bodies We were simply imitating or rather playing at these secret societies Absolutely none Then came the era of the Congress We prayed for the emancipation of our people In the earlier years of the Congress we cried for the repeal of the Arms Act We wanted Commissions in the Army We wanted, you will remember it, Sir, "to ride in the charriot of the sun" as Lord Dufferin said Were there any secret societies then? Let history answer No, there were no secret revolutionary movements in the country then And, Sir, you remember it, and I also remember it, because you and I were almost like school boys in those days, Mr Hume's idea in starting the National Congress was to kill the possibility, the dangerous possibility, of revolutionary development in India (Hear, hear) Then came the Swadeshi movement, the great creation of national feelings and a new sense of patriotism in the country In the earlier days of the Swadeshi movement, we started with the cry of boycott, boycott of British goods, boycott of association, voluntary association, with the bureaucracy There was a great upheaval in Bengal and elsewhere There was an attempt, a desire on the part of the people to determine by their own thought and by their own action, the course of their own history Were there any revolutioneries in the earlier days of the Swadeshi movement though it started with the cry of boycott and self reliance and self determination? No

Now what happened next? In Birmal the Bengal Provincial Conference was broken up almost at the point of the bayonet I remember the late Mr Gokhale was then in England (Applause),—and I remember he made a speech,—I do not know if it is reprinted in his published speeches but I saw it only a few years ago in

England and quoted it in one of my lectures in London. In that speech the late Mr Gopal Krishna Gokhale, who was not a friend of the revolutionaries, in fact if ever there was a friend of the British Government, may I might almost say if there was any man in India who had a little tenderness for the susceptibilities of the bureaucracy, one of them was Mr Gokhale and he said that 'if you try to suppress this legitimate movement in Bengal in this way, if you try to break up by the application of physical force constitutional movements and lawful meetings and gatherings like the Provincial Conference, why, you are driving this new force in the country underground and you are driving the people to a revolution in that country.' I do not quote his exact words, but this is the substance of what he said. He sounded the note of warning in 1906, but Government did not take heed of it.

Then do you know a little English word or Russian word called 'pogrom', that is setting riots popular riots, with a view to fight revolutionary excesses. That pogrom is a Russian weapon. I do not say that our Government, the civilized British Government, the representatives of the civilized Government at home, have actually organized pogroms in India, but facts are facts. And what happened? In the height of the Swadeshi movement there was a riot in Comilla. The whole town was made over to mob rule. The Magistrate was there, the District Superintendent of Police was there. When the leaders of the town went to the Magistrate asking him to arrange for the protection of their property, their person and above all, the protection and the honour of their women (Cries of Shame, Shame), do you remember what the District Magistrate said? He said, "Go to Bipinchandra Pal" (Cries of Shame, Shame). He took absolutely no notice. He took no notice of the serious condition of the town. He took no notice of the piteous appeals of helpless respectable gentlemen in the town and he commenced to take notice when? when there was a murder in the town, a gun was fired, by whom nobody knows as yet, and a man was killed. Now after this there was another riot in Jamalpur in the district of Mymensingh. Previous to that riot certain pamphlets were circulating in Bengal known as the 'red pamphlets' and in those pamphlets we do not know whence they emanated, we have no evidence to trace the parenthood of those pamphlets, but we know as a fact, it is on record, that these 'red pamphlets' tried to instigate the Mahomedan population of Bengal to tyrannise over the Hindus. They said the Raj of Bengal has been made over by the British Government to Awab Sahibullah of Dacca. Incited by these secret agents, who are agents they were I can not say, God alone and those who worked behind the scene know, I do not know, but incited by these activities there were riots in Mymensingh. A temple was broken. The idols in the temple were broken.

not go beyond Vivekananda or Ramkrishna Paramahansa Vivekananda, it would appear from the Report, is responsible directly or indirectly for the revolutionary movement. Ramkrishna Paramahansa, one of the greatest sons that India has produced, his name is in the Report, but there is no mention of the name of Bibu Suren-dra-nath Banerjee. There is no mention of the names of the others who were not revolutionaries who are not even fathers of the revolutionaries, who had nothing to do with the revolutionary movement but who created certain conditions in the country that led to a great nationalist and patriotic upsurge. The Government know it. Sir Valentine Chirol has admitted it in his Book that Pal has nothing to do with the propaganda of violence in India. He admits it. But these admissions are not recorded here.

Then what happens? We have got an imperfect investigation, an unintelligent investigation, an investigation into such a serious problem. If it had been undertaken by you and me and if you and I had produced such a Report, the brand of the charlatan would have been placed upon our forehead. This is the Report, and now, Sir, we have to fight this Report. Our work would have been easier to-day if the resolution brought forward by my friend Mr. Khaparde in the Council of the Viceroy at Simla asking for withholding this Report until a second inquiry was made into the conduct of the C. I. D. and other cognate matters had the support of the representatives of the people in the Viceroy's Council. If that resolution had the support of the members in the Imperial Legislative Council, our work would have been easier to-day than what it is. Those recommendations will be dealt with by some lawyer. I am no lawyer. But this much I will tell you. Those recommendations if carried out,—and they are going to be carried out,—will perpetuate the more obnoxious, the more harmful, the more repulsive provisions of the present Defence of India Act in our permanent Statute Book? Are you willing to allow it? (Cries of No No)

Now the second thing that I want to speak to you about is—time is up and I must finish,—with regard to the question of amnesty. The Irish Sinn Féiners were granted amnesty in the midst of the war. Why should not our political prisoners be granted amnesty now that the war has practically come to an end? I want therefore your sanction for this demand. It is not a prayer. It is the demand of the people of India. It is the demand of the soul of India, it is the demand of her whom we salute as Pande Mataram. We demand that this Report should be thrown into the waste paper basket. We demand that the recommendations of this Committee shall not find any sort of place in the permanent Statute Book of the country. We demand that all unlawful laws such as Regulation III of 1818 and similar Regulations should be repealed, and above all, we demand that our political prisoners, first and foremost of all, should be granted an amnesty. I have not the least sympathy with the propaganda of violence. But I want to tell the Government, and I want to invite your attention to this one simple fact, namely that condemnation is no cure. (Hear, hear) Everybody condemns the revolutionaries from the Government downward but where is the cure for the revolutionaries? Who are the revolutionaries? We hate their methods, we condemn their folly, we regret their unwisdom. But can you and I honestly say that they have not been misguided, however they may be, have they not been moved by the spirit of

liberty? (Hear, hear) Are they not idealists, foolish idealists, reckless idealists, impatient idealists? (At this stage the President sounded the gong) But all the same they are idealists and the heaven sounds the gong to approve my declaration (Loud and prolonged cheering)

Mr Syed Hossain (Bombay) —

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The resolution that it is my privilege to second has already been very ably . . .

(The speaker at this stage was interrupted by cries of Urdu and Hindi and was not allowed to continue his speech in English. Accordingly Mr Syed Hossain addressed the audience in Urdu and said,—)

The Resolution moved by Mr Pal is a most important resolution and there was no portion of the country which had not felt it. He explained the resolution in Urdu and proceeded. You know the Defence of India Act was passed for a special purpose, i.e., to provide for contingencies arising out of the war and for the protection of India. The country now knows its real purpose, and it is necessary to keep in view the fact that it has been used for political purposes which had nothing to do with the war. This Act has been used to deprive people of their liberties. Legally the Defence of India Act would come to an end six months after the end of war but we desire that in view of the special circumstances it should be abrogated at once. Besides the Defence of India Act the Government have been using century old laws and the result of all this is that a sort of terror has spread over the country and the Government would not listen to any protests. All the enactments mentioned in the resolution have one and the same purpose and their aim is practically identical, namely that they should prevent or keep back the people of India from expressing their thoughts and feelings honestly and openly. Could you ever think that any civilised government could bring forward a rustic old law and use it in this manner at this time? This is a very disgraceful thing for us. The people of Delhi know something about the Seditious Meetings Act. The operations of the Press Act are of the same kind. There is no paper from one end of the country to the other which may have expressed the feelings of the public honestly and independently and may have escaped the long arm of the Government. We do not know how long the Government wants to act upon these laws. To my mind there is no need for them. The public also demand that these laws be abrogated. For real defence it is necessary

President —

Ladies and Gentlemen,—We have very little time before us, but the agenda is very long. I would therefore like to stop the discussion on this Resolution now. I hope gentlemen whose names have been put down as speakers will kindly excuse my doing so because we have got more work to do.

The Resolution was then put to vote and carried unanimously.

President —

I now call upon Mrs. Besant to move the third Resolution on the agenda relating to Self Determination.

Mrs. Annie Besant in moving the following Resolution —

"In view of the pronouncement of President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, and other British statesmen, that to ensure the future peace of the world, the principle of Self Determination should be applied to all progressive nations,

Be it resolved—

1. That this Congress claims the recognition of India by the British Parliament and by the Peace Conference as one of the progressive Nations to whom the principle of Self Determination should be applied.

That in the practical application of the principle in India the first step should be—

(a) The removal of all hindrances to free discussion, and therefore the immediate repeal of all laws, regulations and ordinances restricting the free discussion of political questions whether in the press, private or public meeting, or otherwise, so that the legitimate aspirations and opinions of all residents in India may be fearlessly expressed, further, the abolition of the laws, regulations, and ordinances, which confer on the Executive the power to arrest, detain, intern, extern, or imprison any British subject in India, outside the processes of ordinary Civil or Criminal Law, and the assimilation of the law of sedition to that of England.

(b) The passing of an Act of Parliament which will establish at an early date complete Responsible Government in India.

(c) When complete Responsible Government shall be thus established, the final authority in all internal affairs shall be the Supreme Legislative Assembly as voicing the will of the Indian Nation.

Resolved further—

(d) That in the reconstruction of Imperial polity, whether in matters affecting the inner relations of the nations constituting it in questions of foreign policy or in the League of Nations, India shall be accorded the same position as the Self Governing Dominions said,—

Mr. President, Fellow Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen—I lay before you now the resolution claiming for the Indian nation the right of Self Determination. I shall take it clause by clause with a

comment on the reason of each, and I do this to save reading the whole of it together and then repeating it in part phrase by phrase. The first clause deals with the reason for the special demand at this time. It says—

“In view of the pronouncement of President Wilson, Lloyd George and other British statesmen that to ensure the peace of the world the principle of Self Determination should be applied to all progressive nations”

I ask you in this phrase only to note two points, one that the grant of Self Determination is necessary to ensure the future peace of the world, but unless that be granted to India also or rather unless her right to Self Determination be recognised, then the future peace of the world is in danger, because India is deprived of her right. It is not I who threaten it. It is these statesmen who say it. Unless you pretend that India is not a part of the world, you cannot deny her right without endangering the peace that depends on the recognition.

Then I ask you to mark the word “progressive”. When the proposal was first made, all nations were to have it. Then as it was found inconvenient to maintain that position, the progressive nations were those to whom the right of Self Determination was to be given. We agree in claiming for India her place among the progressive nations of the world, at least she was a progressive nation, and if now her progress is stopped, it is not by her own determination but by the will of another nation. (Hear, hear.) Hence we say that India is progressive, that she has behind her a past so mighty that her progress is certain the moment the shackles are removed which prevent her from walking forward among the nations of the world. Hence we say “be it resolved—

That this Congress claims the recognition of India by the British Parliament and by the Peace Conference as one of the progressive nations to whom the principle of Self Determination should be applied. That is our first demand. You say every progressive nation has the right to it. Then as India is progressive, recognise her as such. And we are asked not only by the British Parliament, but if that falls out, by the Conference of Nations arranging the conditions of peace, for as they say that without this, future peace is imperilled. It is the duty of that Conference to enforce the principle on any nation if it denies the right of the nations subject to Self Determination.

Then we come to the practical application of the principle in India and the steps to it. Now the first step is the removal of all hindrances to free discussion and therefore, because we want free discussion, we want the immediate repeal of all laws, regulations and ordinances restricting the free discussion of political questions whether in the press private or public meetings or otherwise, so that the legitimate aspirations and opinions of all residents in India may be fearlessly expressed. Further, the abolition of the laws, regulations and ordinances which confer on the executive the power to arrest, detain intern, intern any British subject in India outside the processes of ordinary civil or criminal law of sedition, and lastly under this head, the assimilation of the law of Britain to that of England. The first of these clauses, the repeal of restrictive laws, is the removal

of all those laws, ordinances and regulations which stop free speech. You cannot discuss freely if you have a noose round your neck, if you have a sword hanging over your head which in your attempt to free speech may strangle you or cut your head off. You cannot discuss freely if penalties are imposed on the discussion, and you can only tell, after the penalty is incurred, whether you transgressed the rights of legitimate discussion. Let men and women express their full opinion and then you will know the aspirations of the people and will be able to meet those aspirations as a free nation should.

The other clause taking away the arbitrary power of the executive outside the law is that we declare that there is no liberty in a country unless the executive has no power to touch person, property and freedom without the sentence of a court of justice when free trial has been held and sentence of law has been pronounced. They say, the Anglo Indian people say, these laws, or rather this arbitrary power only touches those who choose to go against the Government. But it is no liberty if any one can touch another man's liberty without the law. Liberty which allows you to speak or to act at the will of an executive is no liberty at all. That is only the grace of the Government, the kindness of the Government, the good will of the Government, but we claim liberty and not favour. We claim freedom, not the good will of the Government. Freedom is the right of every human being, and without the process of law none shall have the right or power to take it from him.

Now why do we ask it? We say in answer to the Government, the Government declaring we cannot govern India without these powers. But for the Government of Great Britain to declare that it cannot govern a nation within its Empire without forfeiting every thing that has made England great among the nations of the world is a confession of failure that the Government should be ashamed to make. Do you say that you cannot govern without coercion? But the Czar of Russia, the fallen Czar could only govern with coercion. Are you then no better ruler than the Czar of Russia? The truth in this matter is that no government can govern without coercion unless it be in sympathy with the legitimate aspirations, the legitimate desires, of the people, and if a government is not in sympathy with the people it governs, then that government has no true right. It has power. It may be able to crush, it may be able to destroy, but in the presence of the justice of God, it has no right to govern. (Hear, hear.) What is the difference between a national or a foreign or an alien government? The national government is in sympathy with its people, understands their feelings, tries to carry out their will. Do you think any national government would have stopped your procession here in Delhi to your President? No. If you had put the police under your control, they would have kept the streets clear in order that the President might go along so that the crowds on either side might see the man whom India had chosen as its leader. But the very fact that they refused to allow the procession shows that they were foreigners and not natives of India, and so they used their power to frustrate the people's claim which has always been granted for the three and thirty years of the life of the Congress.

After getting rid of the obstacles we ask for something positive. "The passing of an Act of Parliament which will establish at an early date complete responsible Government in India." That is what the Congress has been asking for the last few years, that a statute

should be passed in the Imperial Parliament giving Self Government to India. We do not ask for the abolition of the sovereignty of the Crown. We do not attack the throne of the King-Emperor. But we say in our internal affairs, in the business of our own nation, in the transactions of our own business, public and private, we shall make our own laws, choose those who shall carry it out, elect our own men, get rid of those men if they fail us after we have elected them. The freedom that every colony in the self governing dominions enjoys, that freedom we claim for the Indian nation.

Then we go further than that, and for the moment I am jumping over one clause and taking the last one, "that in the reconstruction of Imperial polity, whether in matters affecting the inner relations of the nation constituting it in questions of foreign policy in the League of Nations, India shall be accorded the same position as the Self Governing Dominions." That is, we ask equal rights within the Empire, that power which any other Self Governing nation has, that power that any free nation in the Commonwealth enjoys, that power also we ask for India, so that when questions arise outside her borders, questions which will sometimes affect her directly and sometimes indirectly, then before anything is done, India's voice shall be heard, heard as Britain is heard, heard as Canada, and Australia, as New Zealand, as South Africa are heard, because without a right of representation in the central authority of the empire your self determination would not be complete. The clause I omitted runs as follows —

(c) When complete responsible Government shall be thus established, the final authority in all internal affairs shall be the Supreme Legislative Assembly as voicing the will of the Indian Nation.

Now that clause is in order to meet the difficulty as to what you mean by self determination. Do you require that every adult in the nation shall be consulted? Do you ask for the referendum, for a plebiscite of the whole nation, before you come to exercise the right of self determination? Personally my own view is that when you have a national Government, freely elected by the electorates defined by the law, then that body becomes by right of its election the voice of the Indian Nation. You will not have at first a franchise including every Indian. But you will have a large number of Indians exercising the vote and creating the laws, arranging the taxation, managing the affairs of the people. Such a body, with any large franchise and power to enlarge it further, is the voice of the nation from the stand point of self determination, and it is that we ask when complete responsible Government is established. Then the national, the supreme legislative assembly, shall be the final authority in all internal affairs. Now why that phrase which does not exactly define the form of your assembly or the non limitation of your franchise? It seems to me you want it, because you cannot develop your full powers as Indians, and until you have framed the laws of your nation on your own lines and not on those imposed by another nation, you must have your first constitution from the hands of the British Parliament. You have acknowledged their authority, you have accepted the rule of the British Crown, and therefore you must take from those to whom you have submitted your first charter of freedom. But it does not follow that every institution brought over from the West is the institution most suitable to you. You may want to change them, you may want to modify them,

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you may find other ways of determining your law. You have tried many experiments in the past, you have there a basis of history showing the genius of the Indian people for that Self Government which is the desire of every thoughtful man amongst us. Here in that assembly of yours you will have Indians with Indian culture, Indians of faiths that belong to the Indian people, you will have the traditions of the older days, you will have the customs transmitted from immemorial antiquity, you will not break off from your past that has a continuity of historical development, and to borrow the words of a great writer of England, who spoke of India "In order to know what India can do you must know what India has done in the past" (Hear, hear). Now India in the past was different from England in the past. The past of this land is other than the past of Great Britain. Hence it is by the study of your own past that you must measure your national capacity. By the knowledge of your own triumphs and your own failures also in the past you know what is best adapted for the full development of the Indian stature, and I appeal to you to remember that great view of the development of nations that every nation has its own individuality, its own genius, its own inherited line of thinking and the faculties born within its children the legacy of an immemorial past. Out of that nation must grow and develop, for the nation is in its enduring life a fragment of God Himself embodied in a particular nationality vivifying, inspiring, guiding it, evolving it according to the nature He has given to it, and nothing less than that. And because without freedom there is no natural development, because without freedom a nation cannot grow and evolve along the lines of its own national genius, therefore the Resolution asks that when that assembly is constituted it may shape the nation's future growth, after those instincts of nationality which are the voice of God within the great masses of the people. You do not want another England, you do not want another Scotland, nor France, nor Germany, nor any other people. You want an India, Indian in her thought, Indian in her ways, Indian in her aspirations, Indian from her head to foot, from the Himalayas to the Cape Comorin. That is the nation of the future. That is the motherland you worship. When you say 'Bande Mataram' you mean triumph and worship India. It is the Bharata Mata you worship and not some other land that you worship, and in order that your motherland may prosper, may evolve, we say take off the gag that binds her, let her have her own sons in her Councils in her Government, and then when she speaks out clearly and freely, then shall India prosper, but without freedom no good can be done. (Loud and prolonged cheering)

Mr C R Das (Bengal) —

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution.

The President —

Mrs Naidu who has been put down as one of the speakers is not here, so she will not be able to address you on this Resolution.

Mr Barkat Ali (Panjab) —

Mr President, Brother and Sister Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—My only claim to come before you

(The speaker was interrupted by cries of Urdu, Urdu and in response to the demand of the audience Mr Barkat Ali addressed in Urdu) and said,—

I will tell you a tale of Greece. A poor peasant and a philosopher were talking and the talk turned upon faiths. He wanted to convince the poor peasant but the peasant differed for once. The philosopher then turned upon him and said in a loud and angry tone that he would be ruined if he did not agree to what he said. The peasant replied that he was mistaken when he was threatening him in an angry tone. In our own peasant language we can tell our philosophers that if they want to win our hearts they should take back the thunders. Your argument should appeal to our reason. They can only feel proud when they can appeal to our hearts, and release us from the restrictions and hardships to which we had been subjected. When Mr Lloyd George appealed to the nation in the House of Commons the supporters of Irish Home Rule said that it would be very hard for the young men of Ireland to go to win liberty which they did not enjoy in their homes. There is no reason why the same argument should not be put forward on behalf of India, and that India having shed her blood on the fields of Europe should receive the same liberty as others will do as a result of the war.

Mr Jamnadas Dwarkadas (Bombay):—

Mr President, Brother and Sister Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution so ably and eloquently placed before you by our leader Mrs Besant. No words that I can say to you can add to the beauty of the way in which this resolution has been placed before you by her. But since I have been called upon to address a few words to you on this resolution, I consider it my duty to respond to the call.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is said that President Wilson, Mr Lloyd George and other British statesmen have accepted the principle of Self Determination. So far as India is concerned it is not new to her, it is not to day that she accepts this principle, but it is ever since India's philosophy came into existence that India recognised the right of Self Determination (Hear, hear,) for the Indian philosophy lays it clearly down that the self is in every one, that that self is free, that the self is at liberty to take its own course. If President Wilson and other statesmen have accepted it, well, we believe that the natural result of it will be that that principle will be accepted in regard to a nation which claimed the origin of it, but it has been denied to it by the selfishness of a foreign bureaucracy. That India is a progressive nation, I am sure, no power on earth can deny (Hear, hear) It may be urged, as it is often urged, that you call India a progressive nation, but is India a nation at all, and the point that is made most of by the bureaucracy and by the interested parties is this, that India is not a nation because in India there are varied interests, namely the interests of the Hindu community and the interests of the Mahomedan community which are always at loggerhead with each other. Now I know it is not so, and any one who says so, knows that it is false. But if there are any differences between Hindus and Mahomedans, though I personally believe that there are no real differences, they are due not to these

numbers, or no less a number than 30,000 men (Hear, Hear) Everything was against the public. Armed police on the one hand, soldiers with bayonets on the other (Cries of Shame, Shame), influential people on the other hand, people with titles, bureaucrats and all that can be counted as external power and the best of it was against the public. The public were ill treated, mounted police charged on them, they were often threatened, their leaders were insulted, but the public did not care for anything, for they went there for the protection of their sacred right of citizenship. The result was that in spite of all that external power, they asserted the right, they proved the principle of Self Determination and did not allow the meeting to take place (Hear, hear) An incident like this will prove that the public has awakened to the consciousness of the fact that Self Determination is our right and that, whether it be granted or not, the public has the power, the inner power, to assert it all the difficulties notwithstanding (Hear, hear)

Dr Kitchlew (Punjab) supported the resolution in Urdu and said,—

The past history of this country proclaimed in no uncertain voice that we were all born civilised. Could any Mussalman say that he was not desirous of working for democracy or could any Hindu say that he did not desire one. Our ancestors were more civilised before democracy dawned in Europe and were acting on this principle of Self Determination. We, the descendants of such a nation, are compelled to try to ask a foreign nation to grant us the rights of Self Determination but time and circumstances compel us. We have been reduced to a condition in which a country with the teeming population of millions, with a history which makes others proud of it, have to ask others for a right which was ours by the laws of birth and now we should all determine that we will endeavour to work for the principle mentioned in this resolution and that we will gradually make ourselves fit for it in every way. But it is essential that it should be admitted that responsible government is our right and that it must be given to us. Provincial autonomy would be given to us at once and complete autonomy within a fixed period of time. We desire that we should get responsible government as soon as possible and thereby get the same complete right as that South Africa, Canada and Australia got, when it is going to be given to the most ordinary populations of Europe. You must remember that these privileges are not conferred by mere lip talk or by assembling at one place and passing resolutions but you should work for it. The every citizen of India should raise his voice, that it is not to remain a mere slogan and grant the rights of Self Determination. What we want is courage and not language or resolutions. Our heart may be in the thing and we are bound to get our rights. As the Persian poet has it in the war of the brave of the world there are numerous chances but the first condition is that you must be brave (loud wild love)

Mr S. Sanyamurti (Bihar) in support of the Resolution said—

Mr President, Brother Deans, Ladies and Gentlemen,—For some time now we have been talking about the right of Self Government so far as our country is concerned. Now in the year of grace 1919 we are again

asking for our inherent right on a new basis, that of Self Determination, which has been conceded to apply to all nations great and small, white and black, east and west alike. A question has been raised in quarters unexpected as to what exactly is connoted by the term Self Determination. I will not, Sir, attempt to answer it, but I will let distinguished statesmen of Great Britain answer the question as to what Self Determination means. Mr Lloyd George, the Premier of England said —

"The leading principle is that the wishes of the inhabitants must be the supreme consideration in the re-settlement. In other words, the formula adopted by the Allies in regard to the disputed territories in Europe is to be applied equilly in tropical countries."

President Wilson of America said:—

"One of the four ends for which the associated people of the world are fighting is the settlement of every question, whether of territory, sovereignty, of economic arrangement, or of political relationship upon the basis of the free acceptance on that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery."

I will give you one more quotation and that is from Mr Asquith, who spoke when he was Premier of England. He said —

"The first thing needed is, without doubt, the removal of one of the chief of the chronic causes of un-settlement by the emancipation and re-grouping of subject peoples in accordance with their aspirations and interests."

Now, Sir, you have in the words of three distinguished and responsible statesmen the definition of the term Self Determination and it may be asked whether this word can apply to India. Fortunately for us, Englishmen themselves have felt the difficulty that if they are to ask for Self Determination they ought to apply it to India as well. For Mr William Archer, who is no great friend of India, writing in the 'Contemporary Review', says —

"What can be more obvious than that every effort should be made to place our relations with India on a satisfactory footing before we enter the Peace Conference or the still more momentous Conference which shall found the League of Nations? We shall be seriously handicapped in pleading for a new world order based upon democracy if we had to append to our plea the reservation that we believed 200 millions of human beings to be for ever unfitted for any form of Government save an almost untempered despotism."

Gentlemen, therefore there is no doubt whatever that this principle is held by Englishmen themselves to apply to India. The resolution says that this principle ought to apply to us in order to ensure the future peace of the world. I lay emphasis upon it. So long as India remains the hunting ground for exploitation by the foreign planter,

flag. But even if we are not to get it, we shall be faithless to future generations if we do not take advantage of the world forces of liberty and democracy which are now set afloat and we shall not be able to look at the world in the face if we as Indians do not claim for India a strong and leading place among the democracies of the world. Now, Gentlemen, the pitch is sure to be weary and the struggle is sure to be tiresome. Enemies against us are likely to assume greater vigour and greater unity as we go on. As I said yesterday, I will repeat it to-day that, after four years of mortal warfare the British soldier went forward led by his commander with the words "Are we down hearted?" in his mouth as difficulties piled upon difficulties with courage in his heart and God overhead. "Are we down hearted?" asked the leader. Came the answer "No." "Shall we win?" asked the leader. "Yes" came the answer. Similarly I would ask my friends who are arrayed in the army of nationalists to go forward with courage in their heart and God overhead and follow in the footsteps of the British soldier saying "Are we down hearted?" "No." "Shall we win?" "Yes." If we go forward in that spirit I have no doubt we shall achieve this great principle of Self Determination. If you do not get it, England will never be able to hold up her head proudly among the comity of nations, for we shall be able to point out to the world that she had not the courage, the wisdom, the statesmanship to apply to her own possession the principle which she asked for other countries (Loud applause)

The Honble Mr Abul Kasim (Beagal) —

Mr President, Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—You and I are all anxious to get through the business of the day, and I believe it would be criminal on my part to inflict a long speech on you. I would therefore only say that I fully and heartily associate myself with the resolution that has been placed before you. I would only add that I have no apprehension on the point that England will deny us the privilege of Self Determination. England which has declined that people who have so long grown up under bad and worthless teachers such as the people of Arabia, of Armenia and other Turkish territories are fit to be allowed the privilege of Self Determination, she cannot say and will not say that the people of India who have for the last hundred and fifty years grown up under sympathizing and sympathetic teachers are not fit for Self Determination, and therefore on that account I am not at all apprehensive of the fact that this privilege will be denied to us.

I do not think that the bureaucracy even will dare object to it, because the bureaucracy claims that the few thousand people who agitate form only a microscopic minority and that the masses are with them. Well, if the masses are with them, I ask them to let them have the privilege of Self Determination and let the masses declare that they want a bureaucratic Government. If they are so conscious of their own ability, they should not hesitate to place themselves at the tribunal of public opinion and Self Determination and I hope they will have the honesty, the justice and firmness to do so. With these few words I commend this resolution to you.

Choudhri Paeru Singh (Jehan Delegation) in supporting the resolution spoke in Hindustani and said,—

Mr President, Sisters and Brothers,—Many able speakers have

spoken to the fact that we are demanding *swaraj* and I wish to address you a few words on behalf of the tenants. Previous to this the gates of the Pandit have been closed to us but Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has had them opened. It is said that only the educated people sat together to demand *swaraj*. It is not so. We also demand it. I have said "demanded" accidentally, we want to get *swaraj*, we are not beggars. We want to get Self Government. Our brethren have sacrificed themselves in Europe for which they are being praised all over the world. We do not want *swaraj* for nothing, but we have sacrificed ourselves for it. Tenants are being oppressed daily by the smaller officials and the police. We are suffering a lot of inconvenience by a commandeering of our carts during the season, of milk and butter which affects the health of our children. I am a Jat and a cultivator and a resident of the district which has supplied twenty one thousand recruits. We are all with Pandit Malaviya, we want *swaraj* but we do not want to turn out the English. We want that we should manage our own affairs but you will never get *swaraj* till you curry the cultivators with you.

Pandit Gokarn Nath Misra (U P) in supporting the resolution in Hindi said,—

That the speeches showed why *swaraj* was wanted. Chowdhri Peeru Singh had told them that they wanted Self Determination because so many men had sacrificed their lives for the King and the country. This was the answer to the question. It was essential for them to determine the sort of government they would have. The British Government would be their government and King George V would be their Emperor and they would remain his subjects as before. All that they wanted was that the present system of administration should be changed. No enemy had attacked this country or England either. Why were we asked to join in the war? Simply because it was in danger, and would vanish if the war was not won. If therefore this war was won because we stood by England and assisted her actively with men and money and the liberty, which you wanted to save, is now well established, then we did deserve a share in that liberty. You desire that the smaller and weaker nations should be assisted in reforming their administration on the lines they wish we also desire the same thing. The agriculturists are with us and say that they want a change in the system of government which does not satisfy their needs. There is no reason, then, why the system should not be changed. The first thing that you want is the repeal of the Press Law which catches hold of any paper that goes even a little out of the ordinary rut. We appeal to the agriculturists to assist us in getting this law repealed. We do not want the promise that we would get Self Government when we are fit for it. We have passed a resolution yesterday which demanded that a time limit should be fixed and we have the support of our agricultural brethren. When America accorded the same rights to the Philippines a time limit was fixed and this is exactly what we want. It should be declared that we would get *swaraj* at a certain date and if this were done we would prepare all the more eagerly to show our fitness. In the end I would refer to one point. There is a Peace Conference going to sit in Paris where the representatives of all the nations will come to join its deliberations. If the Colonies were given the right of sending their representatives then we also should be given the right to send ours, so that our interest should be fully

protected All that we want is that we should be made equals and not slaves This is the substance of the resolution and the meaning of Self Determination and the resolution should be passed unanimously

Dr Chauthi Ram ( C P ) in supporting the above resolution first explained the meaning of the resolution in Hindi and said —

This war was begun to save Belgium and to uphold justice and above all to see that liberty was not destroyed for ever and that the weak were not crushed When a Hindu like myself heard of all this he understood what the real purpose of the war was The loyalty of India was proverbial The gods that came to us from England were of white skin and we accepted them as our gods, we acted according to their orders and helped the Government as much as we could, gave our men and money freely although we knew that our country was poor. Our main aim was that the Government was in danger and that it was our duty to help them A call went forth that liberty was in danger and it must be seen that it was well established and that India was a part of the world We understood that India would share in the same liberty Who is now there who can prevent us from obtaining the full reward for what we had done? Now in the hour of victory the promise is being forgotten We ask the Government to apply the principle of Self Determination to us also When I reached the meeting of the Subj. Committee it was found that the resolution did not contain the word that liberty would be given to every one Only the word progressive nation was there and I began to fear that every body would not benefit by that liberty except the progressive nations that is to say those nations which were advanced It is not known whether India fell in the line of progressive nations but if any nation deserves the name of progressive nation surely India was one such India continued in her present state politicians of the calibre of G. K. Gokhale, eminent ministers of state whose administrative capacity was acknowledged on all hands Mahatma Gandhi who had demonstrated to the Western materialists that the sword is ineffective against Satyagraha It was clearly demonstrated to Lord Willingdon Chitraparan and Kairi were shining examples that they could not terrify him He has proclaimed the gospel of obtaining liberty without the use of the sword We are passing resolutions and we have been passing such resolutions for the four years but I see that we go and sleep over it for the rest of the year but I wish to remind you that it is necessary for you to work strenuously if you want your country to rise high with self respect

The President —

This Resolution has been duly proposed, seconded and supported I now put it to the vote

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously

The President —

The Congress will now adjourn for forty five minutes

The Congress then adjourned for lunch till 3.15 P. M.

The Congress re assembled after lunch at 3.30 P. M.

The President —

The Subjects Committee will meet after the Congress rises to-day in the Subjects Committee room. The Congress will go on to-day, and after a discussion for about an hour or so it will be adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow. After the adjournment of this afternoon there will be a meeting of the Subjects Committee in the Subjects Committee tent. I request members to kindly attend that meeting.

Babu Bepinchandra Pal (Bengal) —

We have all arranged for train. We did not know that the Congress would meet to-morrow also. We are placed in an exceedingly awkward position.

The President —

I am very sorry Mr. Pal. . . . .

Babu Bepinchandra Pal (Bengal) —

My absence will not very much matter, but there are about sixteen Bengal delegates who have already booked their seats in a special train which leaves at 7 o'clock that is the chief thing.

(After some conversation, which was not audible at the Reporter's table, the President called upon Mrs. Saraladevi Chaudhuran to move the resolution which stood in her name.)

The President —

I now request Mrs. Saraladevi Chaudhuran to move the Resolution affecting the rights of women.

Mrs. Saraladevi Chaudhuran (Punjab) in moving the resolution which is as follows —

That this Congress urges that women, possessing the same qualifications as are laid down for men in any part of the scheme, shall not be disqualified on account of their sex, —and,—

Mr. President and Brother Delegates, I thank you on behalf of the awakened women of India for the opportunity given them to voice their aspirations from this platform. This is an age for the rights of humanity, for justice, freedom and Self-Determination. I think this resolution on the rights of women might very well have come under the heading 'Self-Determination'. We have heard Mr. Satyamurti say that according to President Wilson's definition, the principle of Self-Determination implies the settlement of every question whether of territory, economic arrangement or internal development on the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the party immediately concerned and not on the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other party which seeks a different settlement. Surely we, the women of India, have as much right to determine for ourselves as the men. (Hear, hear.) From this platform we have been demanding our rights and we have been sending in numerous memorials and petitions to determine our rights. Out of a population of three hundred millions I think half the population are we. So we have as much right to determine for ourselves as the men. (Hear, hear.) We who form one half of the population of India a very large portion of His Majesty's subjects, be we backward or advanced,

progressive or lagging behind, be we grouped with that portion of humanity which consists of the subjects of German colonies or accorded a higher place, in either case we have as much claim to the considerations of justice and freedom and Self Determination as our brethren. The world has outgrown the ideal of there being nothing lovelier in woman than to study household goods.

The fanciful divisions of intellect and emotions being the respective spheres for men and women, each excluding the other are also things of the past. The sphere for women, according to the present day connotation, relates not only to the duties of what may be termed "enlightened mothering" but also to the responsibilities appertaining to comradeship with men in the rough and tumble of life and to being the fellow workers of men in political and other spheres. The new ideal has been struggling for recognition often amid trial and vicissitudes. It is the advent of the world war that has opened out the glorious opportunities for woman. On her fell the brunt of toil and suffering; during all the tragedies of the period, not in the direction of nursing the sick and wounded in the long drawn battle lines but of filling in the internal administration of the realm, the places of men who had been combed out by the war. The noble way in which she acquitted herself during the terrible and trying period and her devotion and sacrifice extorted the admiration of even the most truculent critics of woman suffrage. Henceforth it became plain sailing for her. No less than six millions of women have obtained the franchise in Great Britain and Ireland, and the Bill making women eligible as members of Parliament is now the law of the land.

Should India be shut out from this new and larger ideal of life? Have not Indian women borne their part in this tragic war now consummated into a glorious victory? Have not Indian mothers, wives, sisters and daughters torn priceless treasures from their breasts and flung the trumpet call of duty, to the very sabre of doom? Have they not ministered and contributed to every movement for the comfort of troops and other relief measures? Have not some of us taken our share in the recruiting campaign both for regular troops and the Indian Defence Force? It is literal truth to say that the help of us, mothers and wives, counted the most, during the ordeals of this tragic period. And now that the demon of war is laid to the dust, and the angel of peace is about to flatter her wings, should all our services and sacrifices be forgotten? Should the dyles of prejudice and selfishness still retard the advent of new ideals? The present is pre eminently the time for a successful process of purification, a weeding out of the accretions and overgrowths that are choking out the streams of national life in this country. The current of national life can hardly have a healthy flow so long as one half of the population remains submerged and shut out from the larger destiny dawning in this country. The words of President Wilson about the woman suffrage are by no means of local application. Mr Wilson says, men will always 'need the moral sense of women to preserve what is right,' and "without their counselling men will only be half wise babes."

The history and tradition of this ancient land fully corroborate and support the demand. The Vedas bear witness to the active and intimate co operation between men and women in every sphere of life. The greatest of Indian poet, Kalidasa, has put in the mouth of King

suffering from great hardships I need not speak about them here, for you at least know them too well, and these at present we have no means to remove. However, it is not only for looking after our special interests that we make this demand. Our grievances no doubt are intolerable, but these take a second place before the country's needs. We, Gentlemen, want to serve our country first, we want to fight with you in the country's cause, we are actuated by the same patriotic impulse that you are. We ardently desire to share in the responsibilities of the great task that is before us. Will you, Sirs, deny us the opportunities? (Cries of No no!) You will not say that we are not fit for the rights we demand. They are the enemies of the land who say that the men and women of India are not fit. You are acquainted with the lives and works of the great, sagacious and heroic women of this land—Chandibi, Laxmibi, Ahalyabi. But I do not base my arguments on these ancient examples, for in our own times women have taken part in political movements and proved their fitness. In the South African struggle men and women endured the hardships of the gaol life with Mahatma Gandhi. In the agitation regarding the indentured labour they took an active part, and a few months ago they joined in the passive resistance struggle with the agriculturists in Kaira under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, and here I can say from my personal experience that their co-operation was intelligent and enthusiastic. Besides, in this our great movement for Self Government, women have given every assistance. They have sent in monster petitions to the Secretary of State. A deputation on their behalf also waited on him, and in this very Congress you see that they are present in large numbers. The right you demand for yourself, the liberty you are fighting to secure for the people of this land, in order to obtain these very rights, the same liberty, the women of this country ask for your assistance, and I trust you will give it, and by so doing you will prove your sense of justice of our people and thereby add to the glory of the mother land. (Long and prolonged cheering.)

Pir Tajuddin (Punjab) in supporting the resolution said—

Mr President and Gentlemen,—You have just passed Resolution No. 3 in which you have called yourself a progressive nation. I want to put one question to this House and it is this. Could you possibly have any claim to be called a progressive nation if the better half of India is politically dead? I do not think you have any right to call yourself a progressive nation if you do not give votes to the women of this country. Even the women in England who organized themselves very strongly have got votes with sheer force and after a great struggle, I mean under all the gilded artificialities of the west man has been cruel to the opposite sex and women had to organize themselves very strongly in order to secure a vote from men even in a civilized country like England. I do not think I need take more time of this House, and so I heartily support this resolution. (Applause.)

Mr B. R. Bomanji (U. P.) in supporting the resolution said—

Mr President Ladies and Gentlemen—The proposition before us has already been moved so eloquently by the two ladies who preceded me that there is scarcely much left for me to add to what has already been said. I wish this resolution was entrusted to one younger

the appeal made to them. Every boy and girl had the right to grow to his or her fullest extent and to receive the highest education. If the family could not educate them it was a national duty to see that they are educated. When they received the best education they would become aware of their rights and duties. There will be many women then whose ability will be a source of national joy. He thought that one of the reasons why they wanted Self Determination as against the bureaucracy was the poverty of achievement of that body. So far as female education went the Government had done nothing compared to what had been achieved by Bhai Takhat Singh and L. Dev. Raj. They should now take the matter in their own hands so far as this subject went and not leave it to the bureaucracy. So far as women of affairs went there was the shining example of the Begum of Bhopal who managed her territory so well. Women could well sit upon the councils, manage departments and do everything that was necessary. There should therefore be absolutely no obstacle in their way.

The President —

The resolution has been duly proposed, seconded and supported and I therefore now put to the vote

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The President said —

Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit will now move the resolution relating to the recommendations of the Industries Commission.

Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit (of Bombay) in moving this resolution said —

Mr. President, Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg to move that—

‘ This Congress welcomes the enunciation of the principle by the Industrial Commission that in future Government must play an active part in the industrial development of the country with the aim of making India prosperous and more self contained in respect of men and material.

This Congress places on record its regret at the exclusion of the tariff question from the scope of the Commission's inquiries and reiterates its opinion that the industrial development of the country is impossible without fiscal autonomy being granted to her.

This Congress agrees with the Commission that industry should have separate representation in the Executive Council of the Government of India but it is of opinion that an Imperial Industrial Executive Board is not necessary.

This Congress welcomes the recommendation of the Commission that the Provincial Department of Industries should be constituted at an early date and urges the same on the Government of India.

This Congress urges that Imperial and Provincial Advisory Boards should be constituted for the purpose of promoting industrial development and that they should consist of Indians elected by Indian industrial and trades associations and by chambers of commerce.

This Congress is of opinion that the proposed imperial industrial and chemical services should be constituted on a scale of salary and with the object of having them manned fully by Indians but that Europeans who are experts in any line should be engaged on short term agreements till they can be replaced by duly qualified Indians.

This Congress is of opinion that the Government should invite the Universities to establish commercial colleges and should help them to do so by substantial grants.

This Congress regrets the absence in the report of the recommendations for adequate organisations for financing industries and urges upon the Government the urgent necessity of starting industrial banks on a scale commensurate with the vast and costly machinery recommended in the report.

This Congress conveys to the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya the profound gratitude of the country for his able, closely reasoned, and comprehensive minute attached to the report which puts the case for Indian industrial development in an unanswerable form."

Ladies and Gentlemen, the long resolution which I have read out to you is so comprehensive that it is not necessary for me to commend it to you with any very lengthy speech. But I shall say this that the Report of the Industries Commission marks a new era in the industrial development of this country. It accepts the principle of a closer and more active participation by the Government in the industrial growth of this country and with that object it devises machinery for the purpose of training a set of men in the technique of the industries which have made other countries and which in course of time will make India an advanced country. One of the recommendations suggests the formation of an imperial industrial department under the charge of a member of the Executive Council of the Government of India with an executive board in place of which, as you have seen from the resolution, we have recommended an advisory board on the lines of those recommended for the provinces. It also recommends the institution of two services, namely, the imperial industrial and the imperial chemical, and as you will see from the resolution, we have asked that both the services should be largely manned by Indians. The whole machinery has been devised in such a manner that a number of institutions have been recommended, particularly schools, industrial institutions and also in the long run a central chemical institute, a central engineering institute and the conversion of the great Salcm Works into a central metallurgical institute. We have asked for an immediate institution of a Technological institute. The whole machinery thus devised on the recommendations of the Industries Commission would mean a total initial expenditure of nearly two crores and sixteen lakhs and a current annual expenditure of one crore and sixteen lakhs. How this machinery will be able to further the industrial progress of the country, how this machinery will be able to regenerate the country and to place it on a path of industrial progress and development is really for the future to determine. But meanwhile, to my mind, the one failing of the Commission's report is the total lack of propelling force which ought to have been recommended by the Commission. To my mind the machinery recommended will be inadequate and will not be of any use unless adequate facilities are devised for the purpose of financing industrial enterprises. It is with that object in view that in a certain

portion of the resolution that I have read out, we have recommended the establishment of industrial banks on a large and comprehensive scale, on a scale commensurate with the importance of the object which we have in view. When that is done on the lines of similar institutions in Japan and Germany, and when a substantial portion of the various funds held in England and in this country under different headings, our silver and gold reserves, our cash balances which amount to several crores are collected here I am of opinion that at least a sum equivalent to fifty crores can be spared for the purpose of financing these industrial banks. I have been told very often that it is dangerous to deal with these balances. But those who know the condition of these balances will realise that out of the several crores that constitute the total of these balances, there was only once an occasion during the last twenty years when only a small, an infinitesimally small, portion of that balance had to be used in the balance of trade of India. I venture to think that such an occasion is not likely to arise in the immediate future or at least even if it does arise there will be any very great difficulty to find the amount. It is therefore perfectly safe for us to advocate that a substantial portion out of these funds should be placed at the disposal of these industrial banks for the purpose of placing the country on the path of progress and industry. I therefore hope that the proposition that I have read out to you which comprises almost every item in the Report of the Industries Commission will be accepted by you in a manner which cannot be mistaken. With these few words I move the resolution. (Loud cheers and applause)

Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth (Bombay) in seconding the resolution said —

Mr. President, Fellow Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—We are in the year of Lord 1918 and in Delhi today we are still under the painful necessity of passing a pious resolution on the industrial future of our country. Brother Delegates, Commissions have been appointed in the past and there have been minutes of dissent in the past. Complaints have been made in the past, grievances have been told often and often. Our leaders for the last fifty years and more have cried out. Dadabhai Naoroji (Applause) cried hoarse about the poverty of India. William Digby and the late Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt (Loud applause) have shown you in their works the painful episodes during the time of the East India Company and even subsequent to that period. There have been grievances, there have been complaints and there have been cries that India is being impoverished day by day, that the drain is very huge and that India is in a state of economic helotage. But nobody minded that till the advent of the war which served as an eye opener. When the war broke out the Government in England thought that India was a rich country and they wanted men they wanted money, they wanted munitions. India is in a most unfortunate position of being at once the richest and yet the poorest of the countries in the world. Endowed by nature with abundance of raw materials, which is the envy of other countries, endowed as India is, with a fertile soil, a favourable climate, with a multitude of streams, rivers and canals which only require proper utilization, with her gigantic ghats on all sides which need harnessing it is the fairest land on the face of the earth, and her reputation in ages past was such that India was the envy of the whole world. India is the land of the Taj Mahal, the Land of the

Peacock Throne, the land of the glories of Shahjahan and Shivaji, and to day it is the same country for which England had great expectations. But industrially we were quite unfit when the war broke out and that was not our fault. That was not the fault of the Congress, that was not the fault of the Industrial Conference. Everybody had cried out, everybody had warned the Government, everybody had remonstrated and appealed and prayed to Government that their policy of indifference and inertia in industrial matters would not do and that they should be up and doing. But no, in the Holland Commission Report the Honble Pandit Malaviya had to write a minute of dissent. He had to write a minute of dissent because our angle of vision is in this way and the bureaucratic angle of vision is in that way. It is really an irony of fate that we should still be in that condition to day. Now the report has been drafted, recommendations have been made and a minute of dissent has been written, and to day also his minute has become absolutely necessary, because we think quite the other way and here it is, Brother Delegates, here it is that the real crux of the matter lies. Well, it is said that we are in a condition of almost political slavery, but let me tell you, Gentlemen, that we are more in a condition of economic slavery (Hear, hear) than political slavery. Do you remember, Gentlemen, how the British came to India? They came as traders into this country, and they traded and traded and still they are trading upon our credulity, still they are trading upon our weaknesses. Had it been a national Government, if we had Self Government, had we been associated with the Government in the manner, that we were associated with the Moguls in the past, the poverty of India would not have existed to day (Hear, hear). We have cried in season and out of season. My illustrious friend Mr Vithalbhai Patel cried in the Council that India was a poor country and she could not bear the additional burden of forty five millions sterling. What was the result? His cry was a cry in the wilderness. And because there is a clash of interest what do we find to day? Have we got any mercantile marine to day, I mean an Indian mercantile marine. Goods have to be carried to foreign countries. Can you carry them in any national railways, or in your own ships? No, the railways are not yours, the manufactories are not yours, but merely the labour is yours and the raw material is yours, and the result is we have been reduced to the condition of commission agents and muckdums and brokers and carriers and what not. Nature has endowed India, as I have told you, Gentlemen, with her fairest and choicest blessings, but we are unable to make use of them. We cannot make sheet copper to day, we cannot make sheet iron to day, we cannot make sheet glass to day, we cannot make sheet aluminium to-day, we cannot make anything to day because we have lagged behind,—why? because Government have acted towards us, excuse me, in a step motherly fashion. I do not say that Anglo Indian or other interests were favoured and our interests were not favoured, but naturally it is a question of human nature and it is everywhere the same, and I for one feel that we have been treated in a step motherly fashion.

Gentlemen it is not only England, it is not only the English manufacturers and British merchants that have exploited our country, but Germany was here. Austria was here before the war and in fact every foreign country that came in had a fair share of the spoils from India. During the war we thought that the angle of vision had changed and we thought that in all probability Government would

lay out a large and comprehensive industrial programme like that of Japan (Hear, hear) Japanese have a paternal and national government and the same Japanese who were thirty years ago an infant nation are to day able to supply their manufactures not only to India but to the whole world. Had the Government of India evinced adequate interest in the industrial progress and advancement of our country, they would have sent out ten thousand scholars to foreign countries, they would have awarded ten thousand scholarships to students desirous of prosecuting their studies in foreign countries, they would have established hundreds of polytechnic institutes, they would have established hundreds and thousands of schools, colleges and industrial and other institutes. But no, the people have lagged behind, the country is in a more impoverished condition than she was fifty years ago, the country is subject to periodical famines, pestilence, disease and what not. What are we doing? Have we got trade representation in all important commercial cities of the world? The duty lies with the people there. Let our young men go forward in all countries in the world and establish trade centres there. Brother Delegates, the Government can do more, but I believe that the people can do most. There was the Swadeshi movement in 1905. We had our successes, we had our failures, and to-day I want you, Brother Delegates, to stick to the swadeshi movement even at a sacrifice (Hear, hear). That is the only saviour for us. Government may or may not help us. I believe all the programme that we have sketched out here will be carried out by our paternal Government, I believe if they are true, if they have the real interest of India at heart they will carry out the programme, which is such a small and modest programme, that has been placed before you.

But there is another side to the question, and that is, the duty lies with the people more than with the Government. When we get Self Government the problem can be easily solved, but how much time it will take, whether it will be fifteen years, twenty years or thirty years, and who knows what will happen before that, we cannot say. But let us resolve in this Delhi Congress to day that we shall to the best of our ability help our commercial men, help our industrialists, help our capitalists in every way we can and use swadeshi goods only as far as possible. Let us take the Swadeshi vow and purchase swadeshi goods even at a sacrifice, and then will India's glorious past be redeemed and the future will be more glorious still. With these few words I commend the resolution. (Loud cheers and applause)

Mr Padam Raj Jain (Bengal) in seconding the resolution in Hindi said,—

The resolution which I have the honour to support is a very important one so far as India goes. The whole economic welfare of India depends upon this resolution. To day India was uneasy even for a small amount of grain. There was a great deal of distress in India so far as clothing and food grains went. These were staple necessities. So long as a country did not get official help it could not progress fully so far as industries went. Therefore what I have to urge is that in the demand for award we must have fiscal autonomy. The problem of Indian industries is a very difficult one. At the time when Europeans used to depend upon India for their cloth the British Government put a duty of a hundred per cent on cloth which dealt a death blow to that industry. We claim that if the Government desires to benefit Indian industries the same method

of protective duties must be introduced. When even a duty of five per cent is put there was an outcry in England that it would seriously affect English industries. Why should we then not protest on behalf of our industries? Why should we take into account the harm that it would cause to English industries? The bureaucracy now controls everything. There arose the question of improving the quality of cotton so that superior cloth could be produced from superior yarn. The cultivators asked the Government to reduce their rent or to induce the mill people to increase the price of cotton; the mill owners replied that they could not increase the price till they get a full supply of cotton. The Government also did not reduce the rent. The result was that the Government did not get much help so far as cotton problem went. As Mr B. C. Pal said in Calcutta if the question was whether we would like political swaraj or economic swaraj I would unhesitatingly have economic swaraj. The question of coal was another crying problem in Bengal and lot of injustice was done to Indian industries. The European industries got coal at the expense of the former. It could therefore be said that industrial policy of the bureaucracy was a success and it was therefore the duty of the Congress to see that Indian industries were protected.

Mr K. P. Sinha (Bihar) in further supporting the resolution in Hindi said,—

We cannot be satisfied with the condition of Indian industries and it should be our duty to request the Government to remove the injustice done to them and to take the question of rural advancement in hand. When the European war with Germany began, India was not in a position to help England with a great deal of money but India out of her loyalty contributed her mite. Even the poorest did so but this also did not satisfy the Government and now Sir William Meyer has put excess profits tax which has been supported by some Indian leaders but our President even then affirmed that India was not in a condition to bear this additional burden but in spite of his efforts his view was not accepted and he had to vote against the resolution. We accept the President's minute of dissent as he is one of our trusted leaders. Are you ready to bear additional taxation even after the war is over? If you carefully look to India you will find that there is cloth famine and numerous women have committed suicide for want of proper covering. We must do our duty honestly and fearlessly. The India of to-day is not the same India of some years ago. That person only is fit to be our leader who will try his very utmost to carry us to the height of progress. We would not have a flatterer as our leader. We will have to insist upon our resolution being acted upon by the Government. It is therefore necessary to pass it.

Babu Bepinchandra Pal (Bengal) who came forward to move an amendment was accorded a grand ovation. In moving his amendment Babu Bepinchandra Pal said —

Brother Delegates, I would not have imposed myself upon you at this hour had it not been for the fact that I felt it very strongly that the first paragraph of this important resolution needed some slight alteration in drafting. I consulted with the President and we are both agreed that it might be altered a little in the following terms. This is what I submit for your approval in place of the first

paragraph of the resolution as originally moved. The first paragraph of the original resolution reads thus —

"This Congress welcomes the enunciation of the principle of the Industrial Commission that in future Government must play an active part in the industrial development of the country with the aim of making India prosperous and more self contained in respect of men and material."

It is a matter of mere drafting. I want to change it in this way

"While generally welcoming the recommendations of the Industrial Commission and the policy that in future the Government must play an active part in promoting the industrial development of the country, this Congress hopes that in the practical application of this principle the object to be kept in view will be the encouragement of Indian capital and Indian enterprise, (Hear, hear), and the protection of this country against foreign exploitation (Hear, hear)"

(A Voice: What about labour?)

**Babu Bepin Chandra Pal —**

I do not put in labour, because capital and enterprise include labour with the sole aim of making India industrially and economically self contained and self dependent.

Gentlemen, I do not think it is necessary for me to take up much of your time to press this slight alteration which I hope the mover will kindly accept.

**Mr Jehangir Bomanji Petit —**Yes, I accept the alteration.

**Babu Bepinchandra Pal (Continued)** Thank you, Sir, it is done. The mover has kindly accepted the slight alteration I suggested in drafting, and now I will say only one word.

To me, Ladies and Gentlemen, it seems that in view of the situation in the world, in view of the situation in Great Britain and the colonies, in view of the situation created by the war and the cessation of the war, the most complex, the most delicate and from some points of view, the most dangerous problem that faces us to day in India is the industrial and economic problem (Hear, hear), and the reason is this. They are going to give a free trade, and what is the new policy that they are going to adopt? This policy is not exactly the policy of socialism, but it is the policy of a state partnership in private capitalist enterprise, and my authority for saying so is a little book on 'Reconstruction' published with an introduction by Lord Milner, which contains a collection of articles that appeared a couple of years ago in the 'Times' new paper. I do not say that that policy has been openly accepted, but I do say that the suspicion of some such evolution of the economic policy of Great Britain is justified, and in view of this suspicion, it behoves you and me to be wide awake and not always to think that it will be absolutely safe if the

Government undertakes to pay more attention to our industries We want them to pay more attention to our industries, we want them to help Indian capital, we want them to help Indian enterprise, and not help foreign enterprise in this country (Hear, hear and loud applause) With these few words I support the resolution because the amendment has already been accepted

President —

I now put the resolution as amended to the vote The first paragraph of the amended resolution reads thus —

“While generally welcoming the recommendations of the Industries Commission and the policy that in future Government must play an active part in promoting the industrial development of the country, this Congress hopes that in the practical application of this principle the object kept in view will be the encouragement of Indian capital and Indian enterprise and the protection of this country against foreign exploitation with the sole aim of making India industrially and economically self contained and self dependent ”

The whole resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously

President —

The Congress will now adjourn and meet to morrow at 11 o'clock

The Congress then adjourned

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Tuesday, the 31st December, 1918.

### CONCLUDING DAY.

The Congress re-assembled on Tuesday, the 31st December, 1918, in the Congress Pandal. The President arrived at 12-15. After the national music the proceedings began at 12-30.

Before proceeding with the business of the day, the President said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—One of the telegraphic messages of sympathy mentioned here the other day was said to have come from Dr. Mann of Poona. Dr. Mann now writes to me to say that he did not send any message to the Congress and in his present position it would be grossly improper for him to send one. It seems evidently there has been a great mistake somewhere. Will the Press representatives kindly note this and rectify the mistake. The message was not from Dr. Mann.

The President said:— Another telegram received from Cape Town reads as follows:—

"Send heartfelt congratulations India's noble part bringing world war successful conclusion Congress must insist full Responsible Government India and full British citizenship Indians, South Africa".

The message was received with loud applause.

### REPRESENTATION AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

Mr. C. R. Das (Bengal):—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in moving the following resolution which I shall read to you. I do not think any words of mine are necessary to commend this resolution to you. The resolution is this (Reads).

"That this Congress, while fully appreciating the wisdom of the recognition of India's right to be represented directly by an Indian at the Peace Conference, protests against the principle of nomination by the Government and demands elective delegation on this occasion.

That this Congress nominates Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak to represent the people of India at the Peace Conference and urges upon the Government to so arrange that Lokmanya Tilak may attend the Peace Conference as the representative of the people of India and that telegrams to that effect be sent to Lokmanya Tilak, the Viceroy, the Secretary of State for India, the Prime Minister of England, and the Peace Conference."

Mr. B. G. Horniman (Bombay),—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution.

Mr B Chakravarti (Bengal) —

Ladies and Gentlemen—I am moving an amendment not antagonistic to the resolution of Mr Das or Mr Horniman, but in agreement with them. My amendment is this (Reads)

"That this Congress urges that in justice to India, it should be represented by an elected representative or representatives to the same extent as the Self Governing Dominions at any conference that may be held to deliberate on or settle the terms of peace or reconstruction

"In view of the shortness of time and in anticipation of the request made in the preceding part of the resolution being acceded to by His Majesty's Government, this Congress elects as its representative Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Mr M K Gandhi, and Mr Syed Hassan Imam

Gentlemen I am not going to make a speech. I think the amendment is in itself a sufficient recommendation for your acceptance

Pandit Motilal Nehru (U P) in seconding the amendment made a brief speech in Hindi

Mr C R Das (Bengal):—

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The amendment which has been proposed is entirely in agreement with the resolution which I have put before you, and I am very happy to say that I accept this amendment as my resolution. The name of Mahatma Gandhi should certainly have been there and the name of Mr Syed Hassan Imam who presided over the deliberations of the Congress in Bombay is a household name in India. I therefore have great pleasure in accepting this amendment as my resolution

Mr B G Horniman (Bombay) —  
I also accept the amendment

Mr Radhakant Malaviya (U P) who on rising to speak was accorded a grand ovation, said —

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—When this resolution was being discussed (Cries of Hindi, Hindi)

The speaker then addressed the audience in Hindi, and said —

Brothers —This resolution has been moved by Mr C R Das and I will ask you to think well about it. One of the questions that I put elsewhere, and that I will put here too, is what is the extent to which a representative of India will take part in the deliberations of the Peace Conference. The representatives that have been sent will take part only in the deliberations of the Allies and not in the Peace Conference itself. None of the dominions will have that right. Would it not be an injustice to India to pass a resolution which will allow her enemies to criticise. Therefore it should be made clear as to which conference the representatives are being sent to. Mr Das could not have meant that a representative of India will sit upon the War Conference where only those representing independent states will have the right to attend. Every portion of the British Empire will send one or two delegates. They will not represent

Canada or Australia but they will be delegates of England. How far would it then be right for us to claim a privilege not accorded to the dominions. I am afraid that this proposition is not put forward with any enthusiasm. If you want to please yourself only you can do so, but if you want to act according to it then why not act through the British Empire and say that we should be given a right to attend at a place where all the ruling nations of the world will be represented. But think well of the effect this will have and of the possibility of our request being granted. The right to send delegates has been conferred only on the governments of each colony and not on the people themselves, although of course it is true that governments there are the confidants of the people. It is also true unfortunately that the government of this country does not represent the wishes of the people, and till that is so we will have to bear a lot of difficulties. No self governing country will be prepared to concede to us a position they do not enjoy. You may consider earnestly as to what will be the position of the delegates, who do not enjoy the confidence of the government of this country. I do not say the government must have confidence in your delegates but it is worth considering as to what will be the position of your delegates when they say one thing and the government delegates another. For these reasons I oppose the proposition.

Mr Vyas (U P) in speaking on the above resolution said that he wished to support the resolution. One of the amendments was to include the names of Messrs Hasrat Imam and Gandhi which he heartily supported. There was a time when we considered it an honour to be subservient to the bureaucracy but Mr Tilak has awakened India although he had to suffer for it. He never lost heart, on the other hand he produced books in the jail which have been the wonder of the world. His name has therefore been one which has made India a living force. It is true that the delegates are going to be sent to the Peace Conference on behalf of the Government. But they represent Government and not the public. In fact they are like lions without the nails and teeth. But we want a real lion who knows our country and its requirements best. If they are unwilling to work in the light of the eastern sun whose fruit is that I therefore entirely support the proposition.

B Shiv Prasad Gupta (U P) also spoke in support of the original proposition. He said —

Mr Malaviya has questioned the view as to whether anybody can be elected to the Peace Conference and whether Australia and Canada will be allowed to send delegates to it or not. This was put to Mr Das and he will reply to it. The speaker was not concerned as to whether Australia or Canada will be able to send their delegates or whether what Indians said would be listened to or not. They had been praying and begging for the last thirty three years without any idea of this sort. We have always got a beggar's answer but have we given up begging on account of that. In the face of this why should they keep back their real feelings not expressing them when the fate of the world was going to be decided and where all the nations will decide as to how best could peace be spread in the world. It is essential that a representative of India must attend such a conference and it is possible that when he does attend India must get what she wants.

Sreemati Lakshmi Devi (Punjab) supported the resolution.

in a short Hindi Speech

Sreemati Satyawati Devi further supported the amended resolution in Hindi

The President —

The resolution has been duly proposed, seconded and supported. We have had discussion on the opposition raised to it and also in favour of it. I now put the proposal as amended by Mr Chakravarti and accepted by Mr C R Das, to the vote, namely —

“That this Congress urges that in justice to India, it should be represented by an elected representative or representatives to the same extent as the Self Governing Dominions, at any conferences that may be held to deliberate on or settle the terms of peace or reconstruction

In view of the shortness of time, and in anticipation of the request made in the preceding part of the resolution being acceded to by His Majesty's Government, this Congress elects as its representatives Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Mr M K Gandhi and Mr Syed Hassan Inam.”

The Resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously

The President —

I now call upon Sir Dinshaw Petit of Bombay to move the resolution regarding India's further contribution

In moving the resolution Sir Dinshaw Petit said —

Mr President and Delegates to the thirty third session of the Indian National Congress—The proposition which I have the honour to move before you runs thus —

“That having regard to the unprecedented economic strain to which India has been subjected during the period of the war and considering the injury likely to be caused to the infant or nascent industries of the country by the addition of any further burden of heavy taxation, as well as by the facilities enjoyed by competing foreign industries, and in view of the cessation of hostilities, this Congress urges that the Government will, as indicated by Sir William Meyer in his introductory speech, reconsider the matter and relieve India of the burden of the contribution of forty five million pounds sterling for War purposes”

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen—The method employed in the Viceroy's Council for passing this resolution recommending a further contribution of forty five million pounds sterling from this country was rather unusual. In the first place the proposition was left entirely to the votes of the non official members. That was an unprecedented manner of disposing of any matter in the Viceroy's Council, but I have got nothing to say about that except that I hope that in future in every other important matter the decision will be left to the vote of the non official members. In the second place, sufficient time was

not accorded to the members to ascertain the feeling of the people with regard to this proposal, nor was an opportunity given to them to ascertain what were the contributions of the other colonies of the Empire and what were the sacrifices that were already made by India for this purpose. I doubt if those non official members who voted for giving this contribution exactly knew what were the contributions made by the other colonies of the Empire and what were the contributions that were already made by this country in the shape of money, in the shape of food stuffs which were given at a fixed rate, and in the shape of railway materials, which dislocated the trade of this country to a considerable extent. Thirdly, when this matter was put before the non official members it was openly hinted to them that their decision on this matter rested on their sense of loyalty. I do not know to what extent the consideration of loyalty weighed with the non official members in their decision on this important matter. But I can say this that in asking Government to reconsider this matter and in asking them to relieve this country from further contributions, I have not the slightest fear of being pointed out as a disloyal man (Hear, hear). But in this country it seems there are two schools of loyalty. There is one school of loyalty which believes in going to the official and telling him exactly what would suit him in telling him what would please his ears, whether it be a fact or not. I say that sort of loyalty is dishonest loyalty (Cries of Shame, shame). But fortunately for us there is another school of loyalty which would go and tell the official exactly what is in the mind of the people so that the Government may know exactly the feeling of the people (Hear, hear). A man belonging to the former school would go to the official who was responsible for breaking up the idea of the procession of our respected President and tell him, 'Sir, you have done a very nice thing. The people did not want any procession. There would have been bloodshed and disaster, therefore it was a very wise step that you took in stopping the procession.' But a man belonging to the second school or the honest school of loyalty, if he had an opportunity to meet that official, would tell him, "Sir, with all due respect to your office let me tell you that you have only exposed yourself as a petty minded and unwise official, for instead of doing any good either to the Government or to any body else, you have done good to the Congress because you have brought home to the man in the street that if in your place there had been an Indian, he would have gauged the feeling of the people and would have given all facilities for carrying on the procession (Hear, hear).

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen—Sir William Meyer in his speech when he moved this proposition said that the contribution depended to a considerable extent on the period for which the war would be prolonged and provided there was not any scarcity on account of the failure of the monsoon. Luckily the war has now ended, but unfortunately the conditions prevailing on account of the failure of the monsoon are too well known to all of you. Scarcity has prevailed, and therefore we can go with a firm hand and ask the Government to see their way to reconsider this proposition and to relieve India from this further contribution. I trust, therefore, you will unanimously accept this proposition (Hear, hear).

Mr Jamnadas Dwarkandas (Bombay) in seconding the resolution said—

Mr President and Fellow Delegates.—I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution so ably placed before you by the Honble Sir Dinshaw Minochjee Petit Ladies and Gentlemen, you will remember that it was, I think in the year 1916, a hundred million pounds was first given by India towards the expenditure of war as a gift to the British Empire At that time when Sir William Meyer introduced the Bill asking for that gift of a hundred million pounds, you will remember that he almost gave an undertaking that it was going to be the last tax on the pockets of the people of India Two years later Sir William Meyer comes again before us and asks us to make a further gift of forty five million sterling I ask you, Ladies and Gentlemen, whether India can afford to give a further gift of forty five million pounds sterling (Cries of 'No, no') I know that if the opinion of the people of India had been consulted with regard to the gift of even the hundred million pounds, the people of India would have protested against such a huge gift being made to the British Empire The resolution was passed in the Imperial Legislative Council and the members of the Council were not given due notice of the fact that such a resolution was going to be moved The people of India were not informed The people of India laboured under the impression that the hundred million pounds which was given two years ago as a gift was the last gift that they were asked to make The people of India were never informed of the intentions of Government with regard to the contribution of forty five million sterling When the non official members went to the Council this resolution was placed as a surprise before them I wish that the non official members had said to the Council that as representatives of the people of India they could not vote forty five million pounds sterling out of the poor treasury of India without consulting the people of India on the point (Hear, hear) But unfortunately the non official members did not say that (Cries of Shame, shame) But they were in a very awkward position They were told "Forty five million we want You are on the eve of getting political reforms in this country If you refuse to give forty five million perhaps your reform will be misunderstood and you will be considered disloyal" Ladies and Gentlemen, think of the sword of Damocles that was hanging over the heads of the non official members who had to decide whether the forty five million pounds should be voted or not I know that we had five members at least who had the courage, in spite of the sword of Damocles, to say that India could not afford to give forty five million pounds Unfortunately the others did not realise that position and did not say so But I want you to understand this that the resolution was hurried through in the Council and that due notice was not given to the members before they were asked to vote as to whether the forty five million pounds should be voted or not Leaving aside that question for the moment, I have no hesitation in saying this, that the procedure that the Honble the Finance Member was pleased to adopt at that Council meeting is a procedure which is unheard of in the history of representative institutions (Cries of Shame, shame, I am almost inclined to say, and I would have said it, that it was a dishonest procedure (Cries of Shame, shame) You cannot ask the so called representatives of a people without giving any idea to the people that a large sum of money was to be exacted from them You cannot ask the so called representatives to give a cheque to Government for no less an amount than forty five million pounds sterling within five, ten or fifteen minutes as

the case may be India is a poor country India is a country in which half of the agricultural population do not know what it is to have a second meal India is a country where the Government Reports tell us that forty millions of people are living on the verge of starvation And yet, that forty five millions from India should be exacted without consulting the people and in this, as I have said, dishonest manner, is really a disgrace to the Government which exacts money I would again remind you of the undertaking that Sir William Meyer had given that after that gift of hundred million no further gift would be demanded from India

Then again, Ladies and Gentlemen, when that gift was made by the non official members Sir William Meyer assumed that the war would still go on for another three years or more Fortunately for us and for the world the war has ended I do not think the Finance Member can now justify his claim to this gift from India Although the country has protested against this gratuitous gift of forty five million pounds made in the name of the people, our claim is now considerably strengthened, because now the war is over and we do not believe that the forty five millions which were taken from us on the assumption that the war would go on for another three years are now necessary for the British Government, and therefore we ask them to reconsider the matter Not only we ask the Government to reconsider this matter, but I would go a step further and say that we should give a minute from this Congress, from this national assembly, to the non official members who are said to represent us in the Council, that it is the country's opinion that this forty five million pounds sterling gift shall be given no more

It is said that the money would be collected by levying an Excess Profits Tax so that the people may not be asked to contribute to it but only the pockets of the rich should be affected It is a fallacious argument, for this reason When the undertaking was given that the hundred millions then asked for was the last gift that the country would be called upon to make, the industries of the country began to prosper and the poor people invested what little money they had in the industrial concerns which were prospering believing that as no further tax was to be levied on them the industries would go on prospering more and more But the result of this tax is that the industries will be crippled and so the poor people who had invested the little they had in these industrial concerns are threatened with losing the money that they had invested in the industrial concerns Secondly, considering that we were going to have prosperity in those mills and factories were about to get increased wages The mill owners and the factory owners were about to lay out schemes for providing their workmen with good houses and for giving them opportunities to educate themselves and their children All this comes to an end, because the industries are heavily taxed, and it is not only the rich who will suffer but the poor workmen as well, who toil from morning till late in the evening on account of the imposition of this new gift

There is no time and so I cannot place more arguments before you, but I may tell you, Ladies and Gentlemen, that this is a very important question The economic strain that India is already passing

through is so great that it does not want to and cannot face another greater economic strain especially in consideration of the fact that in the world that nation which is economically most prosperous will have the greatest advantage over other nations. I therefore ask you to accept this resolution which has been so ably moved by my friend Sir Dinsha Petit.

The Resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The President next put a series of Resolutions from the Chair. Before doing so he said —

Gentlemen,—There are only a few more resolutions, and I have been asked by the Subjects Committee to put them from the Chair. I have lost my voice, and so I will call upon my friend Mr. Ramaswami Iyer to read them.

The following resolutions were then read individually and explained by the President in Hindi. They were then put to the vote individually and declared carried.

"That this Congress reaffirms the resolution of the Special Congress demanding that fifty per cent of the Indian Civil Service should be recruited in India.

"Having regard to the special importance of Ajmer Merwara and British Rajputana as a model for the Native States, this Congress supports the claim of that Province that its status should be that of a Regulated Province, and that a Council consisting of a majority of elected representatives of the people should be provided in the Reform Scheme and that two elected representatives of the Province should be allowed on the proposed Legislative Assembly.

"That this Congress again most earnestly requests Government to release Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mohammad Ali, who are now in the beginning of their fifth year of internment."

Mr. Ramaswami Iyer then read the following resolution —

"That this Congress reaffirms the resolutions, passed at previous Sessions of the Congress, on the subject of the status of British Indians in the Self Governing Dominions and Crown Colonies of the Empire, and once again places on record its sense of resentment and ever growing dissatisfaction at the continued ill treatment of Indian settlers in the Dominions and Colonies, earnestly hoping that in view of the readjustment of the relations between the component parts of the Empire, the statesmen and people of Great Britain will endeavour to redress the grievances of the Indian settlers.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.  
President

The next resolution is slightly modified from the form which has taken on the agenda paper, Mr. Ramaswami Iyer then read

the following resolution —

‘ That this Congress approves of the submission of an address of congratulation on the successful termination of the war to His Majesty the King Emperor and of a petition to the High Court of Parliament in England enunciating our demand for Responsible Government as an integral part of the British Empire and embodying the resolutions of the Congress regarding such demands, and appoint—

Mr N C Kelkar,  
Mr K M Munshi, and  
Mr V J Patel,

to draft a suitable petition and desires the All India Congress Committee to arrange for its preparation and presentation ’

The Resolution was explained by the President in Hindi. It was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The following Resolution was then put to the vote from the Chair and carried —

(a) That in the opinion of this Congress, the Congress Constitution should be so amended as to bring the work of the British Congress Committee into co-ordination with that of the other component parts of the Congress organisation.

(b) That in the opinion of this Congress it is necessary to make the newspaper *India* more attractive and to associate an Indian or Indians in its editorial management.

(c) That in the opinion of this Congress half the delegation fees which are now earmarked for the British Congress Committee be set apart generally to be utilised for propagandist work in England.

(d) That in the opinion of this Congress the deputation which will proceed to England in connection with the Constitutional Reforms be authorised to enter into negotiations with the authorities of the British Congress Committee to make the necessary arrangements on lines suggested above.

(e) In Article 28 of the Congress Constitution after the word shall omit the words “remit to the British Committee of the Congress through the General Secretaries of the Congress and substitute therefor ‘ make over to the All India Congress Committee and also omit the words “subject to a minimum of Rs 3,000 at the end of the said Article.

At the end of the said Article add the words ‘ this amount shall be a fund of the Indian National Congress and shall be administered by the All India Congress Committee subject to the supervision and control of the Indian National Congress.

The All India Congress Committee may, at their discretion, spend in the United Kingdom or elsewhere such amounts or any portion thereof for work and propaganda of the Congress

### The President —

The next resolution on the agenda is No 10. It relates to a proposal to appoint a conciliatory board to deal with all matters of controversy arising from time to time between the Hindus and the Mahomedans. I am sure you will approve the idea and give your support to it. But as to the actual form of the resolution, when it was passed it was understood that it was generally accepted, but as soon as it was passed there were some members who gave notice of an amendment and they wanted a change. Now the change, however desirable it may be, I cannot accept unless the matter goes before a Subjects Committee and I cannot put a resolution from the Chair unless the resolution is unanimously accepted. In this position I am sorry to keep back this resolution for the present, but it will be taken up by the All India Congress Committee, and I hope and trust that steps will be taken in the direction indicated.

The resolution was accordingly not put to the vote and was kept back to be taken up by the All India Congress Committee.

Mr Ramaswami Iyer then read the next Resolution which was as follows, —

"That this Congress desires the All India Congress Committee to consider and report what changes may be introduced in the working of the Congress Constitution, rules and the procedure of the Congress session and the Subjects Committee in the matter of electorates, elections, etc."

The resolution was then explained in Hindi by the President before putting it to the vote. The President then announced that the total number of delegates this year was 4,900. The announcement was received with great applause.

The Resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Mr Ramaswami Iyer then read the following Resolution, which was explained in Hindi by the President

"That the payment by the delegates of the delegation fees, under Art 21, may be remitted for this year only, in the case of tenant delegates and other members of poorer classes, on the recommendation of the respective Provincial Congress Committees"

The Resolution was put to the vote and carried with great acclamation.

### The President

I now call upon Mr Sahib Pearey Lal to move the 4th Resolution on the agenda of the 30th December

Rai Sahib Piyare Lal (Delhi) in moving the following resolution in Urdu said —

“That this Congress strongly recommends that Delhi should be constituted into a Regulation Province, that it should have a Legislative Council to assist the Chief Commissioner and that it should have at least two representatives in the Legislative Assembly.”

Ever since we know history this city has been the capital of many kingdoms. Since a few years the star of this place had set and since then it has passed through many phases of existence. Now through the gracious pronouncement of His Majesty the King Emperor Delhi has had the privilege of being once more the capital of India. We are grateful for it. The only regret is that the system of government which was left undetermined then but which was set up later has not proved to be entirely satisfactory. Delhi was separated from the Punjab and formed into a province. The privilege of having some representation in the Punjab Legislative Council was necessarily taken away and now we are without any representation anywhere. Delhi could not be called a province in any sense of the term. With its area of about sixty four miles it is not bigger than an ordinary taluk or taluqa. By necessary implication a province should be self contained, that is to say, it should be able to manage its own affairs by itself without depending upon any other province in respect of Council, High Court or University and all the other executive paraphernalia. But we are subject to the Punjab in every one of the things. We were told at the outset that we would be under the Government of India, but a local government was later on foisted upon us which though small in size is entirely autocratic in its authority. The public have no voice there nor is the Government responsible to the public in any way. To this complaint the official reply is that Delhi is really an Imperial enclave upon the model of the city of Washington, the Capital of the United States of America. Now if we examine this point we find that Washington is only the location of government offices and the residence of government officers. It does not pretend to have any trade or manufacture and therefore it is not necessary to give it any representation whatsoever in either the Senate or the Congress. At the same time it bears the smallest part of the tax of the country. On the other hand if we look at Delhi we find that it has got a very big population, a voluminous trade and well known manufactures. It is not merely the residence of officials but the biggest centre of Indian trade in Upper India. Delhi has got a history and a greatness of its own and comparison with Washington is entirely beside the point. But whereas a resident of Washington could be elected to the Senate no resident of Delhi can have that privilege. So much for the past history. If we cast a look ahead we can detect no ray of light at all. In the new reform scheme this province gets nothing. There are councils for every province in India but none for Delhi, the reason being that owing to its position as capital of the Government of India it can have no council government and the present system must continue. In the report Delhi has been mentioned as one of the smallest provinces and one member has been allotted to it in the Imperial Legislative Council which is entirely inadequate and unsatisfactory considering its position and importance. The question naturally arises as to who determined it to be small. The people requested the Secretary of

State to increase its area but we met with the reply that it could not be done by official order and it was necessary to know the will of the people, that is to say, in this matter the principle of Self determination is accepted. I may say I am glad that it was done in this small matter. We therefore see that the condition of this province is unsatisfactory before and there is no hope of any change for the better in the near future. This ought to have been a model province. On the other hand it is worse than any other province and we do not know if there would be any further opportunity of reforming it if it is not done now. This city has now relations with the whole of India and therefore the whole of India is bound to support it in its efforts for amelioration. With these words I commend this resolution for your acceptance.

Haziq-ul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan (Delhi) in supporting the above resolution said,—

That the ancient and the modern greatness of Delhi entitled it to be converted into a province. When the Secretary of State and the Viceroy were receiving deputations a deputation waited upon them on behalf of Delhi and a request was made that Delhi should be converted into a big province having a university and a high court but it has not yet received any attention. The scheme recommends one member for Delhi who will be very probably nominated. It therefore appears that the request of Delhi has been refused. It was therefore essential for the resolution to be put forward in the Congress, and it deserves support.

The resolution was then put to the vote and passed with great acclamation.

Mr B Chakravarti —

"Ladies and Gentlemen—We have been deliberating that there is a certain amount of practical work which has got to be done and the resolution which I am going to place before you is in connection with practical work. It is this

"That this Congress resolves that a Committee consisting of —

Hon'ble Pandit Gokarn Nath Misra,

Mr C Vijayaraghava Achariar,

Hon'ble Mr G S Khaparde,

Hon'ble Mr N C Kelkar,

Mr C R Das,

Hon'ble Mr V J Patel

Mr Bhat Ah, and

Lala Harkishen Lall, and as I am reminded

The President, *ex officio*—

be appointed (1) to select the members of the Deputation to proceed to England to advocate and press the demands of the Congress is contained in the resolutions of this Congress and (2) to co-operate with the Provincial Congress Committees in collecting the necessary funds with Mr Kelkar as the Convener.

I do not think at this late hour and on the fifth day of the sessions I should inflict a speech on you. This is pre-eminently a practical question. We must have a number of men appointed for

the purpose of selecting as to who should proceed to England and further more, to concert measures to collect names in order that the work of the Congress can be successfully carried on. I commend this to your acceptance.

The Hon'ble Mr. G S Khaparde —

I second this proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr Gokarn Nath Misra ( U. P ) then proposed an amendment suggesting the addition of three names to the Committee. The names were—

The Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya,  
Mr Syed Hassan Imam, and  
Hakim Ajmal Khan

He further suggested the substitution of the words "on the lines laid down by the Congress" for the words "to advocate and press the demands of this Congress as contained in the resolutions passed in this session." He urged that the delegates be left full discretion in the matter in England.

Mr Purshotham Das Tandan ( U P ) in supporting Pandit Gokarn Nath Misra's amendment said —

That that was a very important resolution and it was necessary for them to send delegates on behalf of the Congress who would fight their cause in England, and tell England what reforms are wanted in India. Therefore the deputation that must be selected must be very strong. They must understand fully that the Congress depends upon them and they should select the best and the ablest men for it. So far as possible all differences must be made up. The fact will have to be stated although it was unpleasant that far from the differences being made up it looked as if there are three or four different opinions among the Leaders of the Congress. Their duty was to see that all parties of the National Congress were united so that they could present a united front, and that the nation for which the Congress existed was able to send a good deputation. Therefore the names that had been suggested should be added. Regarding the alteration in the wording proposed by Pandit Gokarn Nath Misra he said that it would assist those who considered that if they were confined within narrow limits they would not be able to do anything although he did not look at it from that point of view but since it was essential that there should be no differences the amendment should be accepted.

Mr C R Das (Bengal) opposed the amendment. In doing so, he said —

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I rise to oppose the amendment which has been placed before you. I deal with the amendment. But let me explain to you what the resolution is and what the amendment implies. The resolution is "that a committee should be formed." If the only object of the amendment is the inclusion of the other three names to the Committee, I have not the slightest objection. Our President of the Reception Committee would be a very valuable member of this committee, I have no objection to that. But the real point of the amendment,

and I want you to notice that,—is this “that this deputation in England will advocate”, that is the working in the original resolution, they are ‘to advocate and press the demands of this Congress as contained in the resolutions passed by this Congress’ Now what is the meaning of that? The meaning of that is that they are to advocate and press our demands including the demand for full Provincial Autonomy (Hear, hear) That is the resolution. The amendment is ‘that they are to do it on the lines laid down in this Congress. Well, Gentlemen, I am one of those who do not want to keep anything vague. I shall object to any representative of the Congress to go to England and tell the English people that we do not want full Provincial Autonomy (Hear, hear). It is no good. It is the false cry of unity. It is no good to bury your head in sand and imagine that people do not see you. Either you approve of this demand, that is full Provincial Autonomy, or you do not. You have declared by your resolution that you want full Provincial Autonomy. Therefore it is your duty to tell your representatives, and this is the resolution by which you give instructions to your representatives, this is the resolution by which you give authority to your representatives. I beg of you not to give that authority in a vague manner (Hear, hear). Give that authority definitely so that it may be impossible for any of your representatives to tell the English people that we do not want full Provincial Autonomy (Hear, hear). That is my objection to the amendment. The words must be “to advocate and press the demands of this Congress as contained in the resolutions passed in this session”. We don’t want any vague generality. I do not want the words “on the lines laid down” as suggested by the mover of this amendment because it may be said “Well, on the lines laid down, and I do not want full Provincial Autonomy, I do not want the department of police to be given to the people, well I have kept up to the general line but I do not want full Provincial Autonomy. I therefore warn you that it is your duty to prevent that sort of thing, and I warn you against accepting the amendment to that effect, namely, to advocate and press the demands “on the lines laid down by the Congress”. Those words are too vague, and I want you to say and to affirm the resolution which was moved by you, namely “to advocate and press the demands of the Congress as contained in the resolutions passed by this Congress”. I want you to stick to every bit of it, and I don’t want you to pass this vague amendment.

The amendment of Mr Gokarn Nath Misra suggesting the substitution of the words “on the lines laid down in the resolution” for the words “to advocate and press the demand of the Congress”, was then put to the vote and lost.

The original resolution namely,

“This Congress resolves that a committee consisting of—

Hon’ble Pandit Gokarn Nath Misra,  
Mr C Vijayaraghava Chariar,  
Hon’ble Mr G S Khaparde,  
Hon’ble Mr N C Kelkar,  
Mr C R Das,  
Hon’ble Mr V J Patel,  
Mr Barkat,  
Lala Harkishen Lal,

heartiest thanks are due to him for all that. He was not going to say to recount all the services rendered by the President as that would make a volume of itself but he would like to remind his audience of one fact and that was that whenever the country needed the services of the President it was given ungrudgingly. In fact his name had become a household word in India and Delhi was certainly proud of having as its President such an honoured and illustrious leader of the country. The present session was momentous in the history of the Congress and question after question came up for discussion on which there was serious difference of opinion amongst prominent delegates and he was sure he was not divulging any secret when he said that during the discussion of many important questions in Subjects Committee it was the tact, the coolness, the great personality of the President which prevented any serious and untoward result.

He concluded by giving on his own behalf and on behalf of all present a vote of thanks to the President.

Rai Sahib Piyare Lal (Delhi) in seconding the resolution said —

That the first idea of holding a session in Delhi came practically from the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and it was a matter of gratification to the people of Delhi that the whole of India chose him as the President of this session. He hoped that all persons present realised the importance of the measures put forward by the present session of the Congress and the best thanks they can offer to the President was to go out of the Congress determined as honest men to carry out those measures and to explain to the country the full significance of the resolutions carried out at this session. As a member of the Reception Committee and as one of its General Secretaries he heartily supported the resolution and was sure of a most cordial and enthusiastic response.

Ghulam Moin ud din (Panjab) in further supporting the resolution said —

It is my pleasant duty to support this proposition but I do not think that I am equal to the task set on me. I am labouring under the great disadvantage that the previous speakers enumerated all the great qualities of the President. If the name of a President conveyed any meaning and accounted for anything then I submit that so far as this Congress of Hindus, Mussalmans, Parsis and Christians and others goes there could not be a more proper one than Madan Mohan Malaviya's. Hindi scholars will be able to tell you that the name means one who is an embodiment of love of God, the God being the God not only of the Hindus, Mussalmans, Parsis, Christians but the God of love of the Congress also. I think that Panditji has fulfilled all the requirements and the glorious ending of the session of the Congress is conclusive proof that the fears of certain people were entirely unfounded.

When the master came we, the servants of India, all bowed our heads in respectful obeisance. It goes without saying that the one thing which has made the Congress a success here has been the wonderful personality of the President. It appears that the tree of the Congress will now begin to bear full fruit. I see the faces of

Hindus, Mussulmans as well as of the agriculturists lend grace to this Congress I therefore most heartily support the proposal

H M Ajmal Khan, Chairman Reception Committee —

Ladies and Gentlemen, my honoured friends, Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh and Rai Sahib Piyare Lal have put before you the proposal of vote of thanks to the President. It has been supported by Mr Ghulam Moinuddin of Kasur I think you are in entire agreement with the proposal and I wish that you should accept it most heartily

The Resolution was carried with great enthusiasm

## PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING SPEECH

The President then rose amidst deafening cheers and in concluding the session of the Congress addressed the audience in Hindi and regretted that his voice was not in a proper condition for him to render adequate thanks for the kind and generous words in which his services had been praised. He was thankful for the great honour though he never desired to be the President of this year's Congress. In 1909 Sir P. M. Mehta was to preside and with the exception of Mr Dadabhai Naoroji there was none greater or better fitted for the chair but Sir P. M. Mehta's inability to attend brought the honour on him (the speaker) and he had to bow to the wishes of the people. This year too Mr Tilak had been elected to the chair by the unanimous voice of the people. He would have presided had he not had to go to England to look after his case. In his absence the speaker's services were commanded and he was proud and thankful that he was remembered when some service was wanted. The speaker never desired this honour and therefore if he had served well it was they who deserved the thanks and on the other hand he deserved pardon if he had failed in his duty. He specially apologised to those who had been troubled by him, speakers who had been prevented or interrupted by him, but he was helpless. He earnestly desired that the important resolutions should be thoroughly discussed so that there might be no complaint of having to vote without fully understanding the subject. He therefore expressed his regret to those who had not as much liberty to speak as they wanted. He also craved their indulgence for anything untoward that he might have said either in the Congress or in the Subjects Committee. If he had done mistakes in doing his duty he craved their pardon.

The speaker then thanked the Reception Committee of Delhi who had arranged a really grand session of Congress in a place which was considered to be politically backward. The difficulties of the Reception Committee in the beginning could not be imagined. But it was a matter for sincere congratulations that all of them had been overcome. It would take very long to enumerate the names of all who were connected with the Reception Committee and he might possibly omit some but he would mention the names of the Chairman of the Reception Committee Haziqul Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan, Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh who had invited the Congress at Calcutta and who left nothing undone in his labour of love in making the Congress a success, Mr Abdur Rahman, Rai Bahadur Kalyan Lal who was responsible for the Pandit, Messrs Bose, Munohar Lal, Shiv Narain, Captain Sri Ram and others. They all deserved the thanks for the conspicuous success with which the Congress had been held here.

Hakim Ajmal Khan,  
 Syed Hassan Imam,  
 Honble Pandit M Mahavaya, as ex officio Member,  
 be appointed to select the members of the deputation to proceed to  
 England to press the demand for Self Government as contained in  
 the resolutions passed by this Congress and to co operate with the  
 Provincial Congress Committees in the collecting of the necessary funds,  
 with Mr Kelkar as the Convener, was then put to the vote and passed  
 with great acclamation

The Congress then passed the following resolution which was moved  
 from the Chair, and passed with great acclamation —

"That this Congress records the valuable services  
 rendered by the Secretaries of the Congress for the last  
 year, namely the Hon'ble Mr Bhargava and Messrs C P.  
 Ramaswami Iyer and P Kesava Pillai

This Congress appoints —

The Hon'ble Mr V J Patel,  
 " Mr Fazl ul Haq  
 " Mr Pandit Gokarn Nath Mishra,  
 as Joint Secretaries for the year 1919.

The President —

Gentlemen, you will find two resolutions Nos 13 and 14 on the  
 agenda which are to be put from the Chair I have received notice  
 of amendments to these resolutions, so I cannot put these resolutions  
 from the Chair They will therefore stand out.

The Resolutions Nos 13 and 14 were accordingly not considered

The President —

There is one resolution relating to the Indigenous systems of  
 medicine Mr Ramaswami Iyer will kindly read it out

"That recognising the comparatively dominant preva-  
 lence of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine in  
 India and their undeniable claims to usefulness this Con-  
 gress strongly recommends to the Government of India the  
 eminent desirability of taking definite steps to secure to  
 them the advantages vouchsafed to the western system  
 under the present administrative policy of the Government  
 That the consideration of the opinions of the Local Govern-  
 ments with respect to placing the indigenous systems of  
 medicine on a scientific basis as revealed in the summary  
 laid before the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla this  
 year should be postponed pending a thorough inquiry by  
 a mixed committee of representative Vaidas, Hakims, their  
 sympathisers and experts and such other medical practi-  
 tioners as may be nominated by Government."

The resolution was put to the vote and passed with great acclama-  
 tion

Dr Kitchlew (Punjab) in inviting the next Congress to  
 Amritsar said —

It is my pleasant duty to invite you to Amritsar on behalf of the Amritsar delegates in particular and the Punjab delegates in general. You will remember in connection with the Punjab resolution that it is necessary to hold the Congress there so that all India may be able to say with one voice that the same representation should be given to the Punjab as were being given to the other provinces. There is a rumour which I wish may prove false that it is being tried to make the Punjab the Ulster of India. But none of you will wish that there should be any Ulster in India. Therefore you must come to the Punjab and the people of Amritsar will do every thing that is possible for your comforts if you will kindly accept their humble invitation.

Mr Sarup Narain (Amritsar) in seconding the invitation said —

Dr Kitchlew has just told you the need for the Congress in the Punjab and I feel it my duty to second the invitation. I am glad that Amritsar will have this opportunity of serving India and the leaders of India who were thinking of India always. I assure you that Amritsar will serve you as faithfully and as devotedly as the son serves his parents. Amritsar is a small place but none lives in a cottage. Amritsar may not have big schools, Amritsar may not have big buildings, Amritsar may not have a river but it will try to serve you by overcoming all difficulties. Amritsar depends upon its Punjab brothers in helping it to undertake this great work of holding the Congress there and making it a success. It will entertain you with the same love as the *blinky* did Ram Chandra, and as Sudama did Sri Krishna with his love. I therefore respectfully invite you to the Punjab.

At this stage the President vacated the Chair and Mrs Beant occupied the Chair for a few minutes.

Mr C P Ramaswami Iyer then read the list\* of the All India Congress Committee Members for the year 1919 elected by the various Provincial Congress Committees under the constitution.

(At this stage the President resumed the Chair)

The Honble Pandit Gokarn Nath Misra —

Gentlemen, the first meeting of the new All India Congress Committee whose names have just been announced will be held this afternoon at 4 P M in the Subjects Committee pandal, and all those gentlemen whose names have just now been read out are kindly requested to attend.

Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh (Delhi) then proposed a vote of thanks to the President and in doing so he said that he had the unique honour and privilege of asking all present to join him in according a vote of thanks to the President. The great achievements and successful termination of the thirty third session of the Indian National Congress was due largely to the great personality of the Honble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who in his unostentatious way had worked all his life for his country and our

They knew that a vast and enthusiastic crowd gathered at the railway station to greet him and they also saw the feeling of love with which young men of the best families were serving the Congress. He thanked those volunteers who were serving him and he prayed that these young men with increasing sense of patriotism might be a valuable asset and credit to the country. Some of them had come from outside and had brought their own uniforms and horses, which showed unmistakably that they only desired an opportunity for service and he did not know in what words to thank them. He expressed his gratitude to those who had helped the cause with money and in this connection Lala Dulh Chund did conspicuous work. He had seen many congresses but the third session was a special one. This was the Congress in which zamindars and cultivators attended as delegates. Hindus and Mussalmans, zamindars and cultivators all had collected under one roof, to deliberate for the good of India. What Congress could be called a greater success than this one. It was a matter for thankfulness that the number of delegates to the Congress was about 4800 of which about 700 were tenant delegates. He held that this enthusiasm would increase day by day and Congress committees would be appointed in each tehsil and taluqua. In the creation of God there is no difference between man and man. People of this country possess two feet, two eyes, and two hands just like the people of other countries. It was only necessary to understand ourselves. The light of God which illumines the heart of an emperor illumines the heart of a poor labourer equally. People differentiate between a man and a woman but so far as the light of God goes there is absolutely no difference. It is present on a small man and a giant and among animals in an equal degree. It is essential for men to cast away fear entirely. It is an unworthy thing for a man to harbour. Don't do injustice but if injustice is done to you do not sit quietly. He who suffers injustice quietly sins greatly, as the culprit receives added encouragement. The position is that the man has to bear injustice and be a sinner at the same time.

Conditions in Europe and in India were different but it would not take much to better the condition of India. Those Deries who had cheered the Congress every day with their sweet songs deserve gratitude. The speaker thought that there was one thing needed both in India and in Europe. We must take it that we shall get responsible government. It might be to day or ten years later. An example might be given of a boy who being promised a gift by the father insisting on receiving it very soon. In the same way India should insist and not rest contented till it received self-government. We were bound to get it sooner or later. What the Indians said was that it was their country and they did all the work. They were ready to help and what they wanted was that they should be allowed to have a voice in the management of the country.

There was one thing which India also had to remember that she would never be unjust to anybody, neither to a brother nor to a sister and that if injustice was done then they would not sit quietly. They would lift their voice taking their stand on justice and right. If they moved along a broad way they would move as equals whether they were Europeans or any body else. India chose England as her ruler. No fellow subject had a right to look down upon another fellow subject whatever his colour or country might be. Each should treat the other with love and then there would be no difference whatsoever.

Future congresses would be held but it was necessary to carry the work of the Congress into the villages and towns. The ideals of the Congress should be explained to everybody. Women might imagine that they could not do anything and that they were in need of protection but they should remember that Draupadi protected her life. Sitā stood up against Rākhṣas by her own strength and Rājputana was a living example of the eternal honour and courage of women. Whether the women were left behind the pudhār came out of it, what was wanted was that they should all work for the good of the country. They should remember those whose deeds of bravery were chronicled who opposed the emperors with their faces covered. They should entirely give up fear. They should believe that they had the essence of God in them and it was not necessary for them to be protected by others. Till they came forward in the field of progress it would not be possible for the country to advance. The one legged man could not move as freely as one with two legs. So long as half its soul and half its brain and half its body remained in a weak state no nation could become a nation in reality. It was only when this difficulty was removed that we would gain the respect of other countries in the world. We might or might not have external purity but our souls must be pure. We must stand fast upon our faiths and beliefs and Dharma.

He begged the audience to spread the principles and objects of the Congress and see that there was no place without a strong Congress committee. People should follow the resolutions of the Congress. They were weak as they were dependent on others. There was no pride in it. No Englishman would be proud to remain in this condition. What could be said was that Indians were weak or sick and that they wanted the help of a brother. Hindus and Muslims were brothers and the beloved of this country. They should understand that this country was theirs that they were of the same nation. They lived on the same land they walked and ate in the same place. If one followed one religion and the other another no brother should cause pain to the hearts of the other no brother should lift his hand against the other. Even if a brother of ours causes pain to our hearts then we should not retaliate by causing pain to the former nor would he lift his hand against him. How sad and painful it was when one saw a brother's hand lifted against a brother. The hand should be lifted only to prevent injustice to serve our brothers and sisters, to go to the help of a brother. They should remember that although Hindus and Muslims followed different religions yet they were brothers. It made him ever sad to see differences between the two. The Hindus had been following the teaching of the Vedas for 4000 years. The Muslims received their inspiration from the Koran for over a thousand years and who had such hoary civilizations at their back? These people could surely learn from their ancient civilizations that a brother was after all a brother and that they should not give others an opportunity to laugh at us. It was painful to have to hear from people 7000 miles away that if the inhabitants of India were given full rights they would cut one another's throat as if the Hindus would kill the Muslims, or the Muslims would kill the Hindus. The speaker would appeal to his Muslim brothers not to do anything which would cause pain to his Hindu brethren. If by sacrificing himself he could remove the complaint of the Muslims then his head was ready for the sacrifice. He was standing there ready for it. He would

express sincere regret for all that the Hindus might have done to cause pain to the Musalmans. Even now there was time to understand and be sympathetic. Those days were gone when Hindus used to say that they never bowed to the Muslims and the Muslims used to say that they defected the Hindus. A common danger would not differentiate between a Hindu and a Musalman. If a famine would affect both equally, why then should they themselves increase the differences? The question of cow sacrifice was an age long problem which had done incalculable harm to thousands of their brethren. They killed and got killed for some supposed religious merit, but they well knew the aftermath of the whole thing which fell to the share of the Hindus and Musalmans alike.

But for the sake of God they should come to their senses and pledge themselves not to do anything which would cause pain to the other. If the Musalmans wanted that the cow sacrifice should be witnessed by some body the speaker was ready to stand and look at it although his soul might revolt against it or he might suffer however greatly. He would keep on looking but what he wanted was that the chief cause for complaint should be removed, and thousands of families saved from destruction. If they could all unite in solving the problem they could lead the ship of this country to a harbour of safety. If the two communities knew each other then this custom would never grow and if anyone made a mistake it would be a mistake of that person and it would never be attributed to the Hindus or the Musalmans as a whole. They should see and watch the trend of events and should unite.

They should try their level best to obtain responsible government and full provincial autonomy. Time would come when they would get full responsible government in India and in the provinces. All that they wanted was to work in co-operation.

The speaker again thanked them for what they had done and closed the proceedings.

The Congress then dissolved amid scenes of great enthusiasm.

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# Appendix A.

## RESOLUTIONS

of

THE THIRTY THIRD SESSION OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

held at Delhi in December, 1918

### Loyal Congratulations to His Majesty the King Emperor

I That this Congress most respectfully begs to convey to His Majesty the King Emperor its deep loyalty and profound devotion to the Throne and its congratulations on the successful termination of the War which was waged for the liberty and freedom of all the peoples of the world.

*Passed unanimously*

### Appreciation of the Gallantry of the Allied Forces.

II (a) That this Congress desires to place on record its profound appreciation of the brilliant gallantry of the Allied Forces and particularly of the heroic achievement of the Indian Troops in the cause of freedom, Justice and Self determination.

(b) That the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Government of the Allied Nations and the United States of America through His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India

*Passed unanimously*

### Constitutional Reforms

III That this Congress re-affirms resolutions 2, 3, 4, and 11 passed at the Special Session of the Indian National Congress held in Bombay.

#### [ Resolution II of the Special Session held in Bombay in September 1918

' That this Congress re-affirms the principles of reform contained in the resolutions relating to Self Government adopted in the Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League held at Lucknow in December, 1916, and at Calcutta in December 1917, and declares that nothing less than Self Government within the Empire can satisfy the Indian People and by enabling it to take its rightful place as a free and self governing Nation in the British Common-Wealth, strengthen the connection between Great Britain and India ' -

#### Resolution III of the Special Session

That this Congress declares that the people of India are fit for responsible government, and repudiates the assumption to the contrary contained in the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms "

## Resolution IV of the Special Session.

The Government of India shall have undivided administrative authority in matters directly concerning peace, tranquillity and the defence of the country subject to the following:-

' That the Statute to be passed by the Parliament should include the declaration of the rights of the people of India as British citizens.

"(a) That all Indian subjects of His Majesty and all the subjects naturalised or resident in India are equal before the law, and there shall be no penal or administrative law in force in this country, whether substantive or procedural, of a discriminative nature,

"(b) That no Indian subject of His Majesty shall be liable to suffer in liberty, life, property, or in respect of free speech or writing or of the right of association, except under sentence by an ordinary Court of Justice and as a result of lawful and open trial,

"(c) That every Indian subject shall be entitled to bear arms subject to the purchase of a license as in Great Britain, and that the right shall not be taken away save by a sentence of an ordinary Court of Justice,

"(d) That the Press shall be free and that no license or security shall be demanded on the registration of a press or a newspaper,

"(e) That corporal punishment shall not be inflicted on any subject of His Majesty save under conditions applying equally to all other British subjects"

## Resolution XI. of the Special Session.

This Congress places on record its deep disappointment at the altogether inadequate response made by the Government to the demand for the grant of Commissions to Indians in the Army, and is of opinion that steps should be immediately taken so as to enable the grant to Indians at an early date of at least 25 per cent of the Commissions in the Army, the proportion to be gradually increased " ]

*Passed unanimously*

IV (a) That this Congress also re-affirms Resolution No 5 relating to Self Government passed at the Special Session of the Congress held in Bombay, subject to this, that in view of the expression of opinion in the country since the sitting of the said Special Session, this Congress is of opinion that so far as the Provinces are concerned, full responsible government should be granted at once and that no part of British India should be excluded from the benefit of the proposed constitutional reforms

(b) That non official Europeans should not be allowed to form separate electorates on the ground that they represent the Mining or the Iron Industries, and if they are allowed such representation they should be limited to their proportion compared to the population of the Provinces concerned

*Passed by an overwhelming majority.*

## [ Resolution V. of the Special Session.

\* That this Congress appreciates the earnest attempt on the part of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State and His Excellency the Viceroy to inaugurate a system of responsible government in India, and while it recognises that some of the proposals constitute an advance on the present conditions in some directions, it is of opinion that the proposals as a whole are disappointing and unsatisfactory, and suggests the following modifications as absolutely necessary to constitute a substantial step towards responsible government:

## Government of India.

1. That a system of "reserved" and "transferred" subjects similar to that promised for the Provinces shall be adopted for the Central Government.

2. That the "reserved" subjects shall be Foreign Affairs (excepting relations with the Colonies and the Dominions), the Army, the Navy and relations with the Indian Ruling Princes, and subject to the declaration of rights urged in Resolution IV., matters directly affecting peace, tranquillity and the defence of the country, and that all other subjects shall be transferred.

3. The allotments required for the "reserved" subjects shall be the first charge as the revenues.

4. The procedure for the adoption of the budget should be on the lines laid down for the Provinces.

5. All legislation shall be by bills introduced into the Legislative Assembly, provided that if in the case of the "reserved" subjects, the Legislative Council does not pass such measures as the Government may deem necessary, the Governor-General in Council may provide for the same by regulations, such regulations to be in force for one year, but not to be renewed unless 40 per cent. of the members of the Assembly present and voting are in favour of them.

6. There shall be no Council of State; but if the Council of State is to be constituted at least half of its total strength shall consist of elected members, and that the procedure by certification shall be confined to the reserved subjects.

7. At least half the number of the Executive Councillors (if there be more than one) in charge of the reserved subjects should be Indians.

## The Legislative Assembly.

8. The number of the members of the Legislative Assembly should be raised to 150 and the proportion of elected members should be four fifths.

9. The President and the Vice-President of the Legislative Assembly should be elected by the Assembly.

10. The Legislative Assembly should have power to make or modify its own rules of business, and they shall not require the sanction of the Governor-General.

11. There should be an obligation to convene meetings of the Council and the Assembly at stated intervals, or on the requisition of a certain proportion of members.

12. A statutory guarantee should be given that full responsible government should be established in the whole of British India within a period not exceeding fifteen years.

## The Provinces

### THE EXECUTIVE

1 There should be no additional members of the Executive Government without portfolios

2 From the commencement of the first Reformed Councils the principle of the responsibility of Ministers to the Legislature shall come into effect

3 The status and salary of the ministers shall be the same as that of the members of the Executive Council

4 At least half the number of the Executive Councillors in charge of reserved subjects (if there be more than one) should be Indians

5 The budget shall be under the control of the Legislature subject to the contribution to the Government of India and to the allocation of a fixed sum for the reserved subjects and should fiscal taxation be necessary, it should be imposed by the Provincial Government as a whole for both transferred and reserved subjects.

### LEGISLATURE

1 While holding that the people are ripe for the introduction of full provincial autonomy, the Congress is yet prepared with a view to facilitating the passage of the reforms and to save the time which would otherwise be lost in controversy, to leave the departments of law, police and justice (prisons excepted) in the hands of the Executive Government in all provinces for a period of six years. The Executive and Judicial departments must be separated at once

2 The President and the Vice President should be elected by the Council

3 The proposal to institute a Grand Committee should be dropped. The Provincial Legislative Council shall legislate in respect of all matters within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government including law, justice and police but where the Government is not satisfied with the decision of the Legislative Council in respect of matters relating to law, justice and police, it shall be open to the Government to refer the matter to the Government of India. The Government of India may refer the matter to the Indian Legislature and the ordinary procedure shall follow. But if Grand Committees are instituted, this Congress is of opinion that no less than one half of their strength shall be elected by the Legislative Councils

4 The proportion of elected members in the Legislative Council shall be four fifths

5 Whenever the Legislative Assembly, the Council of State or the Legislative Council is dissolved it shall be obligatory on the Governor General or the Governor, as the case may be, to order the necessary elections and to re-summon the body dissolved within a period of three months from the date of dissolution. No dissolution of the Legislature shall take place except by way of an appeal to the electorate and the reason shall be stated in writing and countersigned by the Ministers

### PARLIAMENT AND THE INDIA OFFICE

(a) The Council of India shall be abolished and there shall be two permanent Under Secretaries to assist the Secretary of State for India, one of whom shall be an Indian

(b) All the charges in respect of the India Office Establishment shall be placed on the British Estimates.

(c) No financial or administrative powers in regard to the reserved subjects should be transferred to the Provincial Governments, until such time as they are made responsible regarding them to the electorates and until then the control of the Parliament and the Secretary of State should continue.

(d) The Committee to be appointed to examine and report on the present constitution of the Council of India shall contain an adequate Indian element

### MUSLIM REPRESENTATION.

The proportion of Muhammadans in the Legislative Councils and the Legislative Assembly, as laid down in the Congress-League Scheme, must be maintained.

### FISCAL AUTONOMY.

This Congress is of opinion that, consistently with the Imperial interests, the Government of this country should have complete freedom in all fiscal matters, and that the question of provincial contributions to the Imperial Exchequer be referred to the Provincial Congress Committees for opinions to be placed before the next Congress at Delhi.

## The Indian Civil Service

V. That this Congress reaffirms resolution No 6 of the Special Congress demanding that 50 per cent. of the Indian Civil Service should be recruited in India

*Passed unanimously.*

## Reform in the Punjab.

VI. That this Congress views with grave apprehension the attempt made at certain quarters to assign an inferior position to the Punjab in the Reform Scheme, and urges that having regard to its political, military and historical importance, its wealth, education, social advancement and its magnificent services during the last War, the Punjab should be placed on a basis of equality with Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the United Provinces

*Passed unanimously*

## Reform in Delhi

VII That this Congress strongly recommends that Delhi should be constituted into a Regulated Province, that it should have Legislative Council to assist the Chief Commissioner, and that it should have at least two representatives in the Legislative Assembly

*Passed unanimously*

## Reform in Ajmer-Merwara.

VIII Having regard to the special importance of Ajmer Merwara and British Rajputana as a model for the Native States, this Congress supports the claim of that Province that its status should be that of

a Regulated Province, and that a Council consisting of a majority of elected representatives of the people should be provided in the Reform Scheme, and that two elected representatives of the Province should be allowed on the proposed Legislative Assembly.

*Passed unanimously.*

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### Franchise for Women.

IX That this Congress urges that women, possessing the same qualifications as are laid down for men in any part of the scheme, shall not be disqualified on account of their sex.

*Passed unanimously*

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### The Rowlatt Committee Report

X That this Congress views with alarm the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee which, if given effect to, will interfere with the fundamental rights of the Indian people, impede the healthy growth of public opinion and would also prejudicially affect the successful working of constitutional reforms.

#### REPEAL OF EXTRA JUDICIAL MEASURES.

This Congress urges on the Government to remove from the Statute Book immediately the Defence of India Act, Bengal Resolution III of 1818 Bombay and Madras Resolutions of 1819 and 1827 respectively, the Press Act, the Seditious Meetings Act, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and other similar repressive measures curtailing the liberty of the subject.

#### RELEASE OF DETENUEES AND POLITICAL PRISONERS

This Congress further urges upon the Government that all detainees, interned or externed under the Defence of India Act, or the aforementioned regulations, and all political prisoners should at once be set at liberty as an act of amnesty in view of the victorious termination of the war, as also to ensure the success of the new regime under the new scheme.

*Passed unanimously*

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### Application of the Principle of Self-Determination to India

XI In view of the pronouncement of President Wilson, Mr Lloyd George, and other British Statesmen, that to ensure the future peace of the world, the principle of Self Determination should be applied to all progressive nations,

Be it resolved—

1 That this Congress claims the recognition of India by the British Parliament and by the Peace Conference as one of the progressive Nations to whom the principle of Self Determination should be applied.

2 That in the practical application of the principle in India the first step should be—

(a) The removal of all hindrances to free discussion, and therefore the immediate repeal of all laws, regulations and ordinances restricting the free discussion of political questions whether in the press, private or public meeting, or otherwise, so that the legitimate aspirations and opinion of all residents in India may be fearlessly expressed, further, the abolition of the laws, regulations, and ordinances, which confer on the Executive the power to arrest, detain, intern, extern, or imprison any British subject in India, outside the processes of ordinary Civil or Criminal Law, and the assimilation of the Law of sedition to that of England

(b) The passing of an Act of Parliament which will establish at an early date complete Responsible Government in India

(c) When complete Responsible Government shall be thus established, the final authority in all internal affairs shall be the supreme Legislative Assembly as voicing the will of the Indian Nation

Resolved further —

(d) That in the reconstruction of Imperial polity, whether in matters affecting the inner relations of the nations constituting it, in questions of foreign policy or in the League of Nations, India shall be accorded the same position as the Self Governing Dominions

*Passed unanimously*

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### **Status of Indians in British Colonies**

XII That this Congress re affirms the resolutions, passed at previous Sessions of the Congress, on the subject of the status of British Indians in the Self Governing Dominions and Crown Colonies of the Empire, and once again places on record its sense of resentment and ever growing dissatisfaction at the continued ill treatment of Indian settlers in the Dominions and Colonies, earnestly hoping that in view of the readjustment of the relations between the component parts of the Empire the statesmen and people of Great Britain will endeavour to redress the grievances of the Indian Settlers

*Passed unanimously*

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### **Representation at the Peace Conference**

XIII That this Congress urges that in justice to India, it should be represented by an elected representative or representatives, to the same extent as the Self Governing Dominions at any Conferences that may be held to deliberate on or settle the terms of peace or reconstruction

In view of the shortness of time, and in anticipation of the request made in the preceding part of the resolution being acceded to by His Majesty's Government this Congress elects as its representatives Mr Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Mr M K Gandhi and Mr Syed Hasan Imam

*Passed by an overwhelming majority*

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### **Industrial Development**

XIV. While generally welcoming the recommendations of the

Industrial Commission and the policy that in future the Government must play an active part in promoting the industrial development of the country, the Congress hopes that in the practical application of this principle the object kept in view will be the encouragement of Indian capital and enterprise and the protection of this country against foreign exploitation with the sole aim of making India industrially and economically self contained and self dependent

This Congress places on record its regret at the exclusion of the tariff question from the scope of the Commission's inquiries and reiterates its opinion that the industrial development of the country is impossible without fiscal autonomy being granted to her

This Congress agrees with the Commission that industry should have separate representation in the Executive Council of the Government of India but it is of opinion that an Imperial Industrial Executive Board is not necessary

This Congress welcomes the recommendation of the Commission that the Provincial Department of Industries should be constituted at an early date and urges the same on the Government of India

This Congress urges that Imperial and Provincial Advisory Boards should be constituted for the purpose of promoting industrial development and that they should consist of Indians elected by Indian industrial and trades associations and by Chambers of Commerce

This Congress is of opinion that the proposed Imperial Industrial and Chemical Services should be constituted on a scale of salary and with the object of having them manned fully by Indians but that Europeans who are experts in any line should be engaged on short term agreements till they can be replaced by duly qualified Indians

This Congress is of opinion that the Government should invite the Universities to establish Commercial Colleges and should help them to do so by substantial grants

This Congress regrets the absence in the report of the recommendations for adequate organisations for financing industries and urges upon the Government the urgent necessity of starting Industrial Banks on a scale commensurate with the vast and costly machinery recommended in the report

This Congress conveys to the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya the profound gratitude of the country for his able, closely reasoned and comprehensive minute attached to the report which puts the case for Indian industrial development in an unanswerable form

*Passed unanimously*

### Contribution of £ 48 Millions

XV That having regard to the unprecedented economic strain to which India has been subjected during the period of the War, and considering the injury likely to be caused to the infant or nascent industries of the country by the addition of any further burden of heavy taxation as well as by the facilities enjoyed by competing foreign industries and in view of the cessation of hostilities, this Congress urges that the Government will, as indicated by Sir William Meyer

in his introductory speech, reconsider the matter and relieve India of the burden of the contribution of £45 millions for War purposes.

*Passed unanimously.*

### Release of the Ali Brothers.

XVI That this Congress again most earnestly requests Government to release Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mohammad Ali who are now at the beginning of their fifth year of internment.

*Passed unanimously.*

XVII. That this Congress approves of the submission to His Majesty the King-Emperor of an address of congratulation on the successful termination of the War and a petition to the High Court of Parliament in England enunciating our demand for responsible Government as an integral part of the British Empire and embodying the resolutions of the Congress regarding such demands, and appoints

Mr. N. C. Kelkar,  
Mr. K. M. Munshi,  
Mr. B. G. Horniman and  
The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel

to draft them and desires the All India Congress Committee to arrange for their preparation and presentation.

*Passed unanimously.*

### Deputation to England.

XVIII. That a Committee consisting of—

The President,  
Syed Ha-in-ur-Rahman,  
Hakim Ajmal Khan,  
The Hon'ble Pandit Kokaran Nath Misra,  
Mr. C. Vijayaraghava Chariar,  
The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde,  
Mr. N. C. Kelkar,  
Mr C. R. Das,  
The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel,  
Mr. Barkat Ali,  
Lala Harkishen Lal and  
The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl ul-Haq

be appointed (a) to select the members of the Deputation to proceed to England to advocate and press the demands of the Congress contained in the resolutions of this Congress, and (b) to co-operate with the Provincial Congress Committees in collecting the necessary funds, with Mr. Kelkar as the Convener.

*Passed by a large majority*

### Indigenous Systems of Medicine.

XIX. That recognising the comparatively wider prevalence of

the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine in India and their undeniable claims to usefulness, this Congress strongly recommends to the Government of India the eminent desirability of taking definite steps to secure to them the advantages vouchsafed to the western system under the present administrative policy of the Government.

That the consideration of the opinions of the Local Governments, with respect to placing the indigenous systems of medicine on a satisfactory basis as revealed in the summary laid before the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla this year, should be postponed pending a thorough inquiry by a mixed committee of representative Vaidyas, Hakims, their sympathisers and experts and such other medical practitioners as may be nominated by the Government

*Passed unanimously*

### Amendment of the Congress Constitution

XX (a) That in the opinion of this Congress, the Congress Constitution should be so amended as to bring the work of the British Congress Committee into co ordination with that of the other component parts of the Congress organization

(b) That in the opinion of this Congress it is necessary to make the newspaper *India* more attractive and to associate an Indian or Indians in its editorial management

(c) That in the opinion of this Congress half the delegation fee which is now earmarked for the British Congress Committee be set apart to be utilized generally for propagandist work in England

(d) That in the opinion of this Congress the deputation which will proceed to England in connection with Constitutional Reforms be authorized to enter into negotiations with the authorities of the British Congress Committee to make the necessary arrangements on the lines suggested above

(e) In Article 28 of the Congress Constitution after the word "shall" omit the words "remit to the British Committee of the Congress through the General Secretaries of the Congress" and substitute therefor "make over to the All India Congress Committee," and also omit the words "subject to a minimum of Rs 3,000" at the end of the said Article

At the end of the said Article add the words "this amount shall be a fund of the Indian National Congress and shall be administered by the All India Congress Committee subject to the supervision and control of the Indian National Congress"

(f) The All India Congress Committee may, at their discretion, spend in the United Kingdom or elsewhere such amount or any portion thereof for work and propaganda of the Congress

*Passed unanimously*

XXI That the Congress desires the All India Congress Committee to consider and report what changes may be introduced in the working of the Congress constitution and rules in the matter of electorates,

elections, etc and in the procedure of the Congress Session and the Subjects Committee.

*Passed unanimously.*

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### Remission of Delegates' Fees

XXII That the payment by the delegates of the delegation fees under Art 21 may be remitted for this year and for 1919 only in the case of tenant delegates and other members of the poorer classes on the recommendations of the respective Provincial Congress Committees.

*Passed unanimously.*

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### Secretaries of the Congress.

XXIII That this Congress records the valuable services rendered by the Secretaries of the Congress for the last year, namely the Hon'ble Mr Bhurgra and Messrs C P Ramaswamy Iyer and P. Kesava Pillai

*Passed unanimously*

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XXIV That this Congress appoints as Joint General Secretaries for the year 1919 —

The Hon'ble Mr V J Patel,  
 " Mr Fazl ul Haq, and  
 " Bandit Gokaran Nath Misra.

*Passed unanimously*

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### The Next Congress

XXV That the next Congress meet at Amritsar in the Punjab

*Passed unanimously*

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## Appendix B.

### MEMBERS OF THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1919.

#### PRESIDENT<sup>^</sup> (EX-OFFICIO).

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, B.A., LL.B., George Town, Allahabad.

(President of the 33rd Session of the Indian Nation Congress at Delhi.)

#### GENERAL SECRETARIES (EX-OFFICIO).

- 1 The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel, Bar-at-Law, Bandra, Bombay.
- 2 The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-ul-Haq, 22, Turner Street, Calcutta.
3. The Hon'ble Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, 7, Neill Road, Lucknow.

#### BENGAL.

#### EX-OFFICIO.

- 1 The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, 126, Bow Bazar, Street, Calcutta.
2. Dr. Sir Rashbehary Ghose, Kt, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.A., D.L., 33, Judge's Court Road, Alipur, Calcutta.
3. The Hon'ble Babu Ambika Charan Mookundar, M.A., B.L., Faridpur, Calcutta.

#### ELECTED.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. B. Chakravarty, 231, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.
2. Mr. C. R. Das, 148, Russa Road, Bhowanipur, Calcutta.
3. Mr. Satyananda Bose, M.A., B.L., 78, Dhurumtola Street, Calcutta
- 4 Mr. Akhil Chundra Dutt, Comilla, (Bengal).
5. Mr. Harendra Nath Dutt, 139, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
6. The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Kasim, Burdwan, (Bengal).
7. Mr. Bijoy Krishna Bose, 28, Hazra Lane, Kalghat, Calcutta,
- 8 The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda, Silchar, (Assam).
- 9 Mr L. B. Sen, 57/1, Harish Mukerjee Road, Calcutta.
10. Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, 52/B, Sankaripara Road, Bhowanipur, Calcutta
11. Mr. Moti Lal Ghose, 2, Anand Chatterjee Lane, Bag-bazar, Calcutta.
12. Mr. Srish Chundra Chatterjee, Dacca, (Bengal)
- 13 Mr. B. K. Lahury, 237, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta
14. Mr. Basanta Coomarr Bose, 32/2, Sansarpura Road, Bhowanipur, Calcutta
- 15 Mr. Surya Kumar Some, Myman-singh, (Bengal).
16. Mr. Mujibar Rahman, 3, Elliot Lane, Calcutta.

- 17 Mr Surendra Nath Tagore, 6, Corporation Street, Calcutta
- 18 Rai Bahadur Mr Jadunath Mozumdar, Jessore, (Bengal)
- 19 Mr Jitendra Lal Bannerjee, 84, Sita Ram Ghose Street, Calcutta
- 20 Rai Yatindra Nath Chowdhury, Kalighat, Baranagore, 24 Pergannas Bengal
- 21 Dr Promotho Nath Bannerjee, 284, <sup>9</sup> Upper Circular Road, Calcutta
- 22 Babu Sasanka Jibon Ray of A of L, 154 B, Baculbagan Road, Bhowanipur, Calcutta
- 23 Mr B N Sasmal 73, Harish Mukerjee Road, Bhowanipur, Calcutta
- 24 Mr Lalit Mohan Das, 82/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta
- 25 Mr Gunoda Charan Sen, 15, Chaulpatty Lane, Bhowanipur, Calcutta

## BOMBAY

### EX OFFICIO

- 1 Sir N G Chandavarkar, Kt B A, LL B, Pedder Road, Cumbhalla Hill, Bombay
- 2 The Hon ble Sir D L. Wacha, Jiji House, Rowelin Street, Fort, Bombay

### ELECTED.

- 1 Mr B G Horniman, Bombay Chronicle Office, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay
- 2 Mr Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Chartered Bank Building Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay
- 3 The Hon ble Mr M A Jinnah, Bar at Law, Eldon Road Fort, Bombay
- 4 Mr M K Gandhi, Ahmedabad
- 5 The Hon ble Mr V J Patel, Bar at Law Bandra, Bombay
- 6 Mr B G Tilak, Caiknads Wada, Narayan Peth, Poona City
- 7 Mr N C Kelkar, 401, Sadashev Peth, Poona City
- 8 Mr Umar Sobani, Umar Manzil, Caffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay
- 9 Mr P K Telang, Mathen Road, Girgaon, Bombay
- 10 Rai Bahadur Chitsman V Vaidya, Kalyan, Bombay
- 11 Dr D D Sathaye, 735, Girgaon Road, Bombay (4)
- 12 Mr M R Jayakar, Bar at Law, Warden Road, Bombay (6)
- 13 The Hon ble Mr D V Belvi Belgaum, Bombay
- 14 Mr B P Karandikar, High Court Pleader, Satara City
- 15 S G Banker, Esq, Bellevin, Chowpaty, Bombay
- 16 The Hon ble Mr Sheriff Devji Canji, Caffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay
- 17 Mr N B Vibhakar, Bar at Law, 43/45, Khandwad, Girgaon, Bombay
- 18 Mr S V Kowjalgjee, Pleader, Bijapur
- 19 Mr Krishna Lal N Desai, High Court Pleader, Khadia, Ahmedabad
- 20 Mr Mawji Govindji Sheth, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

## SINDH.

### LECTED

- 1 The Hon'ble Mr Harchandras Vishandas, C I E, Pleader, Karachi (Sindh)
- 2 Jamshed N R Mehta, Esq, Liphinstone Street, Karachi
- 3 Dr Chouhram P Gidwani, Balimcharya Ashram, Hyderabad, Sindh
- 4 Durgadas B Advani, Esq, Garrykhata, Karachi (Sindh)
- 5 Jairamdas Daulatram, Esq, Bulchand Buildings, Garrykhata, Karachi, Sindh

## MADRAS

### EX OFFICIO

- 1 Mrs Anne Besant, Adyar, Madras

### ELLECTED

- 1 Dewan Bahadur L A Govindaraghava Iyer, B A, B L, "Palm Grove, Mylapore, Madras
- 2 The Honble Mr V S Srinivasa Sastriar, B A, L T, 17, Sydoji Lane, Triplicane, Madras
- 3 C P Ramaswami Iyer, L q, B A, B L, 'The Grove', Teynampet, Madras
- 4 Dewan Bahadur P Kesava Pillai, Pleader, Gooty, Anantapur District
- 5 G A Natesan, Esq, Sankurama Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras
- 6 B P Wadia Esq, Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras
- 7 T V Muthukrishna Iyer, L q, High Court Vakil, Mylapore, Madras
- 8 S Gurusami Chettiar, Esq, B A, B L, High Court Vakil, Purasawalkam, Madras
- 9 S Kasturiranga Aiyangar, Esq, Mount Road, Madras
- 10 C Vijayaraghava Chariar, Esq, B A, The Arame Salem, Salem District, (S India)
- 11 The Honble Mr B V Narasimha Iyer, B A, B L, High Court Vakil, Salem, Madras
- 12 T V Venkatarama Iyer, Esq, B A, B L, High Court Vakil, Mylapore, Madras
- 13 A Rangaswami Aiyangar, Esq, B A, B L, Editor, 'Swadesa mitran' Eraballo Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras
- 14 The Honble Mr Yakub Hasan Sait, 223/224, Moor Street, George Town, Madras

## ANDHRA

### ELECTED

- 1 M R Ry Ni Subba Row Pantulu Garu, Esq, B A, B L Rajahmundry
- 2 " T Prakasam, Esq Bar at Law, Madras

- 3 M R Ry The Hon'ble B Venkatapathi Raju Garu, Vizagapatam
- 4 " The Hon'ble A S Krishna Row Garu, Nellore, Madras
- 5 " K Venkatappayya Pantulu Garu, Guntur, Madras
- 6 " C R Parthasarathi Iyengar, Esq, B A, B L, Chittoor
- 7 " Hathi Sankara Row, Esq, B A, Dharmavaram (Anantpur District), Madras
- 8 " G Harisarvothama Row Garu, M A, Madras
- 9 " Dr B Pattabhi Sitaram Ayya, B A, M B C M, Masulipatam
- 10 " V Rama Dass Garu, B A, B L, High Court Vakil, Farhatbagh, Mylapore, Madras
- 11 " Ru Bahadur T M Narasimhachary, Aul, B A, B L, Cuddapah, Madras

## UNITED PROVINCES

### EX OFFICIO

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, B A, LL B, George Town, Allahabad

### ELECTED

- 1 The Hon'ble Pandit Motilal Nehru, Anandbhawan, Allahabad
- 2 The Hon'ble Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra, Advocate, 7, Neill Road, Lucknow
- 3 The Hon'ble Raja Sir Mohammad Ali Mohammad Khan Bahadur of Mahmudiabad, K C I E, Khasrabad, Lucknow
- 4 The Hon'ble Mr Syed Wazir Hasan, Advocate, Lucknow
- 5 Ru Bahadur Dr M N Obdedar, Way Road, Lucknow
- 6 Bibu Ram Chandra, M A, Advocate, Pirajuli, Lucknow
- 7 C S Ranga Iyer, Esq, Assistant Editor, The Independent, Allahabad
- 8 Pandit Hukaran Nath Misra, Bar at Law, 6, Neill Road, Lucknow
- 9 Munshi Iswar Saran, Vakul, Allahabad
- 10 Babu Purshottam Dass Tandon, Vakul, Allahabad
- 11 Mr Priya Nath Banerji, Advocate, Allahabad
- 12 Pandit Ibbal Narain Gurtu, Theosophical Society, Benares
- 13 Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, Bharati Bhawan, Allahabad
- 14 Syed Haider Mehdi, Vakul, Allahabad
- 15 Pandit Kailas Nath Jajja, Vakul, Allahabad
- 16 Srijat Shiva Prasad Gupta, Naini Tal, Benares City
- 17 Mr Sri Prakash, Barrister, "Devashram," Benares
- 18 Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Anandbhawan, Allahabad
- 19 Mr B R Bomanji, Saharanpore
- 20 Ru Sikesh Dr Murari Lal, Cawnpore
- 21 Mr N G Paranjpye Theosophical High School, Cawnpore
- 22 Mr Tassaduq Ahmad Khan Sherwani, Barrister, Aligarh
- 23 Mr Narendia Deva Varma, Vakul, Fyzabad
- 24 Thakur Rajendra Singh, Talukdar, Tikra Estate, Biswan, District Sitapur
- 25 Babu Ayodhya Dass, Gorakhpore

## SINDH.

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- 4 Durgadas B Advani, Esq, Garrykhata, Karachi (Sindh)
- 5 Jairamdas Diultram, Esq, Bulchand Buildings, Garrykhata, Karachi, Sindh

## MADRAS

## EX OFFICIO

- 1 Mrs Annie Beant, Adyar, Madras

## ELECTED

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- 4 " The Hon'ble A S Krishna Row Garu, Nellore, Madras
- 5 " K Venkatappayya Pantulu Garu, Guntur, Madras
- 6 " C R Parthasarathi Iyengar, Esq, B A, B L, Chittoor
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- 8 " G Hari arvothama Row Garu, M A, Madras
- 9 " Dr B Pattabhi Sitaram Ayya, B A, M B C M, Masulipatam
- 10 " V Rama Dass Garu, B A, B L, High Court Vakil, Farhatbagh, Mysapore, Madras
- 11 " Rai Bahadur T M Narasimbachary, Avl, B A, B L, Cuddapah, Madras

## UNITED PROVINCES

### EX OFFICIO

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, B A, LL B, George Town, Allahabad

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- 2 The Hon'ble Pandit Golaran Nath Misra, Advocate, 7, Neill Road, Lucknow
- 3 The Hon'ble Raja Sir Mohammad Ali Mohammad Khan Bahadur of Mahmudabad, K C I E, Kairatbagh, Lucknow
- 4 The Hon'ble Mr Syed Wazir Hasan, Advocate, Lucknow
- 5 Rai Bahadur Dr M N Ohdedar, Way Road, Lucknow
- 6 Bibu Ram Chandra, M A, Advocate, Pirjail, Lucknow
- 7 C S Ranga Iyer, Esq, Assistant Editor, The Independent, Allahabad
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- 10 Babu Purshottam Dass Tandon, Vakil, Allahabad
- 11 Mr Priya Nath Banerji, Advocate, Allahabad
- 12 Pandit Ikbal Naran Gurtu, Theosophical Society, Benares
- 13 Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, Bharti Bhawan, Allahabad
- 14 Syed Haider Mehdi, Vakil, Allahabad
- 15 Pandit Kulas Nath Katju, Vakil, Allahabad
- 16 Sriyut Shiva Prasad Gupta, Nanlanathu ki Gali, Benares City
- 17 Mr Sri Prakash, Barrister, "Deva-shram," Benares
- 18 Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Anandbhawan, Allahabad
- 19 Mr B R Bomanji, Saharanpore
- 20 Rai Saheb Dr Murari Lal, Cawnpore
- 21 Mr N G Paranjpye Theosophical High School, Cawnpore
- 22 Mr Tassaduq Ahmad Khan Sherwani, Barrister, Aligarh
- 23 Mr Narendra Deva Varma, Vakil, Fyzabad
- 24 Thakur Rajendra Singh, Talukdar, Tikra Estate, Biswan, District Sitapur
- 25 Babu Ayodhya Dass, Gorakhpore

## THE PUNJAB

## ELECTED

- 1 Mr Har Kishen Lal, B A, (Cantab), Bar at Law, Lahore
- 2 The Hon'ble K B Mian Fazl Hussain, Bar at Law, Lahore
- 3 Lala Dhanpat Rai B A, LL B, Pleader, Lahore
- 4 Mr Duni Chand, Bar at Law and Municipal Commissioner, Lahore.
- 5 Bakshi Tek Chand, M A, LL B, F P U, Shanti Bhawan, Fane Road, Lahore
- 6 Dr Gokul Chand Narsing, M A, Ph D, Bar at Law, Lahore
- 7 Lala Dharam Dass Suri, Vakil, High Court, Lahore
- 8 Lala Dharam Chand, Pleader, Chief Court, Lahore
- 9 Mehta Bahadur Chand, B A, LL B, Vakil, Lahore
- 10 Lala Faqir Chand, B A, LL B, Pleader, Chief Court, Lahore
- 11 Dr Nihal Chand, L M S, Wachhowali, Lahore
- 12 Mr A C Vidyarthi, Manager, Bharat Insurance Company, Lahore
- 13 Lala Ratan Chand, Lahore
- 14 Pandit Ramhaji Datt Chaudhri, B A, LL B, Pleader, Lahore
- 15 Mr Muhammad Din, Bar at Law, M A, LL B, Pleader, Chief Court, Lahore
- 16 Dr Sardaf din Kitchlu, B A, Ph D, Amritsar.
- 17 Mr Tadar Mall Bandari, Bar at Law, Amritsar
- 18 Syed Mohsin Shah, B A, LL B, Pleader, Lahore.
- 19 Malik Barkat Ali, M A LL B, Lahore

## CENTRAL PROVINCES

## ELECTED

- 1 Mr U B Ghate, B A, LL B, Pleader, Chindwara, (C P)
- 2 Mr S K Vaidhampayan, B A, LL B Pleader, Khandwa, (C P)
- 3 Mr E Raghavendra Rao, Bar at Law, Bilaspur.
- 4 Mr B S C M Thacker, Bar at Law, Raipur
- 5 Mr M K Padhye, B A, LL B, Pleader, Nagpur
- 6 Dr B S Munje, Nagpur
- 7 Mr N R Allekar, B A, LL B, Pleader, Nagpur
- 8 Mr S K Barlinge, B A, LL B, Pleader, Nagpur
- 9 Mr Manack Chand Kochar, B A, LL B, Pleader, Narainhpur (C P)
- 10 Mr B R Deshmukh, B A, LL B Pleader, Chanda (C P)
- 11 Mr S V Kelkar, B A, LL B, Pleader of Katol (C P)
- 12 R S D Lakshminarayana, Hony Magistrate of Kamptee, (C P)

## DELHI, AJMER MERWARA, AND BRITISH RAJPUTANA

## ELECTED

- 1 Hanqul Mulk Hakim M Ajmal Khan, Delhi
- 2 Rai Sahib Pearey Lal Pleader, Delhi
- 3 Dr M A Ansari, Delhi
- 4 Rai Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh, Delhi
- 5 Rai Sahib Pandit Chandrika Prasad, Ajmer



# BIHAR AND ORISSA.

## EX OFFICIO

Mr Syed Hasan Imam, Fraser Road, Patna

## ELECTED

- 1 Mr. S. Sinha, Bar at Law, Patna
- 2 Khun Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan, Patna City
- 3 The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Purnendu Narayan Singh, Vakil, Bhikunpahree, P O Muradpore, Patna
- 4 Mr Parmeshwar Lall, Bar, at Law, Dak Bungalow Road, Patna
- 5 The Hon'ble Mr Mazhar ul Haque, Bar at Law, Fraser Road, Patna
- 6 Babu Rajendra Prasad, M A, M L, Vakil, Patna Gaya Road, Patna
- 7 Mr Chandra Bansi Sahay, Bar at Law, Naya Tola, P O, Muradpore, Patna
- 8 Babu Sarosh Charan Mitra, Vakil, Exhibition Road, Patna
- 9 Pandit Ambica Prasad Upadhyay, Vakil, Exhibition Road, Patna
- 10 Babu Brij Kishore Prasad, Vakil, Laheria Sarai, (Darbhanga)
- 11 Mr Deep Narayan Singh, Bar at Law, Vakil, Bhagalpur
- 12 Babu Chandra Deo Narayan, Vakil, Chapra
- 13 The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath, B A, LL B, Mozafferpur
- 14 The Hon'ble Mr S K Sahay, Ranchi (Chhota Nagpur)
- 15 Babu Madho Singh, Vakil, Chapra
- 16 Babu Gorakh Prasad, Vakil, Motihari
- 17 Babu Sri Krishna Prasad, Vakil, Fort, Monghyr
- 18 The Hon'ble Babu Bishun Prasad, B A, B L, Gaya
- 19 The Hon'ble Mr Gopabandhu Das, Satyabadi, District Puri

## BERAR

## EX OFFICIO

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R N Mudholkar, C I E, B A, LL B, Amraoti

## ELECTED

- 1 The Hon'ble Mr G S Khaparde, Amraoti
- 2 Mr M S Anneye, Pleader, Ajyotimal, (Berar)
- 3 Mr Wasudeoram L Chiplanker, Akola, Berar
- 4 Mr Wasudeo Rao B Pimplkar, Pleader, Mallapur, Berar
- 5 The Hon'ble Rao Sahib R V Mahajan, B A, LL B, Akola, Berar
- 6 Dadasaheb N M Bedarkar, A B, Window Delivery, No 7, Amraoti

## BURMA.

### ELECTED.

- 1 Dr P J Mehta, M.A., Bar-at-Law, Rangoon
- 2 J R Doss, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Merchant Street, Rangoon.
- 3 J C Chatterji, Esq., Advocate, Mandalay.
- 4 S S Hukar, Esq., Advocate Rangoon
- 5 Haji Akmal Moola Dawood, Tattwe Road, Rangoon

## NAMES OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEES FOR THE YEAR 1919.

### Bengal P C C.

Mr Bijoy Krishna Bose, 28, Haver Lane, Kalighat, Calcutta, Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

### Bombay P C C

Dr D D Sathave, Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 723, Girgaon Road, Bombay (4)

### Sindh P C. C

Jairamdas Daulatram, Esq., Buchanan Buildings, Garrykhata, Karachi, Sindh, Secretary, Sindh Provincial Congress Committee

### Madras P C C

T V Gopalaswami Mudaliar, Esq., High Court Vakil, Madras, Secretary, Madras Provincial Congress Committee.

### Andhra P C C.

K Venkappayya Pantulu, Esq., Guntur, Madras, Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee

### United Provinces P. C. C.

1 Pandit Kailash Nath Katju, Secretary, U P. Provincial Congress Committee, Allahabad

2 Dr Jaikaran Nath Misra, M A, LL D, Bar-at Law, Joint Secretary, U P Provincial Congress Committee, 1, Elgin Road Allahabad

### Punjab P C. C

Lala Batai Chand, Hon'y Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, Lahore

### Central Provinces P C. C.

Mr M Bhawan Shanker Nayagi, Joint Secretary, C P. Provincial Congress Committee, Craddock Town Nagpur.

xv

Delhi Ajmer-Merwara and British Rajputana P C C

1 Mr Sri Ram, Bar at Law, Pita Ram Street, Delhi,

2 Lala Manohar Lal, B A, LL B, Vikal, Delhi,

Secretaries Delhi Ajmer Merwara, and British Rajputana Provincial Congress Committee, Delhi

Behar and Orissa P C C.

Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, Hony Secretary, Behar and Orissa Provincial Congress Committee, Patna City.

Berar P. C. C.

1. S. V. Gokhale, Esq, High Court Pleader, Amroati,

2 B G Kharde, Esq, B A, LL B, High Court Pleader, Amroati, Secretaries, Berar Provincial Congress Committee

Burma

Moo a Mal, Esq, Secretary, Burma Provincial Congress Committee, 1, Taulay, Mo Taulay Street, Rangoon

## Appendix C.

### LIST OF OFFICE BEARERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE

#### Chairman

- 1 Haziq ul Mulk Hafiz Hakim Mohammad Aji al Khan

#### Vice-Chairmen

- 1 Lala Pearey Lal, Motor Merchant
- 2 Rai Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh, I as  
Dr M A Ansari, M D, M S
- 4 Rai Sahib Chandrika Prasad
- 5 Miss Gmeiner, Superintendent, Hindu Girls' High School
- 6 Hon'ble Lala Madhusudan Dyal
- 7 Seth Ram Lal
- 8 Mr H C Roy of the Associated Press
- 9 Lala Binwari Lal Rais
- 10 L. Satya Narain Reis

#### General Secretaries

- 1 Rai Sahib Pivare Lal, Pleader
- 2 Lala Sri Ram, Bar at Law
- 3 Lala Shiv Narain, B A, LL B, Pleader
- 4 Mr S N Bose, B A, B L, Pleader
- 5 Mr Abdul Rahman B A, LL B, Pleader
- 6 Dr A Rahman, M D, Ch B, etc

#### Joint Secretaries

- 1 Mr M K Acharya, B A, L T
- 2 Lala Dulai Chandel
- 3 Lala Manohar Lal B A, LL B
- 4 Mr Gauri Shanker Bhargava
- 5 Lala Ram Kripal Singh, I A
- 6 Mr Chandu Lal, M A, Bar at Law
- 7 Mr B G Bhattacharya M A LL B
- 8 Seth Kidar Nath Goenka
- 9 Lala Budh Prakash, M A, LL B
- 10 Lala Hazari Lal
- 11 Lala Beni Prasad
- 12 Mr R B Sen
- 13 Bawa Hardayal Singh, B A, LL B Pleader
- 14 Lala Kishan Lal B A
- 15 Lala Brij Lal B A, LL B, Pleader
- 16 Lala Jawahar Lal
- 17 Lala N rau Das

### Joint Secretaries—*contd*

- 18 Lala Bishan Dyal, B A, LL B
- 19 Seth Lachman Das
- 20 Lala Shankar Lal, B A
- 21 Lala Suraj Prasad
- 22 Lala Kishan Dyal, B A, LL B
- 23 Lala Tara Chand B A, LL B
- 24 Lala Amir Chand Khosla
- 25 Lala Jamna Das, B A, LL B
- 26 Pandit S N Haksar, L M E
- 27 Mr. A S Bose
- 28 Lala Bishan Sarup, B A, LL B
- 29 Lala Ranga Lal, B A, LL B
- 30 Lala Bal Kishan Das
- 31 Lala Manohar Lal (Accountant, Allahabad Bank)

### Treasurers

- 1 Lala Manohar Lal
- 2 Lala Bulaqi Das Gotewala

### Members of the Executive Committee

- 1 Haji Abdul Gaffar
- 2 Mr P Mukerji
- 3 Mr Pralhu Dyal, M A, LL B
- 4 Lala Sahab Mithan Lal, B A, LL B
- 5 Mr Pushkar Narain Mehra, B A, LL B
- 6 Mr Ghisoo Lal, M A, LL B
- 7 Mr Chatar Bihari Lal, B A, LL B
- 8 Babu Sri Kishan Das Mahendru
- 9 Pandit Shiv Narain Daxvedi
- 10 Lala Sham Lal
- 11 Lala Gur Narain Khanna
- 12 Mr Mang Behari Lal, B A, LL B
- 13 Lala Madho Ram Khanna
- 14 Lala Ram Kishan Das
- 15 Lala Babu Lal
- 16 Prof Indra Chandra
- 17 Lala Ram Saran Das Lahari
- 18 Lala Har Govind Prasad Nigam
- 19 Lala Umrao Singh
- 20 Sardar Nanak Singh
- 21 Rai Sahib Moti Sagar, B A, LL B
- 22 Dr I T Mitra, L M S
- 23 Dr J K Sen, L M S
- 24 Dr A C Sen, L M S
- 25 Pandit Basdeo Prasad
- 26 Lala Bela Prasad, B A
- 27 Pandit Piyare Lal
- 28 Lala Piyare Lal

## Appendix C.

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- 5 Miss Gmeiner, Superintendent, Hindu Girls' High School
- 6 Hon'ble Lala Madhusudan Dyal
- 7 Seth Ram Lal
- 8 Mr K C Roy of the Associated Press
- 9 Lala Banwari Lal, Rais
- 10 L Satya Narain Reis

#### General Secretaries

- 1 Rai Sahib Priyare Lal, Pleader
- 2 Lala Sri Ram, Bar at Law
- 3 Lala Shiv Narain, B A LL B, Pleader
- 4 Mr S N Boss, B A, B L, Pleader
- 5 Mr Abdul Rahman, B A, LL B, Pleader
- 6 Dr A Rahman, M B, Ctr R, etc

#### Joint Secretaries

- 1 Mr M K Acharya, B A, L T
- 2 Lala Duli Chand
- 3 Lala Manohar Lal, B A, LL B
- 4 Mr Gauri Shanker Bhargava
- 5 Lala Ram Kripal Singh, B A
- 6 Mr Chandu Lal, M A, Bar at Law
- 7 Mr B G Bhattacharya, M A, LL B
- 8 Seth Hidar Nath Goenka
- 9 Lala Luddh Prakash, M A, LL B
- 10 Lala Hazari Lal
- 11 Lala Beni Prasad
- 12 Mr R B Sen
- 13 Bawa Hardoyal Singh, B A, LL B Pleader
- 14 Lala Kishan Lal, B A
- 15 Lala Brij Lal, B A, LL B, Pleader
- 16 Lala Jawahar Lal
- 17 Lala Narain Das

### Joint Secretaries—*contd*

- 18 Lala Bishan Dyal, B A, LL B
- 19 Seth Lichman Das
- 20 Lala Shankar Lal, B A
- 21 Lala Suraj Prasad
- 22 Lala Kishan Dyal, B A, LL B
- 23 Lala Tara Chand B A, LL B
- 24 Lala Amir Chand Khosla
- 25 Lala Jaima Dass, B A, LL B
- 26 Pandit S N Haksar, L M E
- 27 Mr A S Bose
- 28 Lala Bishan Sarup, B A, LL B
- 29 Lala Rang Lal, Bar at Law
- 30 Lala Bal Kishan Das
- 31 Lala Manohar Lal (Accountant, Allahabad Bank)

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- 3 Mr Prabhu Dyal, M A, LL B
- 4 Rai Sahib Mithun Lal, B A, LL B
- 5 Mr Pushkar Narain Mehra, B A, LL B
- 6 Mr Ghisoo Lal, M A, LL B
- 7 Mr Chatar Bihari Lal, B A, LL B
- 8 Babu Sri Kishan Das Mahendra
- 9 Pandit Shiv Narain Dwivedi
- 10 Lala Sham Lal
- 11 Lala Gur Narain Khanna
- 12 Mr Rang Behari Lal, B A, LL B
- 13 Lala Madho Ram Khanna
- 14 Lala Ram Kishan Das
- 15 Lala Babu Mal
- 16 Prof Indra Chandra
- 17 Lala Ram Saran Das Lahari
- 18 Lala Har Govind Prasad Nigam
- 19 Lala Umrao Singh
- 20 Sardar Nanak Singh
- 21 Rai Sahib Moti Sagar, B A, LL B
- 22 Dr I T Mitra, L M S
- 23 Dr J K Sen, L M S
- 24 Dr A C Sen, L M S
- 25 Pandit Basdeo Prasad
- 26 Lala Bal Prasad, Rais
- 27 Pandit Piyare Lal
- 28 Lala Piyare Lal

Members of the Executive Committee—*concluded*

- 29 Lala Jugal Kishore
- 30 Rai Bahadur Kanhaiya Lal.
- 31 Mr K A Dasu
- 32 Lala Jagan Nath Singh
- 33 Lala Lakshmi Naram, B A, LL B
- 34 Mr Badr ul Islam, B A, LLB, Bar at Law
- 35 Lala Madan Mohan Lal
- 36 Mr Himmat Singh
- 37 Lala Basheswar Nath
- 38 Pandit Sita Ram, M A, LL B
- 39 Sheikh Atmullah, B A, LL B
- 40 Mr Nur ud din
- 41 Sardar Partab Singh
- 42 Hon ble Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra, Advocate
- 43 Mr B S Puri, B A, Bar at Law

Office Superintendent

Mr A h Iyer

---

## Appendix D.

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### MEMBERS IN CHARGE OF SUB COMMITTEES

#### Funds Securing Sub Committee

- 1 Haziq ul Mulk Hakim Mohammad Ajmal Khan
- 2 Rai Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh

#### Finance Controlling Sub Committee

- 1 Rai Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh
- 2 Rai Sahib Lala Piyare Lal

#### Pandal Sub Committee

- 1 Rai Bahadur Hanbhaya Lal
- 2 Mr K. A. Desai

#### Accommodation Sub Committee

- 1 Lala Shiv Narain
- 2 Mr K. A. Desai

#### Propaganda Sub Committee

- 1 Dr M. A. Ansari
- 2 Haziq ul Mulk Hakim Mohammad Ajmal Khan

#### Office Sub Committee

- 1 Mr S. N. Bose
- 2 Mr Abdul Rahman

#### Volunteers Sub Committee

- 1 Lala Jagan Nath Singh

#### Board Sub Committee

- 1 Dr I. T. Mitra
- 2 Lala Lakshmi Narain

#### Drafting Sub Committee

- 1 Mr K. C. Roy

#### Reception Sub Committee

- 1 Dr J. K. Sen
-

# Appendix F.

## LIST OF DELEGATES.

### ANDHRA

No	Name	Profession	Address
1	Bala Venkata Subbayya Chetty, Mr C	Merchant	Proddutur
2	Bhima Row, Mr A	Merchant	Adoni
3	Krishnama Charlu, Mr C S	Landlord	Proddutur
4	Nageswara Row Pantulu Garu, Mr K	Editor Andhra Patrika	Madras
5	Narasimha Charlar, Mr C S, B A	Pleader	Proddutur.
6	Ramjee Callianjee, Mr		420, Mint Street Madras
7	Ramakrishna Row, Mr Patro	Mechanical Engineer	Andhra Jateeya Kulasala Masulipatam
8	Sambamurti, Mr B, B A, B L	Vakil	Cocanada
9	Shankar Row, Mr H	Landlord and Pleader	Dharmavaram
10	Scrimulu Naidu, Mr A	Agriculturist	Madras
11	Subba Row Pantulu Garu, Mr N	Vakil & Landlord	Rajahmundry
12	Swami Chetty, Mr T.	Medical Practitioner	Proddutur
13	Venkatapathi Raja Garu, The Hon Mr Bhupati, B A, B L	High Court Vakil	Vizagapatam
14	Venkoba Row, Mr G	Landlord, Hospet Taluq	Kampli, Bellary.

## BENGAL.

## CALCUTTA.

No	Name	Profession.	Address
15	Ahmed, S., B.A.	...	...
16	Ak Fazlul Haq, the Hon'ble Mr	Vakil, High Court	22, Turner Street
17	Amar Singh, M.C.P.S.	Doctor	18, Mullick Street.
18	Avad Behari Lal	Zamindar	c/o Mahabir Jain Sumti
19	Bajpai, Pt. Ananda Prasad ..	Editor, Bharata Mitra	3, Diere's Lane.
20	Balwant Singh Jain	Merchant	c/o Mahabir Jain Sumti
21	Banerjee, Dr. Amarendranath	Physician and Surgeon	34/2, Beeson Street.
22	Banerjee, Jitendra Lal, M.A., B.L.	Vakil, High Court	
23	Banerjee, Dr. Praanatha Nath, M.A., B.Sc. Bar at Law	Lecturer, Calcutta University	
24	Bansidhar Jaisun	Merchant	75, Cotton Street.
25	Basu, Santosh Kumar, M.A., B.L.	Vakil, High Court	
26	Basu Narendrakumar, I.R.A.S.	Vakil, High Court	12, Patalidanga Street
27	Bose, Bijoy Krishna, M.A., B.L.	Vakil, High Court	28, Hazra Lane, Kolkata.
28	Bose, Ajit Mohan, M.B., B.S.	Physician	191/1, Bow Bazar Street
29	Chakravarti, Byomkesh, M.A., F.R.A.S., Bar at Law	Zamindar and Advocate	237, Lower Cir- cular Road.
30	Chakravarti, Sailendra Chandra	Service	
31	Chandu Lal	Zamindar	c/o Mahabir Jain Sumti.
32	Damodar Das Jain	Merchant	du
33	Dhanna Lal Lohia	Merchant & Mill Owner	53/1, Burtollah Street
34	Dass, Chittaranjan Barrister at Law	Advocate	148, Russa Road South
35	Dass, Lalit Mohan, M.A.	Teacher	82/1, Harrison Rd
36	Dass, Profulla Ranjan, Bar at Law	Advocate	(Now High Court Judge, Patna)
37	Dass, Probodh Kumar, B.L., M.R.I.S.	Vakil	123, Manicktoll Street
38	Dass, R.C., B.A.	Service	14, Mullick Lane, Bhawanipore
39	Daood Ahmed	Merchant	7, Taltolla Lane
40	Dikshit, Pt. Prabhu Dyal	Merchant	193/1, Harrison Road
41	Duli Chand Jain	Journalist	83, Lower Chitpur Road
42	Dutta, Hirendranath, M.A., B.L.	Solicitor, High Court	139, Cornwallis Street
43	Dutt, Radha Nath	Zamindar	26, Kashi Dutt Street Nimbilla
44	Dwarkan Das Agarwala	Merchant and Banker	53/1, Burtolla Street
45	Ganga Sahai	Merchant	1/2, Muchua Bazar Street
46	Ghosh, M.N.	Merchant	Suket Street

No	Name	Profession	Address
47	Ghose, Satkari	Reporter	54, Sitaram Ghose Street
48	Ghosh, S N	Merchant	17, Mohan Bagan Row
49	Ghulam Hassan	Merchant	Armenian Street
50	Gopal Das Rohatgi	Merchant	10, Cornwallis Street
51	Gupta, Sukendranath	Medical Practitioner	31, Shree Bazar Street
52	Gupta, Dinendranath	Merchant	1/2, Machua Bazar Street
53	Gupta, Shyam Lal	Merchant	75, Sitaram Ghose Street
54	Halder, Bhudhar, B L	Vakil High Court	1, Narayan Prasad Bibi Lane
55	Har Prasad	Gota Merchant	40 Cornwallis Street
56	Harswarup Gupta B A	Merchant	Machua Bazar St
57	Ishwar Das LL B	Merchant	Lower Chitpur Rd
58	Isham Chandra Rai odha	Broker	c/o Mahabir Jain Samiti
59	Jaswant Singh	Merchant	70, Cotton Street
60	Jevraj, Lal	Piece Goods Broker	40, Ripon Lane
61	Jhansi, S Ghulam	Merchant	132, Harrison Road
62	Jwala Prasad	Legal Practitioner	c/o Mahabir Jain Samiti
63	Jwala Prasad	Merchant	114, Mukhtaram Bhai Street
64	Kaul, Pandit Jagdish Narain B A	Merchant	2 Hanpukur Lane Bazar
65	Khandelwal, Damodar Das	Landholder	132, Harrison Road
66	Khandelwal, Raghu Mal	Banker	7 Sallow Lane
67	Lachman Singh	Coal Merchant	3, Mallick Street
68	Lachman Das	Merchant	c/o Mahabir Jain Samiti
69	Ladli Mohan Lal	Merchant	237, Lower Circular Road
70	Lahiri, Basant Kumar, B A	Advocate	66 Canning St
71	Lohit, D M		174, Harrison Road
72	Mahadeo Lal	Piece Goods Merchant	c/o Mahabir Jain Samiti
73	Malap Chand Jain	Merchant	183, Harrison Road
74	Misser, Pandit Sunder Lal	Zamindar, Merchant & Banker	192 Harrison Road
75	Misra, Pt Gadadhar Prasad	Merchant	212, Cornwallis St
76	Mitra Dr Virgendra Lal, M D F R C S	Surgeon	Do
77	Mitra, Mrs Virgendra Lal		69 Durga Charan Banerjee Street
78	Mitra Dr B, F R C S, (F R C S)	Do	62 Canning Street
79	Mohila, A D	Merchant	9, Munshi Wallullah Lane
80	Mohammed Abdul Ha B A, B L	Vakil High Court	10, Old Post Office Street
81	Moitra, Dharendra Nath B A	Service	

No.	Name	Profession	Address.
82	Moitra, Dr. J. N., M.B.	... Onkist ...	
83	Moti Lal Prithodika	... Merchant ...	18, Mullick Street.
84	Mujibur Rahman	... Editor, "Muslim"	4, Elliot Lane.
85	Mukerjee, S.	... Landholder and Merchant ...	30/6/2, Madan Mitra Lane.
86	Musaddi Lal Rohatgi, B.A.	... Merchant ...	15, Armenian St.
87	Nandi, Dr. P., M.D.	... Medical Practitioner	
88	Narayan Das Bajrui	... Banker and Merchant	91, Lower Chitpur Road.
89	Padamraj Jain Kanwala	... Merchant and Landholder	2, Jagannathan Mullick Lane.
90	Pal, Bipin Chandra	... Journalist and Author	55/3, Soukharipora Road, Bhawanipur.
91	Pal, Jnanarajan, M.A.	...	do.
92	Parmanand Rohatgi	... Merchant ...	45, Armenian St.
93	Prabhu Dyal	... Merchant ...	1/2, Machua Bazar Street.
94	Ram Chandra, Shroff	... Merchant ..	61, Cross Street.
95	Ramchandra Poddar	... Merchant ...	c/o Lallechand Padanaraj, 2, Jagannathan Mullick Lane.
96	Ray, Sudhir, Bar at Law	... Advocate ...	
97	Rev. Dr. K. S. M.B., D.L., M.B., C.H.B. (Lah.)	... Medical Practitioner	44, European Asylum Lane.
98	Ray, Paroma Chandra, M.A., B.L.	... Vakil, High Court	21, Beechoo Chatterjee Street.
99	Sagarwal	... Merchant ...	174, Harrison Rd.
100	Samaypati, Pandit Suresh Chandra	... Editor, Basumati	9/1, Bundhian Mitra Lane.
101	Sant Lal	... Merchant ...	c/o Mohabir Jain Samiti.
102	Sarkar, Kalidas, B.L.	... Vakil ..	10, Balaram Bose's Ghat Road, Bhawanipur.
103	Sarma, R. S.	... Journalist ...	c/o Associated Press.
104	Sasmal, B. N., Bar at Law	... Landholder ...	73, Harish Muker- jee Road, Bhawanipur.
105	Sedhmul Dalmia	... Merchant & Banker	69, Cotton Street.
106	Sen, Kaviraj Pandit Sudhindra Nath	... Physician & Landholder	31, Prasanna Kumar Tagore St.
107	Sen, Guada Charan, M.A. B.L.	... Vakil, High Court	Kabiraj Bati, Pathuria Ghat, Chaulpatti Lane.
108	Sen, Nishith Chandra, Bar at Law	... Advocate, High Court	4, Beltra Road.
109	Sharma, Pandit Bholi Nath	...	71, Bartola St.
110	Shukla, Pandit Durga Prasad	... Merchant ...	381, Upper Chitpur Road.
111	Shukla, Niranjan Lal	... Merchant ...	11, Olive Street.
112	Singh, R.	... Merchant ...	Shambhunath Pandit Street.
113	Sukul, Pandit M. N.	... Contractor ...	c/o Mohabir Jain Samiti.

MOFUSSIL

No	Name	Profession	Address
114	Abul Hasem, The Hon'ble Mr, B A	Zamindar and Agriculturist	Bardwan.
115	Bayranglal Jhunjhunwala .	Merchant	Raniganj
116	Bil, Durga Prasad	Talukdar	Mymensing
117	Banerjee, Nikunj Behari	Mukhtear	Patnakhali, Barisal
118	Banerji, Birada Kanta, M A , B L	Pleader	Barisal
119	Banerji, H C , L M S	Medical Practitioner	67, Amlola Tala Lane, Sibpur, Howrah
120	Banerji, Tapash Chandra ..	Pleader	Becharam Dewri, Dacca
121	Banerji, Lal Bahari, B L ..	Pleader	Narail, Jessore
122	Bardoloi, Nabin Chandra, B L	Vakil, High Court	Gauhati, Assam
123	Birkattullah, M A , M R A S	Educationist	Silket, Kholm
124	Chakrabarti, The Hon'ble Mr Kamini Kumar, M A , B L	Vakil, High Court	Silchar, Assam.
125	Chandhari, Mohammed Ismail Khan M R A S	Landholder	Barisal
126	Chakravarti, Hem Chandra, B L	Pleader	Dar Library, Dacca
127	Chatterji, Sris Chandra, B L	Pleader	Dacca
128	Chatterji, Arun Chandra, L M S, M R A S	Doctor	Nadia
129	Dass, Mohini Mohan, Kavibhusan	Doctor	General Secretary, Nani Sudra Association, Dacca
130	Dass, Kali Prasanna .		Sylhet Tower, Sylhet, Assam
131	Dass, Kshitish Chandra, B A B L	Pleader, Mirasdar	Sylhet, Assam
132	Das Gupta, Dr Peary Shankar, L M S.	President, District Congress Committee, Bogra, Medical Practitioner	Bogra, Assam
133	De, The Hon'ble Mr Ramani Mohan, B A , B L	Zamindar	Kaimgunj, Sylhet, Assam
134	Ghosh, Bipin Bihari, B L .	Pleader	Malda
135	Giri, Jagannath	Mukhtear	Contai, Midnapur
136	Guha, Dinesh Chandra, B L	Lawyer	Mymensing
137	Guha, Sri, Chandra, B L	Lawyer	do
138	Guha, Durga Prasanna	Mukhtear	Patnakhali, Barisal
139	Gupta, Bihari Lal Sen, ..	Mukhtear	do
140	Gupta, Kaviraj Kisan Chandra	Ayurvedic Physician	1 gerton Road, Delhi
141	Halder, Jyotish Chandra, B L	Pleader	Howrah
142	Kanailal Jhunjhunwala	Merchant	Raniganj
143	Lahiri, Bibhuti Bhawan .	Surveyor	Lat Iron and Steel Co Sikchi (Jumshedpur)
144	Lahiri, Paresch Chandra	Lawyer	Mymensing
145	Majumdar, Rai Bihari Jadunath M A , B L , Vedanta Vachaspati, Vaidya Bharati	Zamindar, Vakil, Clurman District Board	Jessore
146	Mohamed Ishaque Chowdhury	Mukhtear	Malda

No	Name	Profession	Address
147	Mukerji, Kshitus Chandra, B.A., B.L.	Vakil, High Court	Krishnagore.
148	Neogi, Manmohan	Lawyer	Mymensing
149	Rakshit, Prakash Chandra	Landholder	Muzilpur, Jajnagore.
150	Rav, Jogendra Lal	Pleader	Serajgunj Pabna.
151	Rav, Sausch Chandra	do	Milford Road, Dacca.
152	Rav, Kedar Nath, B.L.	do	Dinajpur
153	Rav, Keshub Lal Chandra	Pleader Municipal Chairman	Tes-ore
154	Rav, Durga Das, B.L.	Lawyer	Mymensing
155	Sanval, Guriya Mohan, M.A., B.L.	Pleader	Ghoramora P.O. Rajshahi.
156	Sanval, Dargesh Chandra, B.Sc., B.L.	do	do
157	Sarkar, Abinash Chandra, B.L.	Lawyer	Mymensing
158	Sarkar, Krishna Charan	Banker	Kalgram, Malda.
159	Sen, Aghora Chandra	Landholder	Tipperah.
160	Sen, Bepun Bihari, L.M.S.	Physician	Mymensing
161	Sen, Nagendranath, B.L.	Pleader	Khulna.
162	Sen, Ioda Bhusan, B.L.	do	Jessore
163	Sen, Lal Mohan, B.L.	do	Barisal
164	Shastri, Satya Charan	Author	Rahra (E.L.R.)
165	Shroff, Bihari Lal	Merchant	Rangpo
166	Srinivas Bajaj	do	do
167	Trusty, Pandit Ambica Prasad	do	Sylhet, Assam.

No	Name	Profession	Address
BERAR			
168	Abdul Kadar Abdulgani, Md	Zamindar	Amraoti
169	Abdul Sattar Syed	Agent	do
170	Amjad Ali Md	Zamindar	do
171	Aney, Madhav Shrihari B A, B L	Pleader	Yeotmal
172	Bapat, Balkrishna Shridhar B A, LL B	High Court Pleader	Amraoti
173	Bapat, Laxman Chintaman	Pleader	Yeotmal
174	Bhagat, Ambadas Pandurang	Landlord and Money lender	Ellichpur
175	Bharve, Vishnu Waman B A, LL B	Pleader	Taluk Belapur, Distt. Yeotmal
176	Chiplonkar W L	Pleader	Akola
177	Deshmukh, Dhondo Dinkar	Landlord and Jagirdar	Wun Distt, Yeotmal
178	Deshpande, Pandurang Ambadas	Private Service and Land holder	Yeotmal
179	Ghulam Mohammad, M A, LL B	Professor	Amraoti
180	Hood, Gangadhar Nagorao B A, LL B	Pleader and Landlord	Yeotmal
181	Jatkar, Bhimrao Hanumant B A, LL B	Pleader and Land holder	Do
182	Jatkar, Krishnaraj Hanumant B A, LL B	High Court Pleader	Deopette, Basim
183	Joglekar, P C	Landlord and Merchant	Akola
184	Khaparde, Hon ble Ganesh Srikrishna, B A, LL B	Advocate Land lord and Member of the Imperial Legislative Council	Amraoti
185	Oke Sadashiv Govind	Chief Clerk D T S Office	Adra B N R
186	Oke, Vinayak Laxman B A, LL B	Pleader	Akola
187	Oke, Yeshwant Ramchandra B A, LL B	Pleader	Akola
188	Patwade Vinayak Krishnaraj M A, LL B	High Court Pleader	Akola

No	Name.	Profession	Address.
BIHAR AND ORISSA.			
189	Baudya Nath Prasad Gupta	Merchant	... Saragunj, Muzaffarpur.
190	Banarsi Prasad Jhunjhunwala	Vakil	... Patna
191	Banker Bihari Lal, B A, B L	do.	... Chapra.
192	Briga Kishore Prasad, M A, B L.	...	... Lahoria Sarai, Dt. Durbhanga.
193	Chandra Dera Narayan, B L	Pleaser	... Chapra
194	Chaudhri, Satya Charan	Service	... Amolotoh, Arrah
195	Deo Nath Dass	Merchant	... Gaya
196	Dubey, Pandit Anand Prasad	Mukhtear	... Burari Bhagalpur.
197	Fateh Bahadur	Mukhtear	... Chapra.
198	Ganga Prasad, B A, B L	Vakil	... Muzaffarpur.
199	Gaya Prasad Singh, B A, B L	Pleaser	... Muzaffarpur.
200	Girdhar Prasad	Merchant	... Gaya.
201	Harbans Sahai, B A, B L	Pleaser	... Chapra
202	Hari Ballabh Sahai	do.	... Gaya.
203	Jadubans Sahai, M A, B L	Vakil	... Patna.
204	Jagadhar Prasad, B A, B L	Pleaser	... Bhagalpur.
205	Jageshwar Prasad Nandi	Merchant	... Muzaffarpur
206	Jai Prasad Lal	...	... Buxar, Shahabad
207	Jedar Nath	Pleaser	... Chapra
208	Lakshmi Narain Didiwani	Merchant	... Bhagalpur.
209	Mitra, Saroshi Charan, B A, B L	Vakil	... Exhibition Road, Bankipore
210	Nilkanta Sahai	Pleaser	... Gaya
211	Raj Nath	...	... Lahoria Sarai.
212	Rajendra Prasad	Vakil	... Patna
213	Ram Milan Shah	Merchant	... Saragunj
214	Ram Narain Prasad, B A, B L	Pleaser	... Muzaffarpur.
215	Ray, Atal Krishna, B A, B L	Vakil	... Patna.
216	Sarfraz Hussain Khan, Eban Bihadur	...	... Khawaji Kalan, Patna City.
217	Shroff, Murlidhar Prasad, B A, B L	Vakil	... Chapra.
218	Sinha, Mathura Prasad, B A, B L	Pleaser	... Chapra.
219	Sinha, Bndeshwar Prasad, B A, B L	Vakil	... Monghyr.
220	Sinha, Krishna Prakash Sen,	Vakil	... Gaya.
221	Sinha, Madhava	Vakil & Zamindar	... Chapra
222	Sinha, Niran Narayan, M A, B L	Vakil	... Patna.
223	Sinha, Nalini Ranyan	Banker	... do.
224	Sinha, Paracenda Naram, M A, B L	Vakil, High Court	... do
225	Sinha, Dr Sadhu, L M S	Doctor	... Chapra, Dt. Saran.
226	Sri Krishna Prasad, B A, B L	Vakil	... Fort, Monghyr
227	Sri Niras	Merchant	... Katra, Chapra
228	Sri Satyanand (Sanyasi)		... Muzaffarpur.
229	Vikramaditya Sahay, B A, B L	Pleaser	... Chapra.

No	Name	Profession	Address
2167	Mohsin Shah Syed, B A , LL B	Pleader	Lahore
	Mookerjee, Hari Nath, M I M A	Physician	Ambala
	Moolchand, Bar at Law	Advocate	Amritsar
	Mori Mal	Agent	do
	Moti Lal Mongha	Merchant	Lahore
2170	Moti Ram Chawla	do	Sialkot
	Mukand Lal	Tailor	Ludhiana
	Mukam Lal Puri M A , (Oxon) Bar at Law	Advocate	Lahore
	Mukh Ram	Trader	Dellu
	Mul Chand	Merchant	Karnal
2173	Mulkh Raj Misser	do	Amritsar
	Mulk Raj	do	do
	Mul Raj	Pleader	T. Bahawal
	Munshi Ram	Merchant	Ferozepur
	Munshi Ram	Banker	Amritsar
2180	Murari Lal, B A , Bar at Law	Merchant	Lahore
	Murari Lal	Business	Amritsar
	Murari Lal	Banker	T. Panipat
	Murari Lal	Business	T. Bahadurgarh
	Murari Lal	Merchant	Rohtak
2183	Murari Lal B A , LL B	Pleader	Sonepat
	Murli Dhar, Rai Sahib	do	Ambala
	Mushtak Hussain Khan, B A , LL B	do	Rohtak
	Nahar Singh	Trader	Ambala
	Nanak Chand, Bar at Law	Advocate	Lahore
2190	Nanak Chand B A , LL B	Pleader	T. Sonepat
	Nanak Singh	Agent	Rawalpindi
	Nand Kishore Agrawal, B A , LL B	Pleader	Ambala
	Nand Lal	Shop-keeper	Sonepat
	Nand Lal	Pleader	Gujranwala
2193	Nand Lal Puri, B A	Banker	Lahore
	Narain Das	Business	Multan
	Narain Das, B A , LL B	Pleader	Jullunder
	Narain Das Khanna	Merchant	Amritsar
	Narain Singh B A	Pleader	Gujranwala
2200	Naurang Gokal Chand B A , Ph D Bar at Law	Advocate	Lahore
	Narayan Das Datt, B A , LL B	Pleader	Gurdaspur
	Narain Diar Singh Ahloowala	Merchant	Amritsar
	Narottam Das, Bar at Law	Advocate	Abbottabad
	Nathu Mal	Merchant	Karnal
2203	Nathu Ram	do	Amritsar
	Nathu Ram	do	Multan
	Nau Nihal Singh	do	Jhang
	Nemat Rai	Banker	Abobir
	Niaz Mohammad M A , LL B	Pleader	Lahore
2210	Nihal Chand	Merchant	Jhang
	Nihal Chand	Banker	Lahore
	Nihal Chand, B A , LL B	Pleader	Jullunder
	Nihal Singh	Advocate	Amritsar
	Narayan Pershad M A , LL B	Pleader	Lahore
2211	Notan Das Cambhar	Business	do
	Nand Ram	Merchant	Amritsar

No	Name.	Profession.	Address
	Pahad Das	Contractor	Ferozepur.
	Pandit N. C., M.A., Bar-at-Law	Advocate	Lahore.
2220	Panna Lal, Rai Sahib	Mill Owner	Ambala.
	Parbh Dayal	Contractor	Patiala.
	Parakash Chand, B A., LL.B.	Pleader	Hissar.
	Parmanand	Banker	Amritsar.
	Parmanand, Shrimati, Mrs	do	do
	Parma Nand, Rai Sahib, B A, Bar at-Law	Advocate	Abbottabad.
2225	Parmatma Sarup, B Sc, LL B.	Pleader	Rohtak.
	Parmeshwari Das B A., LL B	do.	do
	Pars Ram, Dr.	Physician	Ferozepur.
	Pars Ram Gupta	Business	Ambala
	Pars Ram Sharma Pandit, L M.S	Physician	Ferozepur.
2230	Pashawri Lal, B A, LL B	Pleader	Gurdaspur.
	Patel Raji Bhai, Umedbhai B A, LL B	do.	Ambala.
	Pat Ran, B A., LL B	do	Hissar.
	Peatey Mohan, B A, LL B	do.	Lahore.
2235	Pheru Ram	Merchant	Amritsar.
	Phillips, M. S.	do	Sialkot.
	Phoolchand	Land owner	Panipat.
	Phul Chand	Merchant	Hissar.
	Pirthi Nath	Service	V. Langana.
	Prabhu Dayal	Trader	Amritsar.
2240	Prabhu Dayal	Banker	Jullunder.
	Prakash Chandra, B A, LL B.	Pleader	Hissar.
	Prem Sagar	Business	Lahore.
	Prem Singh Sodhbans	Auditor	do.
2245	Prithwi Chand	Business	T. Kujab.
	Prithwi Singh, B A, LL B	Pleader	Ferozepur
	Prithwi Chand Chuda	Contractor	Rawalpindi.
	Prithwi Singh Narma, Raj Kumar of Suket	do	Jullunder
	Purna Lal	Banker	Abohar.
2250	Puri, Indur Mohan	Business	Lahore
	Parushottam Das	Merchant	Rawalpindi
	Pyari Lal Bahat	Shop keeper	T. Radkot.
	Richhpal Singh	Business	Abbottabad.
	Radha Kishen	Merchant	Amritsar.
2255	Radha Kishen	Agent	do.
	Radha Kishen, Khauna, L M E	Trader	do
	Radha Lal	Merchant	T. Thanesar.
	Radha Ram, B A., LL B	Pleader	Jullunder.
	Radha Raman, B A.	Trader	Gurgaon
2260	Raghunath	Zamindar	Wazirabad.
	Raghunath	Banker	Hissar.
	Raja Ram Chowdhri, B A, LL B.	Pleader	Jhang.
	Raj Krishna, M.A.	Advocate	Karnal.
	Rallu Ram	Retired Service	Gujranwala.
2265	Ram Chand	Book seller	Lahore
	Ram Chand	Merchant	Abohar
	Ram Chand	do	Amritsar.
	Ram Chander	Contractor	Ambala.
	Ram Chander Sharma	Shop keeper	Sonepat

No	Name	Profession.	Address
2270	Ram Chander Vaid	Physician	Karnal
	Ram Dhan	Trader	Rohtak
	Ram Gopal	Merchant	Amritsar.
	Ramji Das	Business	Ambala
	Ranjit Singh	do	T Tohana.
2275	Ramji Lal	Banker	Ferozepur.
	Ram Krishna Das	Pleader	Sonepat
	Ram Krishna	Contractor	Ludhiana
	Ram Krishna	Book seller	Lahore
	Ram Krishna Gaur		T Rankot
2280	Ram Lal	Merchant	Rawalpindi
	Ram Narain	Agriculturist	V Nizampur Khurd
	Ram Narain, B.A.	Zamindar	Rohtak
	Ram Nath, M.C.P.S.	Physician	Jullunder
	Ram Pal, N.L., Dr.	do	Lahore
2285	Ram Pashad	Sarraf	Ferozepur.
	Ram Partap	Money lender	Hissar
	Ram Pershad, B.A., LL.B.	Pleader	T. Rojpur.
	Ram Pershad	Banker	Delhi
	Ram Pershad	Trader	T. Kanthal
2290	Ram Prasad, B.A.	Ras	T. Shahabad
	Ram Rakh Mal Khanna	Broker	Amritsar
	Ram Ratn	do	Ferozepur
	Ram Richhpal Singh, M.A. (Hons) LL.B.	Pleader	Rohtak.
	Ram Sarup	Landlord	do
2295	Ram Sarup	Sarraf	Karnal
	Ram Sharin Das	Banker	Ludhiana
	Rattan Chand	Land owner	Lahore
	Rattan Lal	Trader	Amritsar
	Rattan Chandi	Merchant	do
2300	Rattan Lal Jain	Agriculturist	T. Sonepat
	Raushan Lal, Bar at Law	Advocate	Lahore
	Ripu Sndan Singh	Mill owner	Hapur, U.P.
	Rishi Ram, B.A.	Service	Lahore
	Roop Krishna	Painter	do
2305	Roop Ram, B.A., LL.B.	Pleader	do
	Roshan Lal	Business	do
	Roshan Lal B.A., LL.B.	Pleader	T. Khanewal.
	Rozdon, S.N., B.A.	Business	Amritsar
	Ruchi Ram Dohi, M.A., F.C.S., F.P.U., B.A. Subb	Pensioner	...
2310	Rudra Dahi, B.A., LL.B.	Pleader	Ambala
	Ruldu Ram Tika	Service	Amritsar.
	Rup Chand	Banker	Panipat
	Rup Lal	Merchant	Amritsar
	Rura Mal	do	Rankot, Ludhiana
231	Sidhu, Mr., Bar at Law	Advocate	Amritsar.
	Sifder, Agha Mohd., B.A., LL.B.	Pleader	Sialkot
	Sigur Mal	Business	Hissar
	Silub Dyal	Merchant	Amritsar
	Salik Chand Gupta	Agriculturist	Sonepat
2320	Sansari Ram P.	Contractor	Ambala
	Sant Lal, B.A., LL.B.	Pleader	Ferozepur
	Santam, K., B.A. (Oxon.) Bar at Law	Advocate	Lahore
	Sant Ram	Service	Amritsar
	Sant Ram Seth, Dr., L.C.P. and L.C.S.	Physician	do

No	Name	Profession	Address
	Sant Singh Sardar, B A , LL B	Pleader ..	Lyallpur.
2327	Sapra Devi Dayal, B A , LL B	do ..	Jhang
	Sardar Mal	Accountant ...	T Bera
	Sat Dev	Agriculturist ...	Jullunder.
	Satyapal, Dr, B A , M B	Physician ..	Amritsar.
	Seraj ud din	Merchant ...	Lahore
2130	Sethi, Anmolak Ram	Business ...	Rawalpindi
	Sethi D S.	do ..	do
	Sethi, A R.	do ...	do
	Sethi, Charanjit Lal	Merchant ..	Lahore
	Sethi, Naumdh Ram, B A	Mulowner ...	Dera Ismail Khan.
2325	Sewa Ram, Dr, B H M	Physician ...	Nowshera
	Shambu Dial, B A , LL B	Pleader ...	Hissar
	Shambu Parshad	Zamindar ...	V. Bahpur
	Sham Dass	Business ..	Amritsar
	Shamji Mal	Merchant .	do
2340	Sham Lal, B A.	Pleader ...	Rohtak
	Sham Sundar, B A , LL B	do ..	do
	Shankar Dass	Merchant ..	Lahore
	Shankar Dass	Banker ..	Rohtak
	Shankar Nath	Mpl Commr. ...	Pathankot.
2345	Shanti Chand	Banker ..	Panipat
	Shanti Sarup Jalota	do ...	Ram Dass, Amritsar
	Sher Singh	Zamindar ..	Abohar
	Sher Singh	Banker ..	Rohtak.
	Sher Singh	Contractor ..	do
2350	Sher Singh	Banker ..	do
	Shib Dyal	do ..	do
	Shiv Dyal	Pleader .	Ambala
	Shiv Dyal	Merchant	Multan
	Shiv Lal	Confectioner ..	Amritsar.
2355	Shiv Narain B A	Pleader ..	do
	Shiv Ram, B A , LL B	do ..	Ferozepur.
	Shri Datta, Pt.	Physician	Hissar
	Sbugan Chand	Banker	Karnal
	Shuja ud din Khahfa, Dr, M A , LL B, Bar at Law	Advocate	Lahore
2360	Shyanu Chand	Merchant	Panipat
	Sikri, Sundar Lal, B A , LL B	Pleader ..	Ratdha
	Sikri, Sundar Das	Merchant	Amritsar
	Sikri, Nihal Chand, Dr, L M S	Physician ...	Lahore
	Sri Ram Gautam, B A , LL B	Pleader .	T Nawanshahr
2365	Sita Ram Koorichh	Merchant	Amritsar
	Sita Ram Seth	Service	do
	Sita Ram	Engineer	T Dehra,
	Sita Ram	Business	Karnal
	Sita Ram, B A , LL B	Merchant	Bombay.
2370	Sita Ram Shastri, Vidya martand	Teacher	T Bhiwani
	Sobha Ram	Agent	Ambala
	Sohan Lal	Broker	Amritsar
	Sohan Lal	Merchant	T Hissar
	Sohan Lal	Banker	Panipat
2375	Sohan Lal Kapur B A.	Pleader	Amritsar
	Sondhi, P	Agriculturist	Jullunder

No	Name.	Profession.	Address.
372	Jahagirdar, Rango Appacharya, M A, LL B.	Vakil, High Court	Bombay.
373	Jaju, Ram Kissen Ganeshrum	Merchant	Sholapur.
374	Jamnadas, Devkaran	do	Bombay.
375	Jamnadas Dwarakadas	Banker	Bombay.
376	Jamnadas Gokaldas Shah	Merchant	Chandawadi.
377	Jamnadas Kedarnath	do.	Bombay.
378	Jangburi, Amritlal Bhanjibhai	do.	Fort.
379	Jariwalla, Kikabhai Gheblabbu	do.	Bombay.
380	Javeri, Chandulal B.	Jeweller	Bombay No 9.
381	Javakar, M. R., M.A., LL.B Bar.-at-Law	Advocate	Bombay.
382	Jeram Dharansey	Merchant	Vadgadi.
383	Jethmal Khumji	Service	do.
384	Jhaveri, Kaldas Jasram, B A, LL B.	Pleader	Ahmedabad.
385	Jhaveri, Raghunath Gopaldas	Jeweller	Bombay.
386	Jinnab M. A., Hon'ble Mr Bar.-at-Law	Advocate	Bombay.
387	Jog, Janardin Moresliwar	Trader	Thana.
388	Jog, Narayan Sridishiv	Pleader	Dhiwandi, Thana.
389	Joglekar, Vinayak D	Pleader	Thana.
390	Joglekar, Waman Kashinath	Money lender	Junner, Poona.
391	Joshi, M B	Astrologer	Bombay No. 2.
392	Joshi, Nagubai M. (Mrs)	Medical Practitioner	Bombay.
393	Joshi N. M	S of L Society	Girgaum.
394	Joshi, Ramkrishna Sita Ram	Service	Poona.
395	Joshi, Vishwanath Bapu	Pleader	Poona.
396	Kabadi, Sundar P.	Service	Girgaum.
397	Kadiskar Krishnarao N.	Pleader	Satara.
398	Kale, Moro Dinakar	Merchant	Dharwar.
399	Kalewar, Dinanath Shankerrao	Landlord	Bombay No 8.
400	Kalewar, Yeshwantrao Shankerrao	Contractor	do.
401	Kamut, Shuker Vaman Nuk	Merchant	Bombay.
402	Kamdar, Morarji M	Solicitor	do
403	Kamdar, Ramibai M. (Mrs)		Choupatl.
404	Kanji Dwarakadas, M. A.	Merchant	Bombay.
405	Kapadia, Parmmand Kaverji	do.	Bhaleswar.
406	Kapadia, Ratulal Gurdhar	do.	Do.
407	Kasar, Raghunath Savalaram	do.	Junner, Poona.
408	Kathar, Krishnaji Raghunath	Artist	Bombay.
409	Kelkar, Nrisinha Chintaman B A., LL B.	Journalist	Poona.
410	Kelkar, Waman Bhunrao	Medical Practitioner	Erandal, E. Khandesh.
411	Kesheorao Santakrao	High Court Pleader	Jambog, Hyderabad
412	Khadilkar, Krishnaji Prabhakar, B A.	Editor, 'Kesari'	Poona.
413	Khambata, Pherooshah Sorabji	Merchant	Bombay.
414	Khandekar, Pandurang Vishnu	Pleader	Islampur, Satara.
415	Khanna, Tarachand H, B A	Pearl Merchant	Bombay.
416	Khare, L. G., B A. (Cantab)	Publicist	do.
417	Khare, Mahadeo Vishal	Mukhtear Vakil	Malegaon, Nasik.
418	Khare, T. D.	Auditor	Girgaum.
419	Khim Chand Lal Chand		Bombay.
420	Khopker, S. R.	Service	do.

No	Name	Profession	Address
421	Kochar, L. D., B.A. ...	Tanning Expert	Bombay.
422	Kolote, Dhondi Roja ...	Agriculturist ..	Walwa, Satara
423	Koparkar, Yeshwant Ganesh, B.A., LL.B.	Pleader ..	Dhulia
424	Kowjurg, Shrinivasrao Venketrao, B.A., LL.B.	High Court Pleader	Bijapur.
425	Kuberdas Hargovinddas ..	Business ..	Ahmedabad.
426	Kulkarni, Govind Hanmant	Land holder	Belgaum
427	Kulkarni, Sakharam Ranchandra	Money lender ..	Khurvadi, Nasik.
428	Kulkarni, Vinayak Yadavrao	Pleader	Islampur, Satara
429	Kumbhare, Govind Ranchandra	Agriculturist	Bijapur
430	Lachmandas, B. ..	Trader ..	Benares
431	Lachmi Narain	Contractor ..	Santa Cruz
432	Lall, C. B.	Merchant ..	Bombay.
433	Lall, C. B. (Mrs.)	.	do
434	Lall, J. B.	Business ..	do
435	Lalljee, Abdul Karim J. A.	Merchant ..	do
436	Do Abdul Kuzik, N. A.	do ..	do.
437	Do Fazzulbhoj Jamabhai	do ..	do.
438	Do Hoosain, A.	do ..	do
439	Do Ismailbhoj, A. ...	do ..	do
440	Do Jafferbhoj, A. .	do ..	do
441	Do Teja .	do ..	do
442	Lam Didubhoj, B.	Service ..	do.
443	Lange, Shanta Ram Chhaya	Contractor ..	do
444	Laxmadas Lilehand ...	Broker	do
445	Laximbai Bheemaswainao (Srimati)	.	Poona
446	Laxmidas Parmansand Mulkadam	Contractor ..	Bombay No 2
447	Laxmidas, Tribhuvan	Merchant ..	Bhayudar
448	Lele, Mahadev Venkatesh, B.A., L.C.E.	Logwever ..	Lashkar, Gwalior
449	Liladhar Shivram ...	.	Jharia
450	Liladhar, S. Roy Sampat ...	...	Bombay.
451	Mackenji, Bhimji J. ...	..	Fort, Bombay.
452	Makinji, Madhavlal ...	.	do
453	Madhawjee Vaghjee .	Broker ..	Vadgadi
454	Malon Iardunji S. ...	..	Bombay.
455	Maharaj Krishan ...	Contractor ..	Santa Cruz
456	Mahomed Abba ..	Merchant ..	do
457	Majhi, Dattatraya Ramchandra, B.A.	Pleader ...	Belgaum.
458	Malek Rahim Jaior ...	...	.
459	Malvi, Shantilal Tribhuvandas	Merchant ..	Bombay.
460	Malvi, Tribhuvandas N. ...	Solicitor ...	Fort, Bombay.
461	Mandlik, Ramchandra Narayan, B.A.	Publicist ...	Bombay No 4
462	Mangilal Ramanand ...	Merchant ..	do
463	Maniklal, Jethabhai ...	Share broker ..	Javeriwad, Ahmedabad
464	Maniklal, Manilal, Sheth ..	Banker ..	Ahmedabad
465	Manilal Kuberdas ..	Merchant ..	do
466	Manilal Maganlal ..	Share broker ..	do
467	Manohardas Bhargav .	Business ..	Gandevi.
468	Marathe Narayan Sadashiv B.Sc., F.T.S.	...	Poona.
469	Mawji Govinji Sheth .	Merchant ..	Bombay
470	Mehra Gulabhai Manilal (Mrs.)	.	do

No.	Name.	Profession	Address
471	Mehta Harjwan K, F T S. ..	...	Bombay No 2.
472	Mehta, Manilal R. ....	Merchant	do.
473	Mehta, Rama Shanker Bhawan Shanker	Banker	do.
474	Mehta, Surajmal Shachand ..	Jeweller	do.
475	Mitha, H. A. ....	Merchant	do.
476	Mody, A. ....	...	Deolali.
477	Modi, Chandulal Sarabhat, B A. ....	Merchant	Bombay.
478	Modi, Vrajil Vanmali ....	Contractor	do. No 2.
479	Mohomed Usuf Nazim ....	Journalist	do.
480	Motarsji, Ratnas D. ....	...	do.
481	Mukundis Kasturchand ..	Truler	do.
482	Mullin M. P., B A., LL B.	Professor	Hyderabad, Sindh.
483	Munshi Kanukul Mamli, B A., LL B.	Advocate	Bombay
484	Murthi, Manukchand Kishan- chand, B A., LL B.	Pleader	Ahmednagar
485	Nagundis Mourun ....	Merchant	Bombay.
486	Nak, D. K. ....	Service	...
487	Nak, Hiralal Ramlal	Land lord	Poona
488	Nak, Muktabi (Dreemati) ...	...	Hyderabad Dn.
489	Nak, Vaman Ram Chandra.	Land lord	do.
490	Nakhoda, Amurbhoy Uman- bhoy	do.	Surat
491	Nandilal Manoharam ..	Share broker	Ahmedabad.
492	Nippoo, Velji Lakhamji, B A., LL B.	Pleader	Bombay No 3
493	Narielwala, Hiralal Harjwan das	Merchant	Bombay
494	Narielwala, Ichhalaxmi Hiralal (Mrs)	...	do.
495	Nargund, Javanto Shrinivas- rao B A., LL B.	Pleader and Muni- cipal Councillor	Bagalkot, Bijapur.
496	Narainwala, H. A. ....	Land lord	Surat
497	Narotandas Bhinji ....	...	Bombay.
498	Narsi, Gordhandas Jambadas	Merchant	do.
499	Nensay Umarsey ..	Broker	do.
500	Nicholson, B. K., B A., LL B.	Vakil, High Court	do.
501	Oke, Narayan Jambard, B A., LL B.	Pleader	Dhulia.
502	Pakvasa, Malu Mangaldas ... (Srimati)	...	Bombay
503	Pakvasa, Mangaldas ....	Solicitor	do.
504	Palathar, Ganesh Hari ..	...	do No 2.
505	Pandya, Ambilal Bapola, B A., LL B.	Pleader	Ahmedabad
506	Panjabi, Manumal Rochaldas	Broker	Bombay.
507	Pant, Raghubardatta ....	Business	do.
508	Paranjpe, Shivaram Mahadeva, M A.	Publicist	Poona
509	Pardehi, Jahimsingh Hara- singh	Merchant	Palghar, Thana
510	Paregaonkar, S. G. ....	Agriculturist	Dangammar, Distt Nagar
511	Parekh, Kantilal B. ....	Banker	Bombay.
512	Parekh R. H., L M S	Doctor	do.
513	Parekh Ratilal Mohandas	Contractor	do No 2
514	Patanker, Narayan Ganesht, M A., LL B.	Pleader	Islampur, Distt Satara
515	Patanker, Shankar Mahadeva	do	Wai, Distt Satara

No.	Name.	Profession.	Address.
516	Patel, Parbhudas V. ...	Business ...	Ghat Kopar, Thana.
517	Patel, Shapoorji B. ...	...	Nargol.
518	Patel, Shripurji Dhensuji ...	...	do.
519	Patel, Vallabhbhai P. ...	Barrister ...	Ahmedabad.
520	Patel, V. J., The Hon'ble Mr. Bar-at Law	Advocate ...	Bandra.
521	Patigara, Thakorda D. ...	Stenographer ...	Ganhor.
522	Patwardhan, Hari Krishna T.T.S., B.A., LL.B.	High Court Pleader	Ahmednagar.
523	Patwardhan, Moreswar Padmakar, B.A., LL.B.	High Court Pleader	Bombay No. 2.
524	Parse, Ganesh Abaji	Cultivator ...	Mongrul Dastgir, Berar.
525	Petit, Dinshaw M. The Hon'ble Sir, Barr.	...	Bombay.
526	Petit, Jehangir Dombani ...	Merchant ...	do.
527	Phadnis, Anant Vasudeo	Landlord ...	Poona.
528	Phatak, Dattatraya Atmaram, B.A., LL.B.	Pleader ...	do.
529	Phatak, H. N. ...	Merchant ...	Hubli.
530	Phatak, Krishnaji Moreswar	Pleader ...	Poona.
531	Phalumbiker, Sadashiv Ganesh	Landlord ..	do
532	Pitale, Pradharinath Ganpatrao	Merchant ...	Bombay.
533	Pitale, V. G. ...	do. ...	do.
534	Po rui Chandra ...	do. ...	do.
535	Popat Laji ...	do. ...	do.
536	Porecha, Vijaysinha Govindji	do. ...	Girgaum.
537	Pragji Ramkorebai Trilohandas (Mrs.) ...	...	Bombay
538	Pranoyan Purushottam ..	do.	Bhagudar.
539	Premnarayan	Trader ...	Girgaum, Bombay.
540	Purshottam Tritamdas, B.A.	...	Bombay.
541	Pzarelal Sharma ..	...	Aligarh, U. P.
542	Radhakrishna Saba, Seth ...	Banker ...	Bombay.
543	Raghava, Narayan Rao ...	Merchant ...	Girgaum.
544	Rajagopalacharya, D. ...	...	Bombay.
545	Ramchandra, Gharpure Dattatraya, M.A., B.Sc.	Professor ...	Poona.
546	Ramchandra Lalchand ...	Broker ...	Bombay.
547	Ramdas Krishna ...	Journalist ...	do
548	Rameshwarpratap Singh, Kanwar, B.A.	Zamindar ..	Agra, U. P.
549	Ramji, Ranchhod B. ..	Merchant ...	Bombay.
550	Ramnarayan Goenka ...	Shop keeper ..	Ramgarh, Sikar.
551	Ransde, Mahadeva Laxman B.A., LL.B.	Pleader ...	Islampur, Distt. Satara.
552	Ranchhoddas, Bhavan, Sheth	Banker ...	Bombay.
553	Ranchhodlal Babechardas	Merchant ...	Vijapur, Distt. Broach.
554	Ranglal .	Shop keeper ...	Ramgarh, Sikar.
555	Ratulal Dharajram	Merchant ...	Bombay.
556	Ratulal Harilal ..	Business .	Ahmedabad.
557	Raval, Shankar Prasad Chhaganlal	Merchant ...	Broach.
558	Rehman, A.	do	Bombay
559	Rukshmanibai Desai (Shrimati)	Manager, Mahuli Vidyalaya	Khadias, Distt Ahmedabad.
560	Sabnis, Duker Dattatraya, M.A., LL.B.	Lawyer .	Bandra.

No	Name.	Profession.	Address
561	Sangani, Raviprasad Ambiprasad, B.A.	Clerk	Bombay.
562	Sanghvi Tapas Durlabdas	Merchant	do.
563	Sant, Diakar Madhava	Clerk	do.
564	Sant, Madhava Bapajee	Assistant Secretary, Industrial Conference	do.
565	Sahsrabudhe P. G.	...	...
566	Sathaye, Dr. D. D.	Surgeon	Bombay.
567	Sathaye, Ramabai (Mrs.)	...	do.
568	Savarkar, Narayan Damodar, L.M.S. (Hon.) L.C.P.S.	Dentist	Girgaum.
569	Sawant, J. M., B.A., LL.B.	Pleader	Sholapur.
570	Seth, M. J.	Commission Agent	Bombay.
571	Shah, Chimanlal Chaganlal	Cotton-Broker	do.
572	Shah, Derachand Motichand	Business	do.
573	Shah, N. C.	Broker	do.
574	Shamji Vallabhdas	...	do.
575	Shamsundar Hardeodas	Business	do.
576	Shankarlal Manilal	do	Ghatkopar.
577	Shervade, Gunesbhaburao	Land-holder	Kalghatgi.
578	Shivnarayan Saligram	Merchant	Saugamur, Ahmednagar.
579	Sitaldas Tirthdas	Broker	Bombay.
580	Solomon, Sarah, J.E. Mrs	...	Ahmednagar.
581	Soman, Ramchandra Ganesh	Pleader	Satara.
582	Sukhadra, I. N., B.A.	Merchant	Delhi
583	Sukholeo, L. M. S.	Doctor	...
584	Sulakhe, Bhagwant Pandharinath, B.A., LL.B.	Pleader	Bors, Sholapur.
585	Surathar, Madhav, Myral M.D.	Doctor	Bombay.
586	Swamiji Akandananya	...	...
587	Tamboli, Ala Gundooobhai	Agriculturist	Walwa, Satara.
588	Tandim, Bala Prasad	Business	Santa Cruz.
589	Tarini Prasad Sinha	Journalist	Bombay.
590	Teju, Thakarsy	Merchant	Mandvi, do.
591	Teju, Virji	do.	do
592	Telug, Pandharinath Kashinath, M.A., LL.B.	...	Bombay.
593	Thakker, A. V., L.C.E.	...	do. No. 1
594	Thacker, Bhoolal Dharamai (Mrs.)	...	...
595	Thacker Balkrishna Pandurang	Publicist	Poona
596	Thakar Bhagolal Tribhovanadas	Business	Ahmednagar
597	Thacker, Dharamai Jethalal M.A., LL.B.	Solicitor	Bombay
598	Thakore, Gangaswaroop Palmasay Chimanlal (Mrs.)	...	Ahmednagar
599	Thakore, Nirmala Thakore (Srimati)	...	Kharva, Ahmednagar
600	Thakar, V. M.	Teacher	Ahmednagar
601	Tribhovanadas Prangji	Slave-tracker	Bombay
602	Triketkar, V. S., Dr., L.M.S.	Artist	do.
603	Tripathi, Paman Govindaram	Business	Bombay
604	Tripathi Lalji B.	Merchant	Poona.
605	Tulpule, Hevathal, B.A., LL.B.	Pleader	Poona.

No	Name	Profession	Address
606	Umachuji, Vasudeo Shrinivas, L M S	Medical Practitioner	Gudag, Dharwar.
607	Umer, Sobani ...	Merchant ...	Bombay.
608	Upadhya, I B. ...	Trader ...	do.
609	Usman, Haji Essa Haji ...	Merchant ...	do
610	Vabile, Mahadeo Govind ...	Trader ...	Ahmednagar
611	Vaidya, Chintamani Vinayak M A, LL B	Retired State Officer	Kalyan, Thana
612	Vaidya, N V ...	Share broker ...	Girgaum, No 4.
613	Vaidya, P. Vishnu ...	Pleader ...	Thana
614	Vaidya, Wamanrao D.	Physician ...	Bombay, No 2.
615	Vaishampayan, Ganesh Hari	Pensioner ...	Thana
616	Vakil, Chhopabbai A, B.A., LL B	Solicitor ...	Bombay.
617	Vakil, Dwarakadas Chotelal	Broker ...	do
618	Vakil, Madanlal Hardevram, B A	...	Gopipura, Surat
619	Vallabdas, Govindji ...	Merchant ..	Bombay
620	Vallabdas Tulidas ...	Landed Proprietor	Tardeo, Bombay
621	Vaze, Shridhar Ganesb, B A.	S. of I Society	Poona
622	Velkar, Motiram Balkrishna, L M S	Physician ...	Girgaum, Bombay.
623	Venket Ram, R ...	.	Bombay, No 1.
624	Vijayanter, Ramro Ganpatrao	Merchant ...	do
625	Vinayakrao, Keshorao V A	...	Jambag, Hyderabad
626	Virker, N. V ...	Photographer ...	Bombay, No 4.
627	Virkar, S G ...	Service ...	...
628	Versi Khasey ...	Merchant ..	Bombay.
629	Vishvanath Krishnaji Wagh	do ..	do
630	Vyas, Diveshwar B ..	Head clerk ...	do
631	Wadekar, Raghunath Balkrishna, B A, LL B	Pleader .	Dhulia.
632	Wadekar, Ramchandra Kesheva	Trader ...	do
633	Wagle, K G. ..	Share broker ..	Girgaum
634	Wasudeo, S V. . .	Merchant .	Bombay.
635	Yajnik, G I .	Business .	do
636	Yajnik, Shrilal Maniklal	Yarn broker ..	do
637	Yeruvadekar B M ...	Business ...	Poona

No	Name	Profession	Address
BURMA			
638	Ahmed Maula Dinwood, Haji	Merchant	70 Moghul Street, Rangoon
639	Bhimani Mr A R	do	Rangoon
640	Chinnai, Mr P B	do	do
641	Das, Jyotish Ranjan, Bar at Law	Advocate	32 Park St, Rangoon
642	Ghulam Hussain Mull	do	254, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon
643	Hargobindas Bhai	do	Rangoon
644	Laldas Bhai	Rice Merchant	do
645	Madanjit Mr V	Journalist	do
646	Mamrai Mr M D K	Merchant	do
647	Munni, Mr I M	do	do
648	Musa Mall	do	254, Dalhousie St, Rangoon
649	Musar, Mr M H S	do	do
650	Shanlam, Mr D G	Doctor and Merchant	70, Moghul Street, Rangoon

No	Name.	Profession.	Address
CENTRAL PROVINCES.			
651	Abhyankar, Moreshwar, Vasudeo, Bar.-at-Law	Advocate ...	Nagpur.
652	Abkar, Narayan Rangnath, B A, B. L.	High Court Pleader	do.
653	Bechoo Lal Ojha ...	Malguzar ...	Mandla.
654	Bam Prashad Singh, Seth ...	Merchant and Banker	Jubbulpur.
655	Bhalkre, Y. R. ...	Shastri ...	Nagpur.
656	Bhade, Balwant Anant ...	Merchant ...	do.
657	Bhimraj Chowdhari ...	do. ...	Betul.
658	Bobde, Manohar Ramchandra B.A., LL B.	Pleader ...	Nagpur.
659	Bramharakshar, Gangadhar Sati Ram, B.A, B L.	do. ...	do.
660	Chande, Mahadeo Kashinath B.A., LL B.	do. .	Khungaoon, Berar.
661	Chedilal Thakur, M.A. (Oxon ) Bar.-at Law	Advocate and Landlord	Akaltara, B. N. Railway.
662	Chimote, M. N.	Printer ...	Nagpur.
663	Cholkar, Moreshwar Ram Chandra, L M S.	Medical Practi- tioner	do.
664	Cholkpur, Maroti Vitholea ..	Service ...	Katola, Nagpur.
665	Chotelal Bania ...	Contractor ...	Akaltara, B. N. Railway.
666	Dephanker, Trimbak Yadav, B.A., B.L.	Pleader .	Bilaspur.
667	Deo, Ganesh Ram Chandra L.M.S	Medical Practi- tioner	Nagpur.
668	Deshmukh, Balwant Raghav, B A, B L.	Malguzar and Pleader	Chanda.
669	Deshpande D M. ...	Landlord .	Sindi, Wardha.
670	Deshpande S D ...	Malguzar ...	Arvi, Wardha.
671	Dhabe, W. H, LL B.	Pleader ...	Nagpur.
672	Dharmadikari, Dhundraj V	Landlord ..	Pandhurna.
673	Digharaskar, Rajeshwar Vithal	Landholder ...	Bilaspur.
674	Ghate, Omakant Balwant, B Sc, LL B.	Pleader	Chhindwara.
675	Gopaldas ...	Baragi	Raypur.
676	Gopilal Shrivastava, M.A , LL B	Pleader ..	Parkia, Saugor.
677	Gowri Shanker ...	...	...
678	Govind Moreshwar ...	Malguzar ...	Ramtek, Nagpur.
679	Gujar, D. G. ...	Cultivator ...	Pandhurna, Di Chhindwara
680	Hamgi Lal Seth ...	Merchant and Shukar	Nareunghpur.
681	Hatti, Ganesh Ram Chandra	Malguzar ...	Bilaspur.
682	Hatti, Vasudeo Warum ...	do ..	Rupur.
683	Herleker, Vishnu Narayan, B A, LL B	Pleader ...	Nagpur.
684	Jamnadal Baiji, Rai Bahadur, Seth	Merchant ...	Wardha.
685	Jekaday, Anandao Krishnaraj	Poet ...	Nagpur.
686	Jog, Prashram Ganesh	Iron Contractor	do.
687	Kanhaya Lal Bryppura, B A., LL B.	Pleader ...	Saugor.

No	Name	Profession	Address
688	Kishiram Tewari	Malguzar and Traler	Sohagpur Dist Hoshangabad
689	Kekatpure, Gangadhar G	Malguzar	Pandhurna
690	Kekatpure Moreshwar Ramrao	do	do
691	Kelkar, Dashiv Waman, B A, LL B	Pleader	Katol Nagpur
692	Kelkar, Vishvanath Vinayak, B A LL B	Pleader	Nagpur
693	Kundan Lal Treasurer	Shop Keeper	Damoh
694	Madan Mohan Pande	Banker	Katol
695	Madhav Rao Sapre B A	Literary	Raipur
696	Mangilal Jain	Grain dealer	Khandwa
697	Man Lal Kocher B A LL B	Pleader	Narsinghpur
698	Misra Laxman Prasad G	Court Agent and Cultivator	Nagpur
699	Modi Nathuram Haral, B A, LL B	Pleader	Narsinghpur
700	Mojilal Singhai	Merchant	Saugor
701	Moonje Balkrishna Sheoram Dr, L M S	Medical Practitioner	Nagpur
702	Mule M N, B A, LL B	Pleader	Nagpur
703	Munilal Gupta	General Merchant	Akaltara, B N R
704	Murlidhar Dube	Contractor	Damoh
705	Naryan Dutt Jha	Malguzar	Mundla
706	Nagorao Deshmukh	Malguzar	Kalmeshwar
707	Ogale, G A	Editor 'Maharashtra'	Nagpur
708	Panchkhede W D Dr M C P S (Nit) L M S	Physician	Katol Nagpur
709	Pande Kailash Prasad, B A LL B	Pleader	Jubbulpur
710	Parbate K V	Landlord	Pandhurna Dist Chhindwara
711	Parbate M V	Landlord	do
712	Parbati Bai Bramhrakshash Mrs		Nagpur
713	Patel Biliram Vithoba Bari	Landlord and Merchant	Khamgaon
714	Pathak Umesh Dutt M A, LL M	Pleader	Mandla
715	Potey K A B A, LL B	Pleader	Nagpur
716	Rajohal Sharma	Zamindar	Nardgaon State
717	Ramchandra Singai Seth	Merchant and Sahukar	Jubbulpur
718	Ramkrishna B A LL B	Pleader	Chhindwara
719	Sabvakar Govind Ganoba	Malguzar	Arv Wardha
720	Sammatsingh Thakur	Landlord	Lotablaspur
721	Shambhu Dayalu Misra LL B	Pleader	Saugor
722	Shastri Jaswant Bapurao	Sanskrit Teacher	Akoti Akola
723	Shrinandan Lal Singhai	Malguzar	Khusai, Saugor
724	Shukdeo Prasad Tewari	Religious teacher	Sohagpur
725	Subhedar, Wasudeo Venkatesh	Malguzar	Laximpur, Saugor
726	Subhedar Y G	do	Nagpur
727	Tengwaya H S B A, LL B, C M	Pleader	do
728	Thacker The Honble R S C M, Bar at Law	Advocate	Raipur
729	Telang R M L T M S	Physician	Chanda
730	Upadhey, K M	Malguzar	Nagpur

No.	Name.	Profession.	Address.
731	Upadhey, Raghunath Ganesh	Mokasdar ...	Nagpur
732	Vasodkar, Ramakunt Govind	Engineer ...	Khamgaon.
733	Vaidya, Narayan Kashinath, B A., B.L.	Pleader ...	Nagpur.
734	Vaidya, Vridhi Chand ...	Ayurvedic Doctor	Wardha.
735	Vyas, Pannalal S. ...	Teacher ...	Khamgaon.
736	Warey, Ganpat Rao ...	Agriculturist ...	Bilaspur.
737	Waterao, Raghunath Rao ...	Cultivator ...	Pandhurna, Dist. Chhindwara.

No	Name	Profession.	Address
DELHI AND AJMER-MERWARA.			
NOTE—1 Where no town is mentioned it should be understood to be Delhi.			
.. 2. Names in italics denote Members of the Reception Committee.			
738	Abdul Alim	... Merchant	... Ballimaran.
739	Abdul Haq	... Cap Merchant	... Chandni Chauk.
740	Abdul Ghani	... do	... do
741	Abdul Hakim	... Dentist	... Fatehpuri
742	Abdul Husain	... Merchant	... do
743	Abdul Jabbar	... do	... Ballimaran
744	Abdul Jahl, Sheikh	... do	... Chandni Chauk
745	<i>Abdulla, M.</i>	... do	... do
746	Abdul Karim	... do.	... Ballimaran
747	Abdul Qadir	... do	... Chandni Chauk.
748	<i>Abdul Rahim, S.</i>	... do.	... Subzi Mandi
749	Abdul Rahman	... do.	... Ballimaran.
750	Abdul Salam	... do.	... do
751	Abdul Samad	... do.	... Sadar Bazar
752	Abdul Wabab	... do	... Chandni Chauk
753	Abdul Rahman Siddiqui, M A, LL B	... do	... c/o Dr Ansari
754	<i>Abdul Rahman, Dr, M.B.,</i> Ch B (Edin)	... Medicine	... Fatehpuri
755	Abu Ram, Ch	... Agriculturist	... Narela Delhi
756	Abdul Kasim Mahdoodi	... Zamindar	... Kucha Pandit.
757	Abdul Khair Mowdoodi	... Literary	... do
758	Abu Sayed	... Merchant	... Ballimaran
759	<i>Acharya, M K.</i>	... Publicist	... ..
760	Adu Ram Chowdhari	... Agriculturist	... Khandkheri, Dist Hissar
761	Agrawal, C M.	... Service	... Ajmer
762	Ahsan Isha	... Merchant	... Ballimaran
763	Ahsan ul Haq, Sh	... Publicist	... Machhlwala
764	<i>Ajmal Khan Hahz Moham-</i> <i>mad, Hakim, Haziq ul Mulk</i>	... Physician	... Ballimaran
765	Ajudhia Nath Pandit	... Merchant	... Tarukhabad
766	Ajudhia Prasad	... Draper	... Ballimaran.
767	Ajudhia Prasad	... Merchant	... Tamaku Katra
768	Ajudhia Prasad	... Service	... Nai Sarak.
769	Alladia, Sheikh	... Merchant	... Gali Kosim Jan
770	Alopi Prasad Kapur	... Service	... Katra Khushalrai
771	Alopi Prasad	... Merchant	... Clock Tower
772	Alopi Prasad Kathauree	... Physician	... Kucha Brijnath
773	Amar Chandra Vyas	... Service	... Ajmer
774	Amar Nath	... Teacher	... Chandni Chauk
775	Amar Nath Bhasker, B Sc, C E.	... Business	... Raisina.
776	Ambalal Joshi	... Service	... Ajmer.
777	Amba Pershad	... do	... Chandni Chauk
778	Amir Singh Pandit	... Merchant	... Kucha Patiram
779	Amir Singh Hakim	... Physician	... Gali Anar
780	Amiruddin Sayed	... Merchant	... Matia Mahal
781	Amrit Lal	... do	... Chaori Bazar
782	Amrit Rat	... ..	... ..
783	Anandi Pershad, B A.	... ..	... Ajmer
784	Anantha Krishna Iyer, N N	... Superintendent, Reception Com- mittee Office	... Chandni Chauk

No	Name.	Profession.	Address.
785	Anoop Singh	Service	Katra Mashrod.
786	Anvari, Dr, M.D., M.S.	Doctor	Fatehpuri
787	Arif Husain	Journalist	Darwesh Press.
788	Arjundas	Broker	Nai Sarak
789	Arjundas Lal	Merchant	Katra Kutbuddin.
790	Arif Ali, M., Bar-at-Law	Advocate	Kucha Chelau.
791	Asa Ram	Merchant	Chandni Chauk.
792	Asa Ram Agrawal	Banker	Khuri Baoli.
793	Atma Ram Agrawal	Merchant	Sadar Bazar.
794	Atrilal Lalji Bola	...	Chauri Bazar.
795	Aya Ram	Service	...
796	Aziz Hasan Naqshbandi	Journalist	Delhi.
797	Baboo Lal	Merchant	Maliwara.
798	Baboo Lal	do	Katra Shihanshahi.
799	Baboo Lal	Sarraf	...
800	Baboo Lal	Merchant	Chandni Chauk.
801	Babu Mal	do.	do.
802	Babu Ram	Merchant	Shahdara.
803	Bibu Ram	do	Direcha
804	Babu Ram	M. Engineer	Farishkhana.
805	Bibu Ram	Service	Kucha Bibi Gauhara.
806	Babu Ram	Auctioneer	Kucha Mahajani.
807	Babu Ramul	Service	Chauri Bazar.
808	Badr ul Islam, B.A., LL B., (Cantab) Bar-at-Law	Advocate	Sadar Bazar.
809	Bagra Mal	Merchant	Katra Shihanshahi.
810	Barj Nath	Broker	Nai Sarak
811	Barj Nath	Merchant	Tamaku Katra.
812	Barj Nath Gupta	do	Nai Sarak
813	Balak Ram, Pandit	Physician	Chhipiwara.
814	Bala Pershad	Id Police Insptr.	Kucha Patiram.
815	Baldeo Das	Business	...
816	Baldeo Das	Merchant	Katra Chelau.
817	Baldeo Sahit	do	Khurja, U. P.
818	Baldeo Singh Yadav	Land holder	Pahari Dhury
819	Billabh Ram	Service	Katra Asharti.
820	Balloo Mal	Business	...
821	Balkishan	Merchant	Chandni Chauk.
822	Balkrishna	Land lord	Katra Nil.
823	Balkrishna Das.	Merchant	Katra Pauran.
824	Balkrishna Shasama	Service	Pipal Mahadaya.
825	Balinukand	Pensioner	Katra Nil
826	Banarsi Das	Zamindar	Ajmer Gate
827	Banarsi Das	Broker	Gali Anar
828	Banarsi Das	Merchant	Katra Shihanshahi.
829	Banarsi Das	Trader	...
830	Banarsi Das	Merchant	Chandni Chauk.
831	Banarsi Das Jain	Land lord	Vakilpura.
832	Bani Ram	Merchant	Darecha
833	Banwari Lal	Broker	Khuri Baoli
834	Banwari Lal	do	Burn Bastion Rd.
835	Banwari Lal	Art Kirana	Katra Tamaku
836	Banwari Lal	Merchant	Chauri Bazar.
837	Bansi Dhar	do	Katra Kumbh Bin.
838	Banas Dhar	Business	Burn Bastion R. L.
839	Bansi Dhar, Lala	Merchant	Chhippur, Narmu- tal
840	Bansa Lal	Service	Khuri Baoli
841	Baderi Parbhat	Broker	Chandni Chauk
842	Babubhar Nath	Merchant	Sadar Bazar.
843	Babubhar Nath	do	Chandni Chauk.

No	Name.	Profession	Address
844	Basheshar Nath	Merchant	Kashmere Gate
845	Basheshar Nath	Vakil, High Court	Chaudni Chank,
846	Ba-heshar Nath	Merchant	Sadar Bazar
847	Bastiram Davey	Cashier	Allahabad Bank.
848	Basdeo		Chauri Bazar
849	Basdeo	Merchant	
850	Basdeo Prasad Sharma, P	do	Peepal Mahadev.
851	Bashir Hasan, B A, LL B	Pleader	
852	Behari Lal	Merchant	Katra, Kutbuddin.
853	Behari Lal, B A, LL B	Pleader	Beawar
854	Behari Lal Rastogi	Merchant	Chandni Chauk
855	Behari Lal Bhailal Bhatt	do	Kucha Sanjog ram.
856	Beli Ram Pandit	Service	B B and C I
857	Beni Lal	Merchant	Chandni Chauk
858	Beni Pershad Mehra	do	Ballimaran
859	Beni Madhai Misra	do	Dareeba
860	Basheshwar Nath landan	Service	Allahabad Bank
861	Bhagrat Mal	Broker	Gandi Gali
862	Bhagwandas	Merchant	Baidwara
863	Bhagwandas	do	
864	Bhagwandas	do	Katra Kutbuddin.
865	Bhagwan Singh	Contractor	Farashkhana
866	Bhagwati Pershad	Zamindar	Ajmer Gate
867	Bhairon Pershad	Service	Nai Sarak
868	Bharat Singh	Agriculturist	Bankuer, Delhi.
869	Bhargava, G S	Auditor	Ajmer
870	Bhargava, M M	Merchant	do
871	Bhikam Sam	Service	Nai Sarak
872	Bhimsen	do	Katra Bazar
873	Bhim Sen, Dr, L C P S and H I M S	Medical Practitioner	Haus Kazi
874	Bhim Singh	Agriculturist	Kadipur, Distt Delhi
875	Bhola Nath	Merchant	Chandni Chauk
876	Bhola Nath	Service	Dharmpura
877	Bhola Nath	Jeweller	Dareeba
878	Bhola Nath	Coal Merchant	Ajmer Gate
879	Bhola Nath	Shop keeper	Dareeba
880	Bhola Nath Rastogi	do.	Chandni Chauk
881	Bibban Lal	Service	Masjid Khajur
882	Bijay Ram Paliwal	Trader	Dareeba
883	Bilas Rai	Merchant	Katra Chohan
884	Birkoo Mul	Cloth Merchant	Katra Nil
885	Bishambar Dyal	Service	Katra Allahia
886	Bishambar Dyal	do	Allahabad Bank
887	Bishambar Dyal	Business	
888	Bishambar Dyal, B A	Teacher	Ajmer
889	Bishambar Nath	Merchant	Dareeba
890	Bishambar Nath, J R.	do.	Nai Sarak.
891	Bishambar Nath	do	
892	Bishambar Nath Gautam	Cloth Agent	
893	Bishambar Nath Gupta	Business	Gali Samwan.
894	Bishambar Nath Qlewala	Contractor	Chauri Bazar.
895	Bishan Chand Misra	Merchant	Katra Nil
896	Bishan Lal Razza	do	Clock Tower
897	Bishan Sarup		Katra Nil
898	Bishan Sarup, B A, LL B	Pleader	
899	Bishan Singh	Business	c/o S D & Co
900	Bismillah Akbar	Merchant	Chandni Chauk
901	Bose, Kumud Bindhu	do	
902	Bose, S N, B A, BL	Pleader	Dareeba

No	Name.	Profession.	Address
903	Brabina Dutta Sarda	Service	Ajmer
904	Brij Behari Lal	do	Katra Nil.
905	Brij Gopal	Merchant	Panipat
906	Brij Lal	Clerk	Gandi Gali.
907	Brij Lal	Broker	Chandni Chauk.
908	Brij Lal	Shop Keeper	Delhi Gate.
909	Brij Lal	Business	Nai Sarak
910	Brij Lal Kejriwal	Service	Katra Asharfi.
911	Brij Lal Rishwal	Trader	Dareeba
912	Brij Mohan Lal	Artist	Katra Khushalrai
913	Budhu Mal	Merchant	Chandni Chauk.
914	Budh Sen	do	Dareeba
915	Budh Sen	do	Sadar Bazar
916	Budh Sen Rastogi	Business	Chandni Chauk.
917	Bulagi Das Jain	Merchant	Katra Nawab Sahib
918	Bunda Mal	do.	Clock Tower.
919	Butta Mul	do.	Khari Boli
920	Chagan Lal Jan Chand	do.	Nai Sarak
921	Chaman Lal	do.	Chauri Bazar.
922	Chandan Singh Oswal	do	Ajmer.
923	Chand Karon Sarda, Kumar, B A, LL B.	Pleader	Ajmer.
924	Chand Kishan	Service	Pipal Mahadev.
925	Chandu Lal	Merchant	Sadar Bazar.
926	Chandu Lal	Agent	Masjid Ahajur.
927	Chantu Lal, M A, (Oxon) Bar at Law	Advocate	Dharampura.
928	Chandu Mal	Service	Singer Co.
929	Chandu Mal	Merchant	Ajmer.
930	Chand Narain Mathur	do	Chandni Chauk.
931	Chandrika Prasad, Rai Sahab	Landlord	Jonesgunj, Ajmer.
932	Chedi Lal	Zamindar	Kashipur, Nainital
933	Chhajju Mal	Merchant	Dharampura.
934	Chajju Singh, P	Landlord	Delhi
935	Chhote Lal Attar	Attar	Dareeba.
936	Chuman Lal	Merchant	Chauri Bazar.
937	Chiraguddin	do	Kallimaran.
938	Chote Lal	do	Vakulpura
939	Chote Lal	Shroff	...
940	Chote Lal	Broker	Gandi Gali.
941	Chowla Mal Agrawal	Merchant	Beawar, Ajmer
942	Chuni Lal	do	Burn Bastion Rd
943	Chuni Lal	do	Dareeba
944	Dalip Singh	Service	c/o R B Sultan Singh
945	Dalip Singh Jain	Merchant	...
946	Daulat Ram Bajaj	do	Gandi Gali
947	Daulat Ram Jain	do	Katra Alladia
948	Daya Chand	Banker	Dareeba
949	Deoki Nandan	Merchant	Chandni Chauk
950	Deputy Mal	do	do
951	Desai, K I	Business	Burn Bastion Rd
952	Desai, Shridevi, A, Mrs	House work	do.
953	Devi Lali Gupta	Zamindar	Pahasn, U P
954	Devi Dutta Katarya, B A	Educationist	Secretary, Girls' School
955	Deoki Nandan	Merchant	Dareeba
956	Devi Lal	do	Katra Afim

No	Name	Profession	Address
957	Devi Chand Jun	Service	Gali Anar.
958	Devi Dass Mehra	do	Gundi Gali
959	Devi Lall Khundelwal	Business	Sipri, Gwalior
960	Devi Prasad	Trader	Katra Shahanshahi.
961	Devi Prasad	do	Dareeba.
962	Devi Sahai	do	do
963	Devi Sahai	Shop keeper	Chandni Chauk.
964	Dham Lal	do	Dareeba
965	Dharam Chand	Zamindar	Nasirabad,
			Ajmer
966	Dharam Das	Shop keeper	Sardhana, U P.
967	Dharam Das Paliwal	Merchant	Dareeba
968	Dilawar Singh	Medical Practitioner	Chandni Chauk.
969	Dina Nath	Business	Khari Baoli
970	Dina Nath	Merchant	Chauri Bazar.
971	Din Dyal	Service	Nai Sarak.
972	Divan Chand	Book seller	Dariba
973	Divan Chand Wadhawan	Trader	Chandni Chauk.
974	Dost Mohammad	Merchant	Sadar Bazar
975	Daulat Ram	Jeweller	Jama Masjid.
976	Duli Chand	Merchant	Khari Baoli
977	Durga Prasad	do	Kucha Natwan.
978	Durga Prasad Oswal	Landlord	...
979	Dwarka Das	Merchant	Chandni Chauk.
980	Dwarka Das	Zamindar	do.
981	Dwarka Dmsh	Merchant	Dareeba.
982	Dwarka Prasad Sewak	do	Chauri Bazar.
983	Dwarka Prasad	...	...
984	Dwarka Prasad Mathur	Zamindar	Churiwalan.
985	Fakir Chand	Merchant	Sadar Bazar.
986	Fateh Chand	do	Dharmpura.
987	Fakir Chand Bhargav	do.	Maliwara
988	Fazal Elahi, Shukh	do	Ballimaran
989	Fazl ud din, Maulana	Business	Jullunder.
990	Fazl ul Hasan, Syed, Hasrat Moliam, B A	Journalist	...
991	Gabba Mal	Business	Kinari Bazar
992	Ganda Lal	Cashier	Chandni Chauk
993	Ganjumud	Trader	do
994	Ganesh Das	Merchant	Katra Shahanshahi
995	Ganesh Das	do	Chandni Chauk
996	Ganesh Ram Paliwal	do	Dareeba
997	Ganga Bishen	do	Ajmer Gate
998	Ganga Bishen	do	Kucha Mahajani
999	Ganga Bishan (Divan)	Contractor	...
1000	Ganga Ram, B A, I I B	Vakil	Ajmer.
1001	Ganga Natsin Wal al	Broker	Ballimaran
1002	Ganga Sahai Bharua	Merchant	Naya Bazar
1003	Gappu Ram	Service	Ajmer
1004	Gauri Shankar	Business	Chandni Chauk
1005	Gauri Shankar Lakhota	Grain Merchant	...
1006	Gauri Shankar Varnia, G. B A, Bar at Law	Advocate	Ajmer
1007	Ghamandi Lal	Merchant	Khari Baoli
1008	Ghansam Das	do	Naya Katra
1009	Ghansham Das, P	do	Chandni Chauk.
1010	Ghiesoo Mal	do	Lahori Gate
1011	Ghiesoo Lal, M A, I I B	Vakil	Ajmer
1012	Ghulam Mohammad	Service	Ballimaran.
1013	Gilloo Mal	Merchant	Kucha Mahajani.

No.	Name.	Profession	Address.
1014	Girdhar Das	Merchant	Beawar.
1015	Girdhari Lal, Bhailal Bhatt.	do	Kucha Sanjogiram.
1016	Gobind Ram	Contractor	Delhi Gate.
1017	Gogate, S. P.	Service	Ajmer.
1018	Gokal Chand	Merchant	...
1019	Gokal Chand	do.	Chandni Chauk.
1020	Gokal Dhab	do.	Dareeba.
1021	Gopal Chand	do.	Kashmere Gate.
1022	Gopal Chand	Contractor	Bazar Sitaram.
1023	Gopal Chand, B.A., LL.B.	Vakil	Beawar.
1024	Gopal Dass	Merchant	...
1025	Gopali Oswal	do	Chandni Chauk.
1026	Gopi Chand	do.	Katra Bhangi.
1027	Gopi Chand	do	Rui Mandi.
1028	Gopi Chand Dharwal, B. Sc., LL.B.	Vakil	Ajmer.
1029	Gopi Nath, Rai Sahab	Pensioner	do.
1030	Gopi Nath	...	Chandni Chauk.
1031	Gopi Nath	Merchant	Kinari Bazar.
1032	Gopi Nath Mehra	Jeweller	Chandni Chauk.
1033	Gordhan Das	Service	Kucha Seth.
1034	Gordhan Das	Banker	Katra Nil.
1035	Gordhan Das	Merchant	Chandni Chauk.
1036	Gordhan Das	do	Chauri Bazar.
1037	Got Mal	Broker	Gandi Gali.
1038	Govind Prasad	Druggist	Naya Bani.
1039	Govind Prasad	Merchant	Nai Sarak.
1040	Govind Prasad	Cloth Merchant	Ballimaran.
1041	Gulab Rai, D Shukla	Service	Chauri Bazar.
1042	Gulab Chand	Merchant	...
1043	Gulab Chand	do.	Beawar, Ajmere.
1044	Gulraj Gopal	do	Chauri Bazar
1045	Gulzari Lal	Merchant	Farrukhabad, U. P.
1046	Gulzari Lal Kashwal	do	Baidwara Street.
1047	Gulzari Mal	Zamindar	Hauz Kazi
1048	Gmeiner L. Miss	Teacher	Chhipiwara.
1049	Gurecharan Das	Service	Gandi Gali.
1050	Gurecharan Singh, D.	Physician	Paharganj
1051	Gur Parshad	Merchant	Chhipiwara.
1052	Guru Parshad	do	Katra Nil.
1053	Gyan Chand	Jeweller	Malwara
1054	Gyarsi Lal Gupta	Service	Ajmer.
1055	Habib Bux	Merchant	Ballimaran.
1056	Habib ullah	do	Sadar Bazar.
1057	Habib ul Rahman	Zamindar	Kucha Chelan.
1058	Haksar, S. N., L. M. E.	Engineer	Shiv Mahal.
1059	Hansraj Bhatta	Merchant	Pal Mithai.
1060	Har Bhagwan	Service	...
1061	Harbhagwan Tandan	Business	Chandni Chauk.
1062	Harchand Rai	Merchant	do.
1063	Har datt Jigyasa Yajnik, Pandit	Updeshak	Khari Baoli.
1064	Hardeo Das	Auctioneer	Kucha Ghosiram.
1065	Hardevra Shastri, Pandit	Pandit	Katra Barian
1066	Har Gulal	Service	Khari Baoli
1067	Har Bhai Mukati	Trader	...
1068	Hari Nath	Merchant	Kashmere Gate.
1069	Hari Ram	do	Katra Asharfi.
1070	Hari Ram	Service	...
1071	Hari Shanker Bhargava	Business	Katra Asharfi
1072	Hari Shanker	Merchant	Bazar Sitaram.

No	Name	Profession	Address
1073	Hari Shanker Gupta	Merchant	Nai Sarak
1074	Hari Vansh	Business	New Cantonment
1075	Hari Narayan	Service	Queen's Road
1076	Hari Nath Rai Khannah	Merchant	Chandni Chauk
1077	Hari Nath Sharma		Meerut.
1078	Hari Parshad	Zamindar	Ajmer Gate
1079	Hari Saran Das	do	Dhahdara
1080	Hirak Chand	Merchant	Katra Khushalrai
1081	Hasan K N	Zamindar	Chandni Chauk
1082	Hasan Nizam Khwaja	Publicist	do
1083	Hazari Lal	Jeweller	Bardwara
1084	Hazari Lal	do	do
1085	Hazari Lal	Trader	Nai Sarak
1086	Hazari Lal Rastogi	Business	Chandni Chauk
1087	Hem Chand	Jeweller	Nai Sarak
1088	Hira Das	Sadhu	Dinewala Fazilka
1089	Hira Lall	Clerk	Ajmer
1090	Hira Lall	Jeweller	Maliwara
1091	Hira Lall	Broker	Haveli Hyderabad
1092	Hira Lall	Merchant	do
1093	Hishwar Singh	Service	Gili Anar
1094	Hoti Lal	Merchant	Chandni Chauk
1095	Harsarindas	do	Kashmere Gate
1096	Indar Singh	Business	Nai Sarak
1097	Ishad Habi	Merchant	Ballimaran
1098	Imtiaz Ahmad Khan	Hide Agent	Kucha Chelan
1099	Inayat ul Rahim	Merchant	Churi Kulan
1100	Inari M A, H Kum	do	Bira Hindurao
1101	Ishar Das	Jeweller	Dareeba
1102	Ishwari Datt Pandey	Service	Talkatora
1103	Islamuddin	Merchant	Chandni Chauk
1104	Iyengar, V B K	Service	
1105	Jado Rai	do	Nai Sarak
1106	Jagan Nath	do	Tamila Katra
1107	Jagan Nath	Merchant	Chandni Chauk
1108	Jagan Nath Ganju		Bazar Sitaram
1109	Jagan Nath Jaisi	Jeweller	Dareeba
1110	Jagat Narain Sajal	Service	
1111	Jagdish Rai	Broker	Ballimaran
1112	Jagdish Rai Khannah	Sarraf	Dareeba
1113	Jaggo Mal	Merchant	Ashurfi Katra
1114	Jagmohan Lal	Service	Chandni Chauk
1115	Jaidyal	do	do
1116	Jaidyal Mal	Land lord	Mohalla Imli
1117	Jai Govind	Contractor	Pipal Mahadev
1118	Jai Krishan Das	Jeweller	Katra Nil
1119	Jai Narain	Merchant	Chandni Chauk
1120	Jai Narain Shrotriya	Service	Ajmer Merwara
1121	Jai Narain Khannah	Jeweller	Dareeba
1122	Jaini Lal	Shop keeper	do
1123	Jaini Prasad Jetley	do	Sambhal U P.
1124	Jairam Singh Yalav	Land lord	Pahari Dhiraaj
1125	Jaishtakar Tandan	Service	Katra Nil
1126	Jamaluddin	Merchant	Chandni Chauk
1127	Jamna Das Jaisi	do	do
1128	Jamna Das	Merchant	
1129	Jamna Das	do	Chandni Chauk
1130	Jamna Das	Plealer	Sulazimur d
1131	Jamna Das Khannah	Banker	Katra Nil
1132	Jamna Prasad	Service	Burn Bastion F I
1133	Janghi Mal Jobree	Jeweller	Maliwara

N	Name	Profession	Address
1134	Janki Prasad	Service	c/o Rai Haladur Sultu Singh
1135	Jasroth Mal	Merchant	Chandni Chauk
1136	Jita Shanker Bhatt	do	Naya Bazar
1137	Jawahir Lal Gupta	Service	Nai Bisti
1138	Jawhar Lal Rawat, M A, I I B	Yakshi	Ajmer
1139	Jawahar Singh Nigam	Service	Bulwara
1140	Jawa Ra	do	Ajmer
1141	Jhu nu Mal	Shop keeper	Chauri Bazar
1142	Jia Ram	Draper	Lahore Gate
1143	Jessa Ram	Contractor	Preepal Malader
1144	Jit Mal Oenal	Merchant	Ajmer
1145	Joti Prasad	Zamindar	Pahasu, U P
1146	Joti Prasad	Merchant	Kinari Bazar
1147	Joti Prasad Khanna	do	Chhipiwara
1148	Jugal Kishore	Trader	
1149	Kabul Chand	Business	Kashmere Gate
1150	Kali Charan	do	Imli Mohalla
1151	Kali Charan	Barraf	Dareeba
1152	Kali Ram	Service	Nainital
1153	Kallu Mal	Shop keeper	Nai Basi
1154	Kallu Ram	Business	Chandni Chauk
1155	Kanah Lal	Merchant	Kinari Bazar
1156	Kanah Lal	do	
1157	Kanah Lal Johree	Jeweller	Maliwara
1158	Kanah Lal	Merchant	do
1159	Kanhai Lal Seth	Service	Ajmer
1160	Kanai Singh	Merchant	Chauri Bazar
1161	Kanak Singh Ch	Agriculture	Narela, Delhi
1162	Kanwar Behari	Service	Chandni Chauk
1163	Kapoor Chand	Jeweller	do
1164	Kapoor Chand	do	do
1165	Kartar Singh	Clerk	Bhatinda
1166	Kashi Nath	Merchant	Chandni Chauk
1167	Kashi Nath	Business	Kinari Bazar
1168	Kashi Nath	Service	Nai Sarak
1169	Kashmeri Lal Jain	do	Chih Raht
1170	Kadar Nath Goe La	Merchant	Katra Nawab
1171	Keshav Dev	do	Chandni Chauk
1172	Keshav Dary	do	Ajmer
1173	Kesho Lal	Contractor	Kashmere Gate
1174	Keshavnand	Merchant	Fuzilka
1175	Kesrichand Parakh	Merchant	Burn Bastion Rd.
1176	Kewal Ram	Business	Dareeba Khurd.
1177	Kewal Ram Mathur	Merchant	Haveli Jugalkishore.
1178	Khanna S N	do	Chhipwara
1179	Khem Chand Palwal	do	Dareeba
1180	Kirori Mal	do	Chandni Chauk
1181	Kirori Mal	Business	do
1182	Kishan Chand	Merchant	Katra Nil
1183	Kishan Chand Meher	do	do
1184	Kishan Gopal Chopra	Agent	Ganda Nala
1185	Kishen Lal	Service	Gili Pahar
1186	Kishen Lal	Broker	Katra Asharfi
1187	Kishen Prasad	Merchant	Katra Barian
1188	Kishen Singh	Contractor	Farashkhana.
1189	Kishori Lal	Shop keeper	Delhi Gate
1190	Kishori Lal Mani	Service	Katra Nil
1191	Kishori Lal Palwal	Trader	Dareeba.

No	Name	Profession	Address
1192	Kishori Lal Sial	Mill Manager	Mori Gate
1193	Krishna Butcher, Miss	Teacher	Girls School
1194	Krishna Belari Lal	Business	Nai Sarak
1195	Krishna Chand B Sc	Trade	
1196	Krishna Kumar Sharma	do	Chandni Chauk
1197	Kundan Lal	Jeweller	Maliwara
1198	Labh Shaker D, Dave,	Merchant	Kucha Sanjogim
1199	Labhu Ram	Broker	Hatra Nil
1200	Labhu Ram Khosla	Merchant	Chandni Chauk
1201	Lachman Das	do	Katra Alladia
1202	Lachmi Narain	Broker	
1203	Lachmi Narain	Merchant	Hatra Asharfi
1204	Lachmi Narain Hakim	Sarraf	Papal Mahadevi
1205	Lachmi Narain	Merchant	Haveli Hyderkuli
1206	Lachmi Narain	do	
1207	Lachmi Narain	Service	Gandi Gali
1208	Ladli Lal	Trader	Katra Shahanshahi
1209	Ladli Pershad	Service	Chandni Chauk
1210	Labori Ram	do	do
1211	Lakshmi Das, Malik	Merchant	Mori Gate
1212	Lakshmi Chand	Service	do
1213	Lakshmi Chind	Merchant	Katra Shahanshahi
1214	Lakshmi Chand Dhariyal		Ajmer
1215	Lakshmi Chand Parikh	Merchant	
1216	Lakshmi Narain	do	Bewar
1217	Lakshmi Narain	Perfumer	
1218	Lakshmi Narain	Merchant	Katra Shahanshahi
1219	Lakshmi Narain	Jeweller	Dareeba
1220	Lakshmi Narain B A LL B	Pleader	
1221	Lakshmi Narain P I al	Trader	Dareeba
1222	Lakshmi Narain Shastri	Physician	do
1223	Lal Chand Jain	Merchant	Sadar Bazar
1224	Lalji Bhai Ramal Dr	Physician	Jogwara
1225	Lalji Chind	Shop Keeper	do
1226	Lok Nath Gupta	Merchant	Chandni Chauk
1227	Lopi Prasad	do	Khari Baoli
1228	Lopi Prasad	do	Katra Alladia
1229	Lachmi Narain Mehra	Chamberlain	Chandni Chauk
1230	Malan Gopal	Merchant	Katra Nil
1231	Malan Gopal	Draper	Katra Nil
1232	Madan Lal	Merchant	Dareeba
1233	Madan Lal Pandit	Broker	Kucha Cheloni
1234	Madan Lal	Merchant	Chandni Chauk
1235	Madan Lal	do	Nai Sarak
1236	Madan Mohan	Broker	Chandni Chauk
1237	Madan Mohan K Joor	Service	Katra Nil
1238	Madho Prasad	Business	Maliwara
1239	Madho Prasad	Merchant	Barn Baston Rd
1240	Madho Singh	Service	Ajmer
1241	Magun Lal Bhoora B I	Merchant	Katra Kuthali
1242	Malabar Pershad	do	Dareeba
1243	Mahabir Pershad	Contractor	Valipura
1244	Mahabir Pershad	Merchant	Katra Asharfi
1245	Mahadev Prasad	Service	Allahabad Bazar
1246	Mahadev Prasad	do	do
1247	Mohammad Ibrahim	Merchant	Bulmaran
1248	Md Ibrahim ul Fahn	do	Chandni Chauk
1249	Mohammad Salim Ali	Merchant	Khat Boud
1250	Maharaj Narain	Agent	Bulmaran
1251	Maharaj Bhai Mohan Bader Bhai	Merchant	Khatpuri

No	Name	Profession	Address
1252	Manak Chand	Merchant	Dareeba Khurd
1253	Man g i Chand Varsh	do	Chandni Chauk
1254	Mangal I am Sharma	Contractor	Sirkh nalan
1255	Man g at Rai	Zamindar	
1256	Mangat Rai Jami	St p keeper	Katra Alladin
1257	Mangi Lal Kothari	Service	Ajmer
1258	Manharan Nath Thulal		Chauri walan
1259	Manik Chud Bantija	Service	Ajmer
1260	Manik Chud I k amiah	Merchant	Dareeba
1261	Manik Lal D u i eria	Clerk	Khari Baoli
1262	Mannu Lal	Business	Bajwara
1263	Manohar Lal	Accountant	Allahabad Bank
1264	Manohar Lal Johri	Seller	Chandni Chauk
1265	Manohar Lal, B A I L B	Vakil	Ghazib d
1266	Manphul Chand Gupta	Business	Kucha Patnam
1267	Mathra Das	Merchant	
1268	Mathra Das	do	Chandni Chauk
1269	Me g h Jee Nurpur Sal a	Merchant	
1270	Meeri Mal		Dareeba
1271	Miri Mal	Merchant	Dharmpura
1272	Miri Mal	Satraf	Dariba
1273	Mir Singh	Merchant	Sadar Bazar
1274	Mir Singh	Agent	do
1275	Mithan Lal	Satraf	Dareeba
1276	Mithan Lal	Shop keeper	Sadar Bazar
1277	Mithan Lal	do	
1278	Mitha i Lal Rai Sahab, B A, L L B	Vakil	Ajmer
1279	Mitra Ishantash, Dr, L M S	Med cal Practitioner	Nai Sarak
1280	Mitter Sam Ja n	Clerk	
1281	Mohkam Ram	Merchant	K Bulski Begum
1282	Mahamad Abdullah	do	Maj d khajur
1283	Mahamad Abdullah, Maulana	do	Chandni Chauk
1284	Mahamad Hussai	do	Kucha Pandit
1285	Mahamad Hashim	do	Chauri Bazar
1286	Mahamad Ibrahim	do	Ajmer
1287	Mahamad Ibrahim	do	Ball maran
1288	Mahamad Ibrahim	do	Katra Asharfi
1289	Mahamad Ishtaq	do	do
1290	Mahamad Naga	do	Chandni Chauk
1291	Mahamad Rafiq	do	Phatak Habaah
1292	Mahamad Usman	do	khan
1293	Mahamad Usman	do	Khari Baoli
1294	Mahamad Yami Hay	do	Chandni Chauk
1295	Mahamad Yami Hay	do	Hauz Kazi
1296	Mahamad Yusuf	do	Ball maran
1297	Mahamad Yusuf Hay	do	do
1298	Mohan Lal	do	Chandni Chauk
1299	Mohani Lal Kapoor B A L L B	Vakil	Ball maran
1300	Mohan Lal Nigri Vadia	Engineer	Beawar
1301	Mool Chand	Merchant	Ajmer
1302	Mool Chand Agrawal	do	Mori Gate
1303	Mool Chand Sharma	do	Dareeba
1304	Moti Lal	Zamindar	Khari Baoli
1305	Moti Lal	Merchant	Chandni Chauk
1306	Moti Lal Bhargava	Kais	do
1307	Moti Lal	Merchant	do
1308	Moti Lal Agurwal	Service Teacher	Ajmer
1309			Katra Shahanshahi
1310			Ajmer

No.	Name.	Profession	Address
1309	Moti Lal	...	Agra.
1310	Moti Prasad Mehra, B A	...	...
1311	Moti Ram	Merchant	Sadar Bazar
1312	Moti Ram	Service	Oharampura.
1313	Moti Ram	Merchant	Chandni Chauk.
1314	Moti Ram Bhagat	Service	Mahwara
1315	Makand Lal	Shop keeper	Lahore Gate
1316	Mukhran	Sattar	Chandni Chauk.
1317	Mul Chand, B A.	...	Katra Gali
1318	Mul Chand Khandelwal	Business	Sipri, Gwalior.
1319	Mohammad ul Wahidi Mulli	Journalist	Delhi.
1320	Mumtaz ud din	Shop keeper	Ballumaran
1321	Mumtaz ud din	Merchant	Kuppewalan
1322	Mumtaz ud din, B A.	do	Chandni Chauk.
1323	Munni Lal Saigal	Business	Katra Nil.
1324	Munna Lal Rastogi	do	Chandni Chauk.
1325	Munni Lal	Merchant	Burn Bistion Rd.
1326	Munni Lal Goswami	Physician	Chauri Bazar.
1327	Munni Lal Sharma	Trader	Katra Nil
1328	Munshi Lal	Merchant	Sadar Bazar.
1329	Munshi Lal	do.	Khari Baoli
1330	Munshi Lal	Landlord	Metcalf Street
1331	Munshi Ram	Broker	Burn Bistion Rd.
1332	Munshi Ram	Teacher	Kucha Mudas
1333	Murari Lal	Shop keeper	Ghazabad
1334	Murari Lal Rathri	Contractor	...
1335	Muridhar	Cloth Merchant...	Chandni Chauk.
1336	Muridhar	Merchant	do.
1337	Muri Prasad	Landlord	...
1338	Mushtaq Ahmad	Overseer	...
1339	Mutsaddi Lal	Contractor	...
1340	Mutsaddi Lal	Merchant	Shahdara
1341	Nabi-ul lah	Service	Kashmere Gate.
1342	Nihan Singh	Merchant	Dareeba
1343	Nagar, G L., B Sc., L T	Teacher	Kashipur.
1344	Nana Lal	Merchant	Chandni Chauk.
1345	Nann Chind Sharma	Pandit	Katra Shahanshahi.
1346	Nan Karan Das	Trader	...
1347	Nim Sukh Das	Merchant	Parcelas
1348	Nanak Chand	Merchant	Tarukhabad
1349	Nanak Chand	Jeweller	Chandni Chauk.
1350	Nanak Chand	Merchant	Chauri Bazar
1351	Nanak Singh, Sardar	do	Hauz Qazi
1352	Nand Kishore	do	Katra Nil.
1353	Nand Kishore Kapur	Accountant	...
1354	Nandoo Mal	Merchant	Kimari Bazar
1355	Nannai Mal	Iron Founder	Hauz Qazi
1356	Naqi Mohammad	Trader	Habash Khan Gate.
1357	Narain Das	Banker	Directa
1358	Naram Dis	Contractor	Kashmere Gate.
1359	Narain Singh	Agriculture	Kadipura, Delhi.
1360	Narbada Prasad Jain	Service	Allahabad Bank.
1361	Narsingh Dis	Merchant	Dareeba.
1362	Nar-singh Dis	Shop keeper	Lahore Gate
1363	Nar-singh Datt Jhangari	Clerk	Katra Nil.
1364	Nasir ud din	Merchant	Ballumaran.
1365	Nates Iyer, L. R.	Business	Gandi Nala.
1366	Nuhoo Mal	Merchant	Dareeba
1367	Nathoo Ram	do.	Chandni Chauk.
1368	Nathu Lal Ghuya, M A., LL B	Vakil	Beawar.

No	Name	Profession.	Address
1369	Nathu Singh Shukla	... Zamindar	... Shahdara
1370	Naurang Rai	... Business	... Khari Boli.
1371	Neki Ram Sharma	... Agriculture	... Rohtak.
1372	Nizamuddin	... Service	... Dureeba
1373	Nihal Chand Tandan	... Business	... Khari Boli
1374	Nihal Singh	... Service	... Pahari Dhruj.
1375	Niranjan Nath	... Business	... Nai Sarak.
1376	Noor Ahmad, S	... Bar. at Law	...
1377	Noor Rahman	... Zamindar	... Kucha Chelan.
1378	Nazar Ahmed Qureshi	... Merchant	... Rara Hindu Rao.
1379	Onkar Lal	... Merchant	... Benwar.
1380	Onkar Prasad	... Trader	... Chhori Bazar.
1381	Oodho Ram	... Contractor	... Ballimaran
1382	Padam Sain	... Merchant	... Gali Batachan.
1383	Panna Lal	... do.	... Dharanipura
1384	Panna Lal Dugar	... do.	... Katra Khushalrai.
1385	Panna Lal Khosla	... do.	... Kucha Natwan.
1386	Paras Das	... Jeweller	... Chandni Chauk.
1387	Paras Lal	... Group seller	... Narai Hyderkub.
1388	Prabhu Dyal	... Broker	... Kucha Natwan.
1389	Prabhu Dyal Sharma	... Service	... Katra Barian
1390	Parmanand Swami	... Priest	... Chandni Chauk.
1391	Parmeshwar Das	... Business	... do.
1392	Parshadi Lal	... do	... Budwara
1393	Parshadi Lal	... Zamindar	... Ajmer Gate
1394	Parshottam Das	... Service	... Allahabad Bank.
1395	Parshottam Das	... Shop keeper	...
1396	Parlap Singh Sardar	... Contractor	... Kashmere Gate.
1397	Pearey Lal	... Motorist	... do.
1398	Phool Chand	... Broker	... Kinari Bazar.
1399	Phul Chand Jain	... Shop keeper	...
1400	Phul Chand	... Banker	... Kucha Bulaqi Begum.
1401	Pearey Lal	... Trader	... Hauj Qazi.
1402	Pearey	... Zamindar	... Ajmer Gate.
1403	Piraj Das	... Business	... Chandni Chauk.
1404	Pirbhoo Dyal Jain	... Merchant	... Suler Bazar
1405	Pirbhoo Dyal	... do	... Katra Motiram
1406	Piyare Lal, Rai Sahib	... Vakil	... Chandni Chauk
1407	Piyare Lal	... Merchant	... Imli Mohalla
1408	Poonam Chand	... do	... Ajmer
1409	Popat Lal	... do	... Katra Alladin
1410	Poshaki Mal	... do	... Dureeba
1411	Prabhu Dyal	... Service	... Chhori Bazar.
1412	Pradhu Dyal, M A, LL B.	... Vakil	... Ajmer
1413	Prabhad Kishan Sharma	... Physician	... Kucha Patiram.
1414	Prakash Chandra	... Trader	... Dureeba
1415	Prem Nath, B A	...	... Chandni Chauk
1416	Prem Nath Khannah	...	... Chhipwara
1417	Prithwi Nath	... Pleader	... Kucha Ghasiram.
1418	Puran Chand	... Contractor	... Dadapur, Punjab
1419	Puran Mal	... Trader	...
1420	Puran Mal	... Cloth Merchant	... Chandni Chauk
1421	Purshotam Das	... Broker	... Katra Nil
1422	Pushkar Narain Mehra, B A, LL B	... Vakil	... Ajmer
1423	Pushkar Nath, B A	... Business	... Churawal
1424	Pyare Narain	... Sarif	... Chandni Chauk.
1425	Pyare Lal Palwal	... Trader	... Dureeba
1426	Radhakrishnan	... Merchant	... Chandni Chauk
1427	Radhakrishnan	... do	... Katra Nil

No	Name	Profession	Address,
1428	Radha Krishan	Service	Katra Nil
1429	Radha Krishna	do	Tamaku Katra.
1430	Radha Krishna Hadia	Merchant	Burn Bastion Road.
1431	Radha Krishna Tandin	Service	Allahabad Bank.
1432	Radhe Shyam Patodia	Broker	Katra Nawab
1433	Radhika Narain Mathur	Service	Dareeba
1434	Radha Nath	Merchant	Chauri Bazar
1435	Rafi ud din Haji	do	Chandni Chauk.
1436	Raghuir Dyal Auddey	do	do.
1437	Raghuir Saran	Sarraf	do.
1438	Raghunath Sahai	Physician	..
1439	Raghu Mal	Merchant	Kinari Bazar
1440	Raghunandan Prasad	do	Ajmer Gate.
1441	Raghunath Laxman Joshi	Clerk	..
1442	Rahim Ilahi	Merchant	Ballmaran
1443	Raja Lal	do.	..
1444	Raj Jai Narain, Pandit, B A, LL B	Vakil	Kucha Farmanand.
1445	Raj Niran Khanna	Service	Chipiware.
1446	Ram Bhujin Lal	Trader	Chandni Chauk.
1447	Ram Bilas	Broker	..
1448	Ram Chand	do	Haveli Hyder Kuli
1449	Ram Chand	Merchant	Chandni Chauk
1450	Ram Chander Pandit	Agent	Kucha Natwan
1451	Ram Chander	Merchant	Katra Afim
1452	Ram Chander	Shop keeper	Kinari Bazar
1453	Ram Chander	Engineer	Subzi Mundi.
1454	Ram Chandra M C	Zamindar	Chandni Chauk.
1455	Ram Chandra Paud, B A	Trader	do
1456	Ram Chandra	do	Shahdara.
1457	Ram Chandra Vaidia	Physician	Ajmer
1458	Ram Chandra	Business	Khari Baoli
1459	Ram Chandra Gupta	Trader	Sarai Karam, I P
1460	Ram Charan Atun, Dr., L. M. P	Surgeon	Bareilly.
1461	Ram Charan Lal	Service	Ajmer
1462	Ram Charan Gupta	Merchant	Katra Barian
1463	Ramji Das Varma	Service	Kashmere Gate
1464	Ramji Lal	do	Khari Baoli
1465	Ram Kanwar	Merchant	Katra Nawab
1466	Ram Kanwar Mahajan	do	Naya Katra
1467	Ram Karam	do	Beawar
1468	Ram Krishan	Broker	Gandi Gali
1469	Ram Krishan Yadav	Landholder	Pahari Dhury
1470	Ram Krishna	Business	Meerut.
1471	Ram Kishore	Merchant	Chandni Chauk
1472	Ram Kishore, B A, LL B	Plender	Dareeba.
1473	Ram Krishna	Banker	..
1474	Ram Krishna Das	Clerk	Katra Nil
1475	Ram Lal	Merchant	Chandni Chauk
1476	Ram Lal Seth	do	Katra Ashori
1477	Ram Lal Meiser, Pandit	Zamindar	Katra Nil
1478	Ramu Mal	Merchant	do
1479	Ram Dhan	Service	Ajmer
1480	Ram Narain	Contractor	Gandla Nala
1481	Ram Narain	Merchant	Ajmer
1482	Ram Narain	Trader	Chandni Chauk.
1483	Ram Nath	Merchant	do
1484	Ram Nath	do	Katra Moti

No	Name	Profession.	Address
1485	Ram Nath	Jeweller	Chandni Chank.
1486	Ram Nath	Merchant	do.
1487	Ram Nath Gupta	Librarian	near Hospital.
1488	Ram Nath Rohitgi	Service	Gali Anar.
1489	Ram Prasad	Service	Chori Bazar.
1490	Ram Partap	Merchant	Naya Kutra
1491	Ram Ratan	do	Gaudi Gali
1492	Ram Rattan Moondhra	do	Nai Sarak.
1493	Ram Richhpal	do.	Kucha Brijnath.
1494	Ram Richhpal	Tot Merchant	Chandni Chank
1495	Ram Rup	Banker	Subzimundi
1496	Ramsaran Das	Petition Writer	Haveli Hyderkuli.
1497	Ram Saroop	Merchant	Katra Nil.
1498	Ram Sarup	Service	Ajmer.
1499	Ram Saroop Rastogi	Broker	Dudhara.
1500	Ram Saroop	Business	Fatehpuri
1501	Ram Sarup	Trader	Direcha.
1502	Ram Sarup	do	Phulwa, U P.
1503	Ransher Das Bajaz	Service	Mahwara
1504	Ramsingh Jatt	Lumberlar	Sadar Bazar.
1505	Ramsingh Jam	Sarraf	Chandni Chank.
1506	Ram Swaroop	Merchant	Katra Nil
1507	Ramzan Ali, Sheikh	Mechanician	Nai Sarak.
1508	Ramzan Ali	Trader	Sadar Bazar.
1509	Rang Lal	Broker	Dharmpura.
1510	Rang Lal	Service	Subzimundi
1511	Rang Lal, Bar-at Law	Advocate	Direcha Khurd.
1512	Rang Lal	Merchant	Chandni Chank.
1513	Ranjor Mal	Trader	Nai Sarak.
1514	Ranjit Singh Chaulhri	Banker	Chipwara
1515	Ratan Lal	Shop keeper	Katra Nil.
1516	Ratan Lal	Broker	Kamari Bazar
1517	Rattan Chand	Contractor	Ganda Nala
1518	Ravjee Ootevda	Merchant	do
1519	Restu Ramn	do	Ajmer
1520	Rikhab Das, Seth	Zamundar	Direcha Khurd.
1521	Roloo Ram	Merchant	Bagh Diwar
1522	Roora Vid	Draper	Jullunder
1523	Roshni Lal	Merchant	Chandni Chank
1524	Roshni Lal Wadhwa	Shop keeper	Burn Bistion Rd.
1525	Rugh Nath Ru	Trader	do
1526	Rup Naran	Sarraf	Chandni Chank.
1527	Rughbir Saran	Merchant	Kashmere Gate
1528	Rup Naran Kaul, B A.	Business	Choti Kabar.
1529	Safi, M	Painter	Hauz Qazi
1530	Saqal, P N, F C I E R.	Accountant	Kucha Ghasiram
1531	Sahas Mal Bohra	Merchant	Beimar
1532	Sanical Das Rastogi, F.T S	Clerk	Mahwara
1533	Sanwal Ram Sharma	Service	Beawar
1534	Saran Behari Lal	Banker	Masud Khajur
1535	Sardari Lal	Service	Durgaganj
1536	Sarda, Kumar Suraj Karan, M A, LL B	High Court Vakil	Ajmer
1537	Sant Lal	Service	Chori Bazar
1538	Sat Naran	Banker	Mahwara
1539	Sanwal Das	Merchant	Sadar Bazar
1540	Seetal Prasad, Raj Vaid	Physician	Chandni Chank
1541	Sen, Dhritendra Nath	do	do
1542	Sen Jnanendra Kanta, L M S	Physician	Nai Sarak
1543	Sen, Rash Behary	do.	Phulwa

No	Name.	Profession	Address
1599	Sohan Lal	Merchant	Khari Baoli
1600	Sohan Lal	Rats	Beawar
1601	Sohan Lal	Service	Dareeba
1602	Sohan Lal Sharma	Pandit	Kucha Patiram.
1603	Soowa Lal Narsuwal	Service	Ajmer.
1604	Sri Kishen	do	do
1605	Sri Kishen Das Mahendru	Banker	Billimaran
1606	Sri Ram, Bar at Law	Advocate	Kucha Patiram
1607	Sri Ram, Bar at Law	do	Chandni Chauk
1608	Sri Ram	Munim	Huseh Hyder kuli.
1609	Sri Ram	Merchant	do
1610	Sri Ram	do	Shahdara
1611	Sri Ram Sharma	Service	Kucha Natwan
1612	Subhdra Devi, Shrimati	Head Teacher	Arya Girls' School.
1613	Subhag Lal	Merchant	Beawar
1614	Subhshini Devi, Shrimati	Teacher	Arya Girls' School.
1615	Sukhdial	Merchant	Katra Nil
1616	Sukhdial	do	Naya Katra
1617	Sundar Lal	Service	Chandni Chauk.
1618	Sundar Lal Kapoor	do	Allahabad Bank.
1619	Sundar Singh Giani	Business	Kucha Natwan
1620	Suraj Bhan	Merchant	Burn Bistion Rd.
1621	Suraj Bhan	Trader	do
1622	Suraj Mal	Business	Naya Katra
1623	Suraj Mal	Merchant	do
1624	Suraj Mal	Jeweller	Chandni Chauk.
1625	Suraj Mal Jain	Merchant	Billimaran
1626	Suraj Mal Parikh	Agent	do
1627	Suraj Prasad	Business	Kucha Patiram.
1628	Suraj Prasad	Trader	Pipil Mahadev.
1629	Surji Mal	do	Shahdara.
1630	Tafaz ul Husam Khya	Journalist	do
1631	Taj ud din	Publicist	Fatehpuri.
1632	Tara Chand Khandelwal	Banker	Nai Sarak.
1633	Teekam Chand	Jeweller	Kinari Bazar
1634	Teji Singh	Zamindar	Chandni Chauk.
1635	Tilak Ram	Trader	do
1636	Tilak Ram Prabbakar	Agriculturist	Mandora, Sonapat.
1637	Tilak Chand	Butler	Dareeba
1638	Tirlok Nath Sharma	Stationer	Chandni Chauk.
1639	Tulsi Ram	Bank Manager	do.
1640	Ugar Singh	Merchant	Beawar
1641	Umrao Singh	Arti	Rewari
1642	Umrao Singh	Shop keeper	Masjid Khajur.
1643	Umrao Singh Agrawal	Merchant	do
1644	Umrao Singh	do	Pahari Dhiraj.
1645	Umrao Singh	Service	Sadar Bazar
1646	Umrao Singh	Merchant	Nai Sarak.
1647	Vallabh Das	do	Chandni Chauk.
1648	Varjag Moolji	Contractor	do
1649	Vasta Moolji	do	Chandni Chauk.
1650	Vidya Dhar, B A	Business	Bazar Sitaran
1651	Vidya Vati	do	c/o Prof Indra.
1652	Vishnu Lal	Rus	Beawar
1653	Vishwa Nath	Trader	do
1654	Vizer Chand Chopra, B A	Contractor	Katra Barwan
1655	Wahid ud din	Merchant	Chandni Chauk.
1656	Yaqin ud din	do	Phatak Habash
1657	Zahir Ahmad Zahidi	Artist	Khan Kucha Pandit

No	Name	Profession	Address
<b>MADRAS</b>			
1658	Abdul Sathar Haji Esak, Haji	Merchant	Tellicherry
1659	Achuthan P B A	Vakil	Cicut
1660	Annie Besant, Mrs, B Sc, and M B (Hons) (Lond), I H U, F N U	Author, Journalist, and Lecturer	Adyar
1661	Aren, Jil, R	...	Madras
1662	Arulanandam, Bar at Law	Advocate	Coil Street, Colombo, Ceylon
1663	Arulanandam, Mrs		do
1664	Arundale, G S, M A, LL B	Teacher	Madras
1665	Burdett	Secretary, T S	Adyar
1666	Chengayya Nayanavara	Zamindar	Killorpaliam Chindragiri
1667	Danlekar, G M	T S Worker	Adyar
1668	Deviraj, S A, Dr	Doctor	Fort, Salem
1669	Doraswami Iyengar, C		Trichieine
1670	Lernandez C H Z, B A, LL B Bar at Law	Advocate	Colombo
1671	Gopala Chariar, D S, B A, B L	Pleader	Shevapet, Salem
1672	Gopalswami Mudaliar, T V, B A, B L	Vakil, High Court	Mylapore
1673	Govindaraghava Iyer, L A, B A, B L	do	do
1674	Jinarajadasa C	T S Lecturer	Adyar
1675	Jinarajadasa, Mrs	Secretary, Women's Indian Association	do
1676	Kandaswami Vathiar	Landlord	Dharmapuri, Salem
1677	Kayappa, S S	Merchant	Benares City
1678	Krishna Iyer, V	Apprentice Auditor	Madras
1679	Krishna Iyer, K R	Tenant	Kilnagaram village, Arni, North Arcot.
1680	Krishnan N S	Merchant	Cicut
1681	Krishnan K V	Landlord	do
1682	Krishnaswami Sarma	Author and journalist	Vishnu Karai
1683	Kuppanna Iyengar, C R	Retd Teacher	Chittore
1684	Kuppuswami, K		19, E planade, Madras
1685	Kuppuswami Chettiar	Landlord	Pein gram Salem
1686	Mukundaraja Iyengar B A	Pleader	Sivaganga, Ramnad
1687	Muniswami Gownder, Meri Nattam	Landlord	Palakole Dharmapuri
1688	Muthuswami Iyer	Writer	Trichengode
1689	Nallamma Murugesan, Miss, Dr	Medical Practitioner	Colombo
1690	Narayan Das, C G		Madras
1691	Narasimha Iyer, The Hon'ble Mr B V, B A, B L	Vakil	Salem
1692	Purthasarathi Iyengar, C R	do	Chittore
1693	Rajagopalaswami Bhattacharya	President, Sri Pancha Ratna Sabha	Madras Street, Conjeevaram

No	Name	Profession	Address
1694	Rajagopalachariar, M. K.	Author	Kilpuck, Madras
1695	Rajagopalachariar, M. K., Mr.	..	do
1696	Rajagopalan N.	Muzdar	Kumbakonam
1697	Rajagopalachariar, R.	Landlord	Pottapuram, Salem
1698	Ramachandran, A. B. A., B. L.	Vakil	7, Vello Street, Parsavallam, Madras
1699	Ramaswami Iyer, C. P. B. A. B. L.	do	The Grove, Madras
1700	Rangaswami Iyengar, M., B. A., B. L.	do	Chittur
1701	Rangaswami Iyengar, The Hon'ble Mr. K. V.	Zamindar	Srirangam, Madras
1702	Rangaswami Iyengar, A., B. A., B. L.	Editor, Swadeshi Mission	.
1703	Rangaswami, K.	Service	New India Office, Madras
1704	Rangaswami Iyer, A., B. A., B. L.	Vakil	.
1705	Ratnam Chettiar, G. R.	Landlord	Pennaguram, Salem
1706	Srinant, V. R.	Journalist	Madras
1707	Sankara Iyer, K.	..	Middle Street, Madras
1708	Sarma The Hon'ble, Mr. B. N. K. Bahadur, B. A., B. L.	High Court Vakil	Therampet, Madras
1709	Satramurthi Iyer, S., B. A., B. L.	Vakil	Madras
1710	Sethurama Iyer, P. S.	Merchant	Nannappa Nuk Street
1711	Sitaraman Valladi Jemayalu Garu	.	c/o Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Alibabai
1712	Sreenivasa Venkata	Author and Jour- nalist	21, East Madras, Little Conjeeve- ram
1713	Sreenivasa Murthi, T. S.	Journalist and Landlord	Gooty
1714	Sreenivasa Sastri, The Hon'ble Mr. V. S., B. A., L. T.	President, S. of I Society	Madras
1715	Sreenivasa Thathachariar	Apprentice Author	do
1716	Subramania Sastri, M. V.	Pleader	Arni
1717	Sundaresan, Gubi, L. N.	Business	Trichinopoly.
1718	Tachanna Chettiar, S.	Landlord	Pennaguram, Salem
1719	Vaidyanatha Iyer, L. R., B. A., B. L.	High Court Vakil	Pichupillai St
1720	Vaidyanatha Iyer, F. C.	Secretary	Mylipore Co-operative So- ciety, Triplicane.
1721	Varma, V. B.	Journalist	Madras.
1722	Venkatarama Iyer, T. V., B. A., B. L.	High Court Vakil	do
1723	Venkateswarulu, V.	..	do
1724	Venkataraman N.	Inspector	National College of Commerce
1725	Venkatasubbiah, V.	S. of I	Royapetta
1726	Venkayya Garu	Cultivator	Jilapet, Masulipat- tam
1727	Vijayaraghava Charariar, C.	Pleader	Salem

No	Name	Profession	Address
<b>PUNJAB</b>			
V. denotes village   T denotes town.			
1728	Abdul Rashid, Puji	Sajjada Nashin	Panipat
1729	Abnashi Ram	Merchant	Amritsar
1730	Abnashi Ram Bakhshi	do	Rawalpindi
1731	Ajit Singh, Sardar	Chemist	Lahore
1732	Ali Mian	Merchant	do
1733	Amal Home	Journalist	do
1734	Amar Nath	Banker	Jullunder.
1735	Amar Nath	Contractor	Lahore.
1736	Amar Nath	Trader	Ludhiana
1737	Amar Nath	Broker	Amritsar
1738	Amar Nath	Merchant	do
1739	Amar Nath, B A, LL B	Pleader	Gujranwala
1740	Amar Nath Legu	Contractor	Amritsar
1741	Amar Nath Varma	Service	Ferozepur
1742	Amolik Ram	Merchant	Amritsar
1743	Ami Lal	Agriculture	Sial, Hana
1744	Amrit Singh, Sardar	Contractor	Abbottabad
1745	Anant Ram, B A, LL B	Pleader	Sialkot
1746	Anup Chand	Land owner	Panipat
1747	Arjun Das, Swami	Lecturer	T Raikot
1748	Arjun Das Kelong	Merchant	Jullunder.
1749	Ataullah Shah, Bar at Law	Advocate	do
1750	Atma Ram	Merchant	Karnal
1751	Atma Ram, Bar at Law	Advocate	Ambala
1752	Babir, Mahomed, Siddiq, Bar at Law	do	Multan
1753	Babu Ram Gupta	Banker	Ludhiana
1754	Bidri Prasad	Trader	Rohtak
1755	Badri Pershad Agrawal, B A, LL B	Pleader	Ambala
1756	Bahadur Chand, M A, LL B	do	Lahore
1757	Baj Nath Agrawal, B A, LL B	do	Hissar
1758	Bijrang Das	Merchant	Ambala
1759	Bikshaw Lal, B A.	do	Gujranwala
1760	Bikshi Ram	Service	Amritsar
1761	Bikshi Ram	Banker	do
1762	Balbir Singh	Land owner	Hissar
1763	Baldeo Sahai	Agriculture	Ambala
1764	Bali, Sawal Dev Nath, B Sc, LL B	Pleader	Rawalpindi
1765	Balkishen Das, B A	Wahitar	Ambala,
1766	Balkishen Mohley	Merchant	Amritsar.
1767	Balmukand	do	do
1768	Balwant Rai, B A, LL B	Pleader	Lahore
1769	Banarsi Das	Merchant	T Shansharhar.
1770	Bande Ali Khan	do	Amritsar
1771	Banke Rai Jain, B A, LL B	Pleader	Lahore
1772	Banshi Bai	Merchant	Amritsar
1773	Banshi Dar	do	do
1774	Banwari Lal	do	do
1775	Banwari Lal	Teacher	Karnal
1776	Banwari Lal Bhargava	Banker	Renara
1777	Basant Kaur	do	Delhi
1778	Basant Ram	Pleader	do
1779	Basant Ram Jhangaria	Merchant	Rawalpindi
1780	Basdeo Sharma	do	Amritsar.

N <sup>o</sup> .	Name.	Profession	Address
1781	Bishambar Nath, B.A., LL.B.	Plender	Gurdaspur.
1782	Beh Ram	Banker	Notar.
1783	Bela Singh	Shop keeper	T. Raikot.
1784	Bani Prasad	Banker	Ambala.
1785	Bani Prasad, B.A., LL.B.	Pleader	do.
1786	Bhagat Govind Das, M.A., LL.B.	do.	Lahore.
1787	Bhagat, Harbans	Lawyer	Rawalpindi
1788	Bhagat, M. S., Bar-at-Law	Advocate	Campbellpur.
1789	Bhagat Ram	Contractor	Ambala
1790	Bhagat Ram Sawhery, B.A., LL.B.	Pleader	Lyalpur.
1791	Bhagat Ram	Merchant	Rawalpindi
1792	Bhagwan Das Choudhri, M.A., LL.B.	Pleader	Muzaffargarh.
1793	Bhagwant Singh	Agriculturist	Tobiana
1794	Bhama Ram, B.A.	Pleader	Ferozepur
1795	Bhandhari, D. C., Bar-at-Law	Advocate	Gurdaspur.
1796	Bhandari, H. R., Bar-at-Law	do.	Rawalpindi.
1797	Bhandari Toder Mal, Bar-at-Law	do.	Amritsar.
1798	Bharat Das	Petition Writer	Kaithal.
1799	Bhatia, Autar Singh, B.L., M.R.A.S., Bar-at-Law	Landlord, Advocate	Gujranwala.
1800	Bhatia, Bhagshet	Trader	do.
1801	Bhatia, Bhanju Ram, M.A., LL.B.	Pleader	Mianwali.
1802	Bhatia, Sawan Mal	Trader	Gujranwala.
1803	Bhatia, S. S., B.A., LL.B.	Journalist	Lahore.
1804	Bhatt, Amba Lal Gopalji	Trader	Ludhiana.
1805	Bichha Lal	Banker	Rohtak.
1806	Bichha Ram	Trader	V. Murthal.
1807	Bihari Lal	Land-owner	Ferozepur.
1808	Bikan Lal	Goldsmith	Amritsar.
1809	Bihari Lal, Bar-at-Law	Advocate	do.
1810	Bihari Lal Channana	Merchant	Gujranwala.
1811	Binara Das Gupta, B.A.	Mukhtar	Ambala.
1812	Bindra Dan, Dr.	Physician	Ludhiana.
1813	Bir Bikram Singh	Landowner	V. Shahabad.
1814	Bir Singh	Contractor	Sikot.
1815	Bishan Das	Merchant	Phagwara.
1816	Bishen Das Vadhuha	Service	Gujranwala.
1817	Bishen Dayal	Merchant	Ambala.
1818	Bisheshwar Nath	do.	do.
1819	Bisheshwar Nath	Chemist	do.
1820	Bisheshwar Nath, Rai Sahib	Contractor	Rawalpindi
1821	Budhrui Shah	Zamindar	Sujohi, Jhelum.
1822	Badhraj, Dr., M.D., Ch.B. (Edin)	Physician	Lahore
1823	Boota Singh	Pensioner	Rohtak.
1824	Brahma Datt	Business	Naugra.
1825	Brahma Sarup, B.A.	do.	Ambala.
1826	Brahma Vir	Teacher	Jullunder.
1827	Brij Lal, B.A.	Pleader	Dharamsala.
1828	Budh Deo Ji	Professor	Kangra.
1829	Budho Mal	Merchant	Amritsar
1830	Boliqi Ram	Service	T. Akalgarh
1831	Boliqi Ram, B.A.	Merchant	Delhi
1832	Chaman Lal, M.A., LL.B.	Pleader	Lahore.
1833	Chaman Lal	Banker	V. Abobar
1834	Chandan Kaur, Sanyath	...	Delhi

No	Name	Profession	Address
1835	Cham Lal Bhan	Banker	Fazilka.
1836	Charan Das	Merchant	Amritsar.
1837	Chitranji Lal	Journalist	do
1838	Chataraji Lal	Pleader	Chandwal.
1839	Chatar Bhuj	Business	Bareilly, U. P.
1840	Chet Ram	Merchant	Amritsar.
1841	Chajju Ram	Banker	Punipat.
1842	Chajju Ram	Agriculturist	Valikhpura.
1843	Chug Mal	Shop Keeper	V. Abohar
1844	Chhota Ram, R.S.	Pleader	Rohtak.
1845	Chiranji Lal	Business	T. Dinanagarh
1846	Chiranji Lal	Banker	Pampat.
1847	Chopra, Gokal Chand, B.A.	Pleader	Kasur
1848	Chopra, Devan Surb Dyal Singh, Bar.-at-Law.	Advocate	Gujranwala
1849	Chopra, Dewan Gopal Lal	Landlord	Alalgah, Gujranwala
1850	Chowdhuri Brahma Nath Dutt	Business	Amritsar.
1851	Chowdhari, Rambhuj Dutt, B.A., LL.B.	Pleader	Lahore.
1852	Chowdharni, Sarala Devi, B.A.	Journalist	do.
1853	Chuhar Mal	Merchant	Multan.
1854	Chuni Lal	do.	Fazilka.
1855	Chuni Lal, Bar.-at-Law	Advocate	Lahore.
1856	Chura Mani	Pleader	Hissar.
1857	Date Ram	Zamindar	Karnal.
1858	Daulat Ram	do.	Amritsar.
1859	Daulat Ram	Service	do.
1860	Daulat Ram	Merchant	Ambala.
1861	Daulat Ram	do.	Mogha.
1862	Dayal Bhajan, Bawa	Agriculture	Umra, Hansi.
1863	Debi Dayal	Pleader	Lahore.
1864	Dehi Sahai, B.A.	do.	Rohtak.
1865	Deoki Nandan	do.	Karnal.
1866	Dev Raj	Physician	T. Baharpur.
1867	Devendra Singh	Business	Lahore.
1868	Devi Chand	Merchant	T. Abohar.
1869	Devi Chand, M.A.	Business	Amritsar.
1870	Devi Ditta Shab Talwar	Merchant	Rawalpindi.
1871	Devi Ditta Mal	Trader	Lahore.
1872	Devi Dyal, B.A., LL.B.	Pleader	Rohtak.
1873	Devi Prasad	Merchant	Hissar.
1874	Devi Prasad, M.A.	Bank Manager	Ambala.
1875	Dev Raj	Trader	Hissar
1876	Dev Raj	Agriculturist	Jullander.
1877	Dev Raj	Business	Kasur.
1878	Dev Ratan Peran	do.	Lahore.
1879	Dhalla Ram, M.P.L.	...	do
1880	Dhan Kumar	Merchant	Sonepat
1881	Dharma Mal	Contractor	Ferozpur
1882	Dhansat Rai, B.A., LL.B.	Pleader	Lahore
1883	Dharma Chandra	Land owner	Karnal.
1884	Dharm Chand, B.A., LL.B.	Pleader	Lahore
1885	Dharm Singh	Contractor	Gujranwala.
1886	Dharm Singh	Physician	Ferozpur
1887	Dhyan Das Dutt	Banker	T. Chibhal
1888	Dina Nath Seth	Merchant	Lahore
1889	Dina Nath	Pleader	Amritsar.
1890	Dina Nath	Merchant	do

No	Name.	Profession	Address
1891	Din Dayal, B A., LL B. ...	Pleader ...	Amritsar.
1892	Duli Chand ...	Trader ...	Rohtak
1893	Duni Chand, B A ...	Pleader ...	Ambala.
1894	Duni Chand, Bar-at-Law ...	Advocate ...	Lahore
1895	Duni Chand ...	Merchant ...	Amritsar.
1896	Durga Das, B A., LL B. ...	Pleader ...	Jullundur.
1897	Durga Das ...	Merchant ...	Amritsar.
1898	Durga Das ...	do ...	do
1899	Durga Das Kapoor ...	do ...	do.
1900	Durga Das Vaid Bir ...	Journalist ...	do.
1901	Durga Parshad ...	Zamindar ...	Lahore
1902	Dwarkanah Das ...	Merchant ...	Amritsar.
1903	Dwarkanah Prasad Gupta, B A., LL B. ...	Pleader ...	Ambala.
1904	Fakir Chand, B A. ...	do. ...	Lahore.
1905	Fakir Chand ...	Banker ...	Amritsar.
1906	Fatch Chand ...	do ...	Hissar.
1907	Fazl ud din, Md. Qureshi, B Sc (Agr) ...	Business ...	Sialkot.
1908	Feroz Lal ...	Shop keeper ...	Sonepat.
1909	Gajinand ...	Merchant ...	Amritsar.
1910	Ganga Ram ...	Banker ...	Fazilka
1911	Ganga Ram Sharma ...	do ...	...
1912	Ganpat Rai, B A. ...	Pleader ...	T. Kanthal.
1913	Ganpat Rai, B A., LL B ...	do ...	Karnal.
1914	Ghani, M A., LL B, Ph D, Bar-at-Law ...	Advocate ...	Hoshiarpur.
1915	Ghanshyam Das ...	Merchant ...	Amritsar.
1916	Ghulam Dastgir ...	do ...	Lahore.
1917	Ghulam Mahommad, M A., LL B ...	Zamindar ...	do.
1918	Ghulam Muhiuddin ...	Pleader ...	do.
1919	Girdhari Lal ...	Business ...	Amritsar.
1920	Girdhari Lal ...	Shop keeper ...	Hissar
1921	Girdhari Lal Khara, B A., LL B. ...	Pleader ...	Munawar.
1922	Girdhari Lal Maheshwari, Bar at Law ...	Advocate ...	Amritsar.
1923	Gobind Lal ...	Banker ...	T. Abohar.
1924	Gobind Ram ...	Merchant ...	Aluvala.
1925	Gobind Ram, B A., LL B. ...	Pleader ...	Jhang
1926	Gopal Singh ...	Merchant ...	Gujranwala.
1927	Gopi Chand Bhargava, M B, B S ...	Physician ...	Lahore
1928	Gauri Mal ...	Merchant ...	Amritsar.
1929	Govind Ram ...	do ...	do
1930	Gowardhan Das ...	do ...	Lahore
1931	Guyar Mal ...	do ...	Amritsar.
1932	Gulab Rai ...	do ...	Jullundur.
1933	Gurba Rai ...	Physician ...	Amritsar.
1934	Gurcharan B Singh, B Sc. ...	Business ...	Jhelum.
1935	Gurdas Ram, B A., LL B. ...	Pleader ...	Kasur.
1936	Gurdial Singh ...	...	Beawar
1937	Gurditta Mal ...	Pleader ...	Chakwal.
1938	Guran Ditta Mal ...	Banker ...	T. Abohar.
1939	Gurditta Ram, B A., LL B. ...	Pleader ...	Lyallpur.
1940	Gurditt Singh ...	Merchant ...	T. Pathankot.
1941	Gurditt Singh Khandhari ...	Trader ...	Amritsar
1942	Guru Datt Tipall, B A., LL B. ...	Pleader ...	Jullundur
1943	Gurusaran Das Kapur ...	Business. ...	Lahore

N <sup>o</sup>	Name	Profession	Address
1944	Guru Mal	Broker	Amritsar
1945	Gyan Chand	Banker	Pathankote
1946	Habibullah Khan, Bar at Law	Advocate	Lahore.
1947	Hakumat Rai Ablish, Ruzed.	Service	do
1948	Hamal, P. A., B. A., LL. B.	Plucker	Jullunder.
1949	Hans Raj	Trader	Amritsar
1950	Hans Raj	Business	Jullunder.
1951	Hans Raj	Merchant	Lahore
1952	Hans Raj, Bar-at-Law	Agriculture	Jullunder
1953	Hans Raj Juna	Merchant	Amritsar
1954	Hans Raj Kapoor	do	do.
1955	Hans Raj Lakhnaut	Service	do
1956	Harbans Lal Dhandha	Trader	Ludhiana.
1957	Har Bhagwan Das B. A.	Plucker	Hazur
1958	Har Chetan Das, B. A., LL. B.	do	Hissar
1959	Har Chand	Merchant	Thing
1960	Har Dyal	Banker	T. Muktsar.
1961	Har Chand Kapoor	Merchant	Lahore
1962	Har Kishen Das	Banker	Ambala
1963	Har Kishen Das	do	Fazilka
1964	Har Kishen Khanna	Merchant	Amritsar
1965	Har Ram Sharma	do	T. Jagmou.
1966	Har Kishen Lal, B. A. (Contab.) Bar-at-Law	Banker	Lahore.
1967	Har Nam Ditta Seth	Zamindar	do
1968	Har Nam Singh	Trader	Ambala
1969	Har Nam Singh Mongha	do	Lahore
1970	Harnaman	Agriculturist	V. Nizampur Khurd
1971	Har Phool Rai	do	Karnal.
1972	Har Prasad Malhotra	Merchant	Ambala
1973	Hazari Lal	Physician	Amritsar
1974	Hazari Shah Chaocha	Contractor	Rawalpindi
1975	Hazur Singh, B. A., LL. B.	Pleader	Stalkot
1976	Hemraj	do	T. Shankargarh.
1977	Hira Singh	Merchant	Amritsar.
1978	Hirdai Narayan Bhatnagar	do	Hissar
1979	Noti Ram	Service	Muzaffargarh
1980	Hukam Chand	Merchant	Multan
1981	Hukam Chand	Pleader	do
1982	Hukam Chand	Shop Keeper	T. Taran Taran.
1983	Hukam Chand	Merchant	Amritsar
1984	Hukam Chand	Banker	Rohtak
1985	Ikram Ullah Shah, Bar at Law	Agriculturist	Jullunder.
1986	Indra Sen	Pleader	Hissar
1987	Imrat Lal	Banker	Rohtak
1988	Indar Sen, B. A.	Pleader	Sonepat
1989	Ishar Das	Merchant	Abohar
1990	Ishar Das	do	Lahore
1991	Ishar Das Lamba	do	Rawalpindi
1992	Ishwar Singh	Zamindar	P. O. Dibrn.
1993	Jagudhary Mal	Banker	Gohana
1994	Jagan Nath	Pleader	Pathankote.
1995	Jagan Nath, B. A., LL. B.	do	Rohtak
1996	Jagan Nath	Merchant	Lahore
1997	Jagan Nath Devan	Pleader	Karnal.
1998	Jagan Nath, B. A., LL. B.	do	do
1999	Jagan Nath Agrawal, M. A., LL. B.	do	Lahore
2000	Jagan Nath	Book seller	Amritsar

N	Name	Profession	Address
2001	Jagan Nath	Merchant	Amritsar
2002	Jagan Nath Monga	Traler	Gujranwala
2003	Jagan Nath Pershal	Agent	Morhalah
2004	Jagan Nath Syal, M A, I I B	Contractor	Ferozepur
2005	Jagan Nath Vallerd	Merchant	Pathankote
2006	Jagan Singh Thakur	Service	Ludhiana
2007	Jagdish Salan	Contractor	Lawalpindi
2008	Jagjit Singh	Business	Amritsar
2009	Jagan Singh Lal	Contractor	Amritsar
2010	Jai Lal	Merchant	Dell
2011	Jai Lal	Cashier	Lahore
2012	Jai Lal Tanlan	Business	Amritsar
2013	Jai Lal Hen Das	do	Multan
2014	Jai Lal Hen Das	do	T. J. Kot
2015	Jai Lal Hen Das	do	Lahore
2016	Jai Narayan	Service	Lahore
2017	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2018	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2019	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2020	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2021	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2022	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2023	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2024	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2025	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2026	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2027	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2028	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2029	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2030	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2031	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2032	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2033	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2034	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2035	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2036	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2037	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2038	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2039	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2040	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2041	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2042	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2043	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2044	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2045	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2046	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2047	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2048	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2049	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2050	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2051	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2052	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2053	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2054	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2055	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore
2056	Jai Ram Das	Plaster	Lahore

No	Name	Profession	Address
2057	Kedar Nath	Merchant	Amritsar.
2058	Kedar Nath, L R C P & S	Surgeon	Simla
2059	Kesar Singh Kalsi	Contractor	Ambala.
2060	Keshab Chand	Merchant	Amritsar.
2061	Kewal Krishna B A, LL B	Pleader	Multan
2062	Kewal Krishna	do	Rohtak.
2063	Khaurati Ram	Merchant	Amritsar.
2064	Khem Chand	Landlord	Panipat
2065	Khem Chand, Dev, M D	Physician	Lahore
2066	Khem Chand	Zamindar	Panipat
2067	Khem Chand Nangpal	Business	Muzaffargarh
2068	Khushali Ram	Zamindar	Jhang
2069	Khushi Ram	Merchant	Amritsar.
2070	Kushwagh Rai, B A, LL B.	Pleader	Karnal.
2071	Kidar Nath, Bar-at-Law	Advocate	...
2072	Kidar Nath	Contractor	Ambala.
2073	Kidar Nath	Banker	Rohtak
2074	Kishan Chand	Business	Amritsar.
2075	Kishan Chand	Physician	Zafarwal.
2076	Kishan Das	Money-lender	Amritsar.
2077	Kishan Dyal	Physician	do.
2078	Kishori Lal	Business	Delhi
2079	Kitchelaw, S D Dc, B A., Ph D, Bar. at Law	Advocate	Amritsar.
2080	Kotu Mal	Trader	do.
2081	Krishna, Mr., B A	Journalist	Lahore.
2082	Kuldip Singh	Banker	Amritsar.
2083	Kulwant Sun, B A, LL B	Pleader	Ambala
2084	Kulwant Rai, B Sc.	Business	Amritsar
2085	Kundan Lal	Banker	Ferozepur.
2086	Kundan Lal	Agriculturist	Sonepat.
2087	Kunj Behari Lal Gupta	Trader	Ludhiana.
2088	Kunj Lal Jaina	Merchant	Amritsar
2089	Kunj Lal	Banker	T. Rawat Khern
2090	Labb Chand Duggal Dewan, M A, B Sc (Agn) Bar-at Law	Advocate	Gujranwala
2091	Labb Singh, M A, LL B (Cantab), Bar at-Law	Agriculturist	do.
2092	Labbu Ram Nagur	Trader	Ludhiana.
2093	Lachhman Das, B A, LL B	Pleader	Lyallpur
2094	Lachhman Das, B A	Mukhtar	T. Jhajjan
2095	Lachhman Das Sonlha, B A, LL B.	Pleader	Ferozepur
2096	Lachhman Singh	Agriculturist	Panipat.
2097	Lachhmi Chand	Teacher	Jullundur
2098	Lachhmi Narayan	Shop-keeper	T. Bhiwani
2099	Lajji Ram	Merchant	Karnal.
2100	Lajpat Rai, Rai Sahib	Pleader	Hissar
2101	Lajpat Rai Sahni, B A	Business	Lahore
2102	Lakshmi Lal	Banker	T. Karnal P
2103	Lakshmi Chandel	Teacher	Jullundur
2104	Lakshmi (alias) Lal Kishan B A, LL B	Pleader	do
2105	Lakshmi Narain Varma, B Sc, LL B	do	Ambala.
2106	Lal Chand, Dr.	Physician	do
2107	Lal Chand	Agriculturist	Lyallpur
2108	Lal Chand	Banker	T. Ambala
2109	Lal Chand Jais, P A LL B	Pleader	Rohtak
2110	Lal Das Khanna	Merchant	Lahore.

No	Name	Profession	Address
2111	Lakhray	Merchant	Ferozepur.
2112	Lachmi Ram	Trader	Rohtak
2113	Lakhuji Phulney	do	Ambala
2114	Mahadev Das Seth	Merchant	Ferozepur
2115	Mahammad Sharif, Sheikh	do	Lahore
2116	Maharaj Mal	do	Amritsar.
2117	Makhan Lal	Contractor	Lahore
2118	Malik Barkat Ali, M A, LL B	Journalist	do
2119	Malik, Girdhari Lal, B A.	Agent	do
2120	Malik, H K S, Bar at Law	Advocate	do
2121	Malik Mangal Singh Yad	Business	T. Bhora
2122	Mangil Sain, Dewan	Merchant	Gujranwala.
2123	Mangat Rai	Banker	Ambala.
2124	Mam Ram	Mukhtar	Lahore
2125	Manmohan Lal	Trader	Amritsar
2126	Manohar Lal	Business	Ambala
2127	Manohar Lal	Milk Owner	Rohtak
2128	Manohar Lal	Business	Sonepat
2129	Manohar Lal, M A, Bar at Law	Advocate	Lahore
2130	Manohari Lal	Trader	T. Sarna.
2131	Mansa Ram Jami	do	Ludhiana
2132	Mans Lal, B A	do	V. Moorthar, Sonepat
2133	Maya Ram	Merchant	Amritsar
2134	Mehar Chand Mahajan, B A, LL B	Pleader	Lahore
2135	Mehra, Amirchand	Merchant	Amritsar.
2136	Mehra, Dhan Ram	do	do
2137	Mehra Hari Kishan Das	do	do
2138	Mehra Harnam Das	do	do
2139	Mehra, Harnam Das	do	do
2140	Mehra, H N.	do	do
2141	Mehra, L	do	do
2142	Mehra, Moti Ram	do	do
2143	Mehra, Moti Ram	do	do
2144	Mehra, Shori Lal	do	do
2145	Mehra, Ram Nath	do	do
2146	Mehra, Shankar Das	Contractor	do
2147	Mehr Chand	Banker	Muktar.
2148	Mehr Chand	do	Amritsar
2149	Mehr Chand	Merchant	do
2150	Mehr Chahd Vidhura, B A, LL B	Pleader	Sialkot
2151	Mela Ram	Service	Gujranwala
2152	Mela Ram	Shop keeper	Jullunder
2153	Mela Ram	Perfumer	Amritsar
2154	Mela Ram, B A, LL B	Pleader	Gujranwala
2155	Mela Ram, B A LL B	do	Ludhiana
2156	Mehr Mohammad Khan	Agriculturist	T. Tohana.
2157	Milki Ram, M P L	Physician	Ambala.
2158	Mohammad Bux, Sheikh, B A LL B	Pleader	Multan
2159	Mohammad Ismail Sheikh, B A, LL B	do	Hissar
2160	Mohammad Mushtaq, B A	Tescher	Jullunder
2161	Mohan Lal	Merchant	Amritsar
2162	Mohan Lal	do	V. Langana Chota.
2163	Mohan Lal	Broker	do
2164	Mohan Lal, B A, F R S	Pleader	Simla

No	Name	Profession	Address
2167	Mohsin Sbah Syed, B A , LL B.	Pleader	... Lahore.
	Mookerjee, Hari Nath, M I M A.	Physician	.. Ambala
	Moolchand, Bar at Law	Advocate	... Amritsar.
	Mori Mal	Agent	.. do
	Moti Lal Mongha	Merchant	... Lahore.
2170	Moti Ram Chawla	do	.. Sukkot
	Mukand Lal	Tailor	.. Ludhiana.
	Mukam Lal Puri, M A , (Oxon) Bar, at Law	Advocate	.. Lahore
	Mukh Ram	Trader	.. Delhi
	Mul Chand	Merchant	.. Karnal
2175	Mulh Raj Misser	do	.. Amritsar.
	Mulk Raj	do	... do
	Mul Raj	Pleader	... T Naitbal
	Munshi Ram	Merchant	.. Ferozepur
	Munshi Ram	Banker	.. Amritsar.
2180	Murari Lal, B A , Bar at- Law	Merchant	... Lahore
	Murari Lal	Business	... Amritsar
	Murari Lal	Banker	... T Pampat
	Murari Lal	Business	.. T Bahadurgarh.
	Murari Lal	Merchant	.. Rohtak.
2185	Murari Lal, B A , LL B	Pleader	... Sonapat.
	Murh Dhar, Rai Sahib	do	.. Ambala
	Mushtak Hussain Khan, B A , LL B	do	... Rohtak.
	Nahar Singh	Trader	... Ambala
	Nanak Chand, Bar at Law	Advocate	... Lahore
2190	Nanak Chand, B A , LL B	Pleader	... T Sonapat
	Nanak Singh	Agent	... Rawalpindi
	Nand Kashore Agrawal, B A , LL B.	Pleader	... Ambala
	Nand Lal	Shop keeper	.. Sonapat
	Nand Lal	Pleader	... Gujranwala
2195	Nand Lal Puri, B A	Banker	... Lahore
	Narain Das	Business	... Multan
	Narain Das, B A , LL B	Pleader	... Jullunder
	Narain Das Khanna	Merchant	... Amritsar
	Narain Singh, B A.	Pleader	.. Gujranwala
2200	Naurang, Gokal Chand, B A , Ph D , Bar at Law	Advocate	... Lahore.
	Narayan Das Datt, B A., LL B	Pleader	... Gurdaspur.
	Narain Dhar Singh Ahloowala	Merchant	.. Amritsar
	Narottam Das, Bar at Law.	Advocate	.. Abbottabad.
	Nathu Mal	Merchant	.. Karnal
2205	Nathu Ram	do	.. Amritsar.
	Nathu Ram	do	.. Multan
	Nau Nihal Singh	do	.. Jhang
	Nirmat Rai	Banker	.. Abohar.
	Niaz Mohammad, M A , LL B	Pleader	... Lahore
2210	Nihal Chand	Merchant	.. Jhang
	Nihal Chand	Banker	... Lahore
	Nihal Chand, B A , LL B	Pleader	.. Jullunder
	Nihal Singh	Advocate	... Amritsar
	Nirwanj Perahad, M A , LL B	Pleader	.. Lahore
2215	Notan Das Gambhir	Business	.. do
	Nund Ram	Merchant	.. Amritsar



No.	Name	Profession	Address
2270	Ram Chander Vard	Physician	Karnal
	Ram Dhan	Trader	Rohtak
	Ram Gopal	Merchant	Amritsar
	Ramji Das	Business	Ambala
	Ranjit Singh	do	T Tohana
	Ranji Lal	Banker	Ferozepur
2275	Ram Krishna Das	Pleader	Sonepat
	Ram Krishna	Contractor	Ludhiana
	Ram Kri bra	Book seller	Lahore
	Ram Krishna Gaur		T R ikot
	Ram Lal	Merchant	Malpindi
2280	Ram Narain	Agriculturist	Nizamapur
			Khurd
	Ram Narain, B.A.	Zamindar	Rohtak
	Ram Nath M.C.P.S.	Physician	Jullunder
	Ram Pal, N.L., Dr.	do	Lahore
	Ram Par had	Sarraf	Ferozepur.
2285	Ram Partap	Money lender	Hissar
	Ram Pershad, B.A., LL.B.	Pleader	T Ropar
	Ram Pershad	Banker	Delhi
	Ram Pershad	Trader	T Buthal
	Ram Prasad B.A.	Rus	T Shahabad
2290	Ram Rakh Mal Khanna	Broker	Amritsar
	Ram Ratan	do	Ferozepur
	Ram Rulhp Singh, M.A. (Hons) LL.B.	Pleader	Rohtak
	Ram Sarup	Landlord	do
	Ram Sarup	Sarraf	Karnal
2295	Ram Sharan Das	Banker	Ludhiana
	Ratan Chand	Land owner	Lahore.
	Ratan Lal	Trader	Amritsar
	Rattan Chandi	Merchant	do
	Rattan Lal Jain	Agriculturist	T Sonepat
2300	Paushan Lal Bar at Law	Advocate	Lahore
	Ripu Sudan Singh	Milk owner	Bapur U.P.
	Rishi Ram B.A.	Service	Lahore
	Roop Krishna	Painter	do
	Roop Ram, B.A., LL.B.	Pleader	do
2305	Roshan Lal	Business	do
	Rohan Lal B.A. LL.B.	Pleader	T Khanewal
	Rozdon S.N.B.A.	Business	Amritsar
	Ruchi Ram Sahni M.A. FCS FPU, h. S. Sahib	Pensioner	..
	Rudra Sur B.A. LL.B.	Pleader	Ambala
2310	Ruldu Rai Tikri	Service	Amritsar
	Rup Chand	Banker	Punipat
	Rup Lal	Merchant	Amritsar
	Ruri Mal	do	R ikot Ludhiana
	Sadiq Mr Bar at Law	Advocate	Amritsar
2315	Safder Agha Mohd, B.A. LL.B.	Pleader	Sialkot
	Sagar Mal	Business	Hissar
	Sahib Daval	Merchant	Amritsar
	Sahib Chand Gupta	Agriculturist	Sonepat
	Singh Ram P.	Contractor	Ambala
2320	Sant Lal B.A. LL.B.	Pleader	Ferozepur
	Santanam K, B.A. (Oxon) Bar at Law	Advocate	Lahore
	Sant Ram	Service	Amritsar
	Sant Ram Seth Dr, L.C.P. and L.C.S.	Physician	do

No	Name.	Profession	Address
	Sant Singh Sardar, B.A., LL.B.	Pleader	Lyallpur.
2325	Sapra Devi Dayal, B.A., LL.B.	do.	Jhang.
	Sardar Mal	Accountant	T. Beri.
	Sat Dev	Agriculturist	Jullunder.
	Satyapal, Dr., B.A., M.B.	Physician	Amritsar.
	Seraj-ul-din	Merchant	Lahore.
2330	Sethi, Amolak Ram	Business	Rawalpindi.
	Sethi D. S.	do.	do.
	Sethi, A. R.	do.	do.
	Sethi, Charanjit Lal	Merchant	Lahore.
	Sethi, Naunadh Ram, B.A.	Mallowner	Dera Ismail Khan.
2335	Sewa Ram, Dr., B.L.M.	Physician	Nowshera.
	Shamba Dhal, B.A., LL.B.	Pleader	Hissar.
	Shambai Parshad	Zamindar	V. Balnpur.
	Sham Das	Business	Amritsar.
	Shamji Mal	Merchant	do.
2340	Sham Lal, B.A.	Pleader	Rohtak
	Sham Sundar, B.A., LL.B.	do.	do.
	Shankar Dass	Merchant	Lahore.
	Shankar Dass	Banker	Rohtak
	Shankar Nath	Mpl. Commr.	Pathankot.
2345	Shanti Chand	Banker	Panipat.
	Shanti Surup Jalota	do.	Ran Das, Amritsar.
	Sher Singh	Zamindar	Abohar
	Sher Singh	Banker	Rohtak
	Sher Singh	Contractor	do.
2350	Sher Singh	Banker	do.
	Shib Dyal	do.	do.
	Shiv Dyal	Pleader	Anbala.
	Shiv Dyal	Merchant	Multan
	Shiv Lal	Confectioner	Amritsar.
2355	Shiv Narain, B.A.	Pleader	do.
	Shiv Ram, B.A., LL.B.	do.	Ferozepur.
	Shri Datta, Pt.	Physician	Hissar
	Shujun Chand	Banker	Karnal.
	Shuja ul din Khahfa, Dr., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law	Advocate	Lahore.
2360	Shyam Chand	Merchant	Panipat.
	Sikri, Sundar Lal, B.A., LL.B.	Pleader	Batala.
	Sikri, Sundar Das	Merchant	Amritsar.
	Sikri, Nihal Chand, Dr., L.M.S.	Physician	Lahore.
	Sri Bom Gautam, B.A., LL.B.	Pleader	T. Nawashahar.
2365	Sita Ram Koorichh	Merchant	Amritsar.
	Sita Ram Seth	Service	do.
	Sita Ram	Engineer	T. Behra.
	Sita Ram	Business	Karnal.
	Sita Ram, B.A., LL.B.	Merchant	Bombay.
2370	Sita Ram Shastri, Vidya-martand	Teacher	T. Bhawari
	Sobha Ram	Agent	Ambala.
	Sohan Lal	Broker	Amritsar.
	Sohan Lal	Merchant	T. Kasur.
	Sohan Lal	Banker	Panipat.
2375	Sohan Lal Kapur B.A.	Pleader	Amritsar.
	Sondhi, P.	Agriculturist	Jullunder

No	Name.	Profession	Address
2380	Sri Krishna, B A, M Sc ...	Business ..	Ludhiana.
	Sukh Dayal, Kapur ...	Merchant ...	Amritsar.
	Sundar Das ..	Banker .	do.
	Sundar Lal ...	Contractor ...	Abohar.
	Sundar Singh ...	Merchant ...	Rawalpindi.
	Suraj Bhan ...	do ...	Amritsar.
2385	Suri, Sundar Das, M.A., Rai Bahadur ...	Pensioner ...	Delhi.
	Suri, Dharm Das ...	Vakil ...	Lahore.
	Taj ud-Din, Pir, B.A., Bar at-Law ...	Advocate ...	do
	Tara Chand, B A., LL.B. ...	Pleader ...	Ambala.
	Tara Chand, Billa ...	Merchant ...	Rawalpindi.
	Tara Chand Shudras ...	do. ...	Lahore.
2390	Tej Bhan ...	do ...	Multan.
	Tek Chand Bhakshi, M A, LL B ...	Pleader .	Lahore
	Tek Chand Bhabra ...	Merchant ...	Sialkot.
	Thakur Das Dugga ..	Banker ...	Amritsar.
	Thakur Das Bharghava, M A, LL B ...	Pleader ...	Hissar.
	Thambu Ram ...	do ...	Rohtak
2395	Thakur Dutt Sharma ...	Physician ...	Lahore.
	Thapur, Jiva Ram ...	Journalist ...	Rawalpindi
	Tirath Ram Chopra ...	Arbitrator ...	T. Akalgarh.
	Tola Ram ...	Business ...	Lahore
	Tulsi Das ..	do ...	Amritsar.
	Tulsi Ram ...	Merchant ...	do.
2400	Uma Dutt, B A ...	Pleader ...	Rohtak
	Umar Baksh, Sheikh, B A. ...	do ...	Lahore
	Uttam Chand ...	Merchant ...	Amritsar
	Uttam Chand Abbott ...	do ...	Rawalpindi.
	Vidya Nand ...	E Engineer ...	Lahore
	Vidya Nand, K C. ...	Business ...	do
2405	Vilasi Ram ...	Shop keeper ...	T Rankot
	Vishwanambhar Dayal ...	Contractor ...	Jullunder
	Wazir Chand, B A, LL B ..	Pleader ...	Gujranwala
	Yoganand Swami ...	...	Punjab

No	Name	Profession	Address
SINDH.			
2415	Anant Ram	Artist	Larkana
	Asuda Mal Rewa Chand	Pleader	Karachi
	Bhagwan Chand Roop Chand	Merchant	Jacobabad.
	Bhaiwandas Jinnal Luthra	do	Shikarpur.
	Bhatrabhoj Bhanji	Clerk	Karachi
	Bhurgn, The Hon'ble Mr	Advocate	Hyderabad.
	G M, Bar at Law		
	Chabildas Jessaram Wadhwa,	Merchant	Shikarpur.
	F T S		
	Chandiram, J B	do	Rohri
2420	Chandiram Metharam Na	Broker	Karachi
	Khajani		
	Chimandas, Diwan	Pensioner	Rohri, Sukkur
	Chintaman Sahoji Trilokhar	Principal	National College,
			Hyderabad
2425	Chintamani Sharma	Teacher	Hyderabad
	Chouthram P Gidwani	Manager	Brahmachari
			Ashram, Hyder-
			abad
	Chhugomal Menghraj	Merchant	Shikarpore.
2430	Dalpatrai Dwarakadas Masand	Contractor	Sukkur
	Daulatram Bulchand, M A,	Pleader	Hyderabad.
	LL B		
	Dharamdas Bherumal	Pleader	Mirpukhas.
	Durgidas B Adwani	Architect	Karachi
2440	Dwarkapershad Rochiram	Business	Larkana.
	Sharma		
	Esardas Lilaram	do	Hyderabad.
	Gangaram Seth	Contractor	do
	Gellaram Tejamal Seth	Merchant	Jacobabad.
2450	Ghansiamdas Naraindas	do	Shikarpur
	Ghulam Hussain Kasim	Medical Practitioner	Karachi
	Haji, Dr, M B B S		
	Guruchand	Teacher	Larkana
	Girdharimal G Vaswani	Pleader	Hyderabad
2460	Gopaldas Jhanatmal Adwani	do	do
	Gurudin Mal, G		Mirpukhas
	Gurudin Mal Tihalsingh	Journalist	do
	Holiram Hussain Keswani,	Pleader	Sukkur
	B A, LL B		
2470	Hondraj Paruram Sharma	Business	Hyderabad.
	Harchandrai Vishindas, The	Pleader	do
	Hon ble Mr, C I E		
	Hessanand Hotchand	Contractor	Rohri
	Herdasmal Gohinbux, B A	Merchant	Karachi
2480	Hemandas Labhumal	Contractor	Sukkur
	Hiranand	do	Hyderabad
	Hiranand Santokram Adwani,	Pleader	do
	B A, LL B		
	Hirdaram Mewaram	do	Garykhata,
2490	Idawmal V Lalwani	Merchant	Karachi
	Itarsing Tiloksing	Pleader	Hyderabad
	Iyer, V A	Professor	Sukkur
	Jairamdas Daulatram, B A	Pleader	Hyderabad
	LL B		Karachi
	Jamshed N R Mehta	Merchant	do

No	Name	Profession	Address
2455	Jassaram C Punjab	Merchant	Larkana
	Javermal Tejmal	do	do
	Jethmal P Guhajan	Journalist	do
	Jethmal Thirverdas, B A, LL B	Pleader	Jacobabad
	Jhamatmal Lekhrising Jathani, B Sc	Professor	Hyderabad
2460	Jatsingh Tolaram Tekchandani	Pleader	Jacobabad
	Jagatsingh	Zamindar	Mirpukhas
	Jumnadas Vishnadas	Merchant	Karachi
	Kulharaj Bhagwanji Patel	Medical Practitioner	do
	Kishen Chand Sobhraj Wadvee	Merchant	Shikarpur
2465	Kishen Chand Wodhumal, B A	Zamindar	Hyderabad
	Kishan Mal Minghamal, B A	Contractor	Sukkur
	Kesho Das	Merchant	
	Kewal Ram Parmanand	Contractor	Rohri, Sukkur
	Khemchand Sukhrimdas Molwani, B A LL B	Pleader	Mirpukhas
2470	Khilwani, I A, Bar at Law	Advocate	Nawabshah, Hyderabad
	Kishnadas Jhambrai, B A	Pleader	Sukkur
	Kodamal Eardas, S, B A	Landlord	Hyderabad
	Lakhani, J V, M Sc, A I I Sc	Technical Chemist	do
	Laxmidas Vishram	Contractor	Karachi
2475	Lakomil Daryabasingh	Professor	Rohri Sukkur
	Lokram Nannam Sharma	Teacher	Hyderabad
	Lokumal Manghmal	Merchant	Karachi
	Lokumal Tulsidas B A	do	do
	Lundarim Tikamdas, B A LL B	Pleader	Shikarpur
2480	Madhavi Jeevanram	Clerk	Karachi
	Madhudas Sanwaldas Jethmalani	Broker	Shikarpur
	Mirchandani, T J	Professor	Karachi
	Mohammad Ali Dima	Merchant	do
	Mohammad Hanif Hashmi, Hakim	Physician	do
2485	Motlal Gangaram	Business	do
	Motiram Gudamal B A	Merchant	Bombay
	Motiram Tekchand		Hyderabad
	Mulchand Gundamal Paho	Pleader	Sukkur
	Mulji		
2490	Nand Kishore Himutram	Clerk	Shikarpur
	Narayandas Anandjee	Contractor	Karachi
	Nawabru Khoshchand	Jeweller	Hyderabad
	Nebhumal Manghanmul	Contractor	Sukkur
	Nirmaldas Dharamdas	Professor	Hyderabad
2495	Pahlounal Santdas	Contractor	Sukkur
	Parmannand M Advani M A B Sc FCS	Professor	Karachi
	Premji Mulji	Merchant	do
	Purdaman Singh	do	do
	Ra Bhakshendas Govindnath Bhatia	do	Shikarpur
2500	Raghunath, Rai Sahib	Pensioner	do

No	Name	Profession	Address
2500	Ranchordas Narsi ... Rollaram Hiranand Man sukhani	Contractor ... Agent ..	Karachi Hyderabad.
	Relumal Kissumal ... Rewachand Chandumal, Dr ...	Zamindar ... Medical Practi tioner	do do.
2503	Rochaldas Sujansing, S A S Rochiram Tabalsingh .. Rochlan, P N. . Rupchand Seomal ... Raghunath Kundansing Lahori M A, LL B	do Zamindar ... do .. do ... do. ...	do Shikarpur Rati Dow. Hyderabad Lahori, Larkhans.
2510	Sadhuram Tindinmal .. Sahiram Vilatrai ... Saidwardag Gilzay, Mohamad Ahan, S T C	do ... Journalist ...	Rohri, Sukkur Karachi
	Santdas Mangharam .. Sathramdas Vishindas .. Sham Behari Lal Shetpur, B A	Pleader ... ... ...	Hyderabad Sukkur Kucha Patiram, Delhi
2515	Shamdas Teckchand . Showkram Sahyram Malkani, M B B S (Lond ), M R C S (Eng )	Zamindar ... Doctor ..	Hyderabad do
	Shriram Lallamal ... Sri Kishendas Hadulda, M A , LL B	Business Pleader	Karachi do
	Suganchand Seth Kimatrai Sugan Lal Hassanand, B A , LL B	Zamindar ... Pleader ..	Jacobabad Karachi.
2520	Sugnamal Khemsing Sugnamal Narsimal, B . Sunderdas B Advani . Tahilram Asudhomal Tahilram Tekchand Bhai .	Contractor ... do . Merchant . Pleader . Zamindar .	Rohri, Sukkur. Sukkur Karachi Hyderabad do
2525	Takhatram Khusiram ... Tarachand Sujan Singh Diwan	Contractor do	Sukkur Rohri, Sukkur.
	Tikamdas K Jeswani, M A Tikamdas Wadhwal, B A (Oxon ), Bar at Law	Journalist .. Advocate ..	Karachi. do
2530	Tootsidas Khoobchand ... Tourmal S Thadhsai .. Trilok Chand G Thadhsai Tulsidas Tourmal .. Vaswani Bulchand Jhama Singh, M A	Jeweller ... Merchant . do . do . Publicist .	Hyderabad Karachi do Hyderabad Karachi
2535	Veshomal Pokerdas . Vishindas Dwarkadas . Vishindas Sanwaldas Jetha- malani	Contractor ... do .. Pleader ..	Rohri, Sukkur Sukkur Shikarpur.
	Wadiarmal Premchand ...	Contractor ...	Rohri, Sukkur

No	Name	Profession	Address
UNITED PROVINCES			
V denotes village   T denotes town			
2540	Abdul Aziz Khan ...	Agriculturist ...	V Budhansi
	Abdul Ghaffur, Kasi ...	Journalist ...	Moradabad
	Abdul Hamid Khan Chowdhri ...	Landholder ...	V. Sahawar.
	Abdul Majid, Khwaja, B A (Cant.), Bar at-Law	Advocate ...	Aligarh.
	Abdul Raof Khan, K. ...	Landholder ...	V Budhansi.
2541	Abdul Razak Lalji ...	Merchant ...	Meerut.
	Abdul Shahid Khan ...	Agriculturist ...	Aligarh.
	Abdul Wahid Khan, Kunwar Mohammad	do. ...	V. Budhansi.
	Abdur Rahim, Hafiz Mohmd	Vakil ...	Aligarh
	Abdus Salam, M ...	Zamindar ...	Moradabad.
2550	Abhaya Charan Singh	Vakil ...	Gorakhpur.
	Abur Chand ...	Service ...	Agra.
	Abu Ali, Bar. at-Law ...	Advocate ...	do
	Achal Singh ...	Trader ...	do.
	Acharya, V. ...	Zamindar ...	Lashkar, Gwalior.
2551	Adinowite Aiyar ...	Merchant ...	Benares
	Adya Pershad, B A, LL B.	Pleader ...	Gorakhpur.
	Aftab Singh, Chowdhri ...	Zamindar ...	T Nehtore.
	Ahmad Sijed Khan, K M ...	do. ...	V. Dampur.
	Ajaz Ahmad Rizevi, S. ...	do ...	Amroha.
2560	Ajudhya Pal ...	do. ...	V Shamsabad.
	Ajudhya Prasad ...	Business ...	Jhansi
	Ajudhya Prasad ...	Zamindar ...	V Ambelita
	Ajudhya Prasad Gupta, B A, LL B	Vakil ...	Bulandshihar.
	Ajudhya Prasad Goela, B Sc, LL B.	do ...	Meerut.
2565	Ajudhya Prasad Pathak, Chobey, B A, LL B	do ...	Agra.
	Alaygulabi, Hon'ble Syed, Khan Bahadur, B A.	Vakil, High Court	do.
	Ali Mahommed, Khwaja ...	Compounder ...	do
	Amar Chand, Chowdhri ...	Agriculturist ...	V. Bhorani.
	Amar Nath ...	Zamindar ...	Saharanpur
2570	Amar Nath ...	Merchant ...	T. Kashipur.
	Amar Nath, Choubiy ...	Zamindar ...	T. Kashipur
	Amar Nath Vashya ...	do ...	T Ghaziabad.
	Amar Singh ...	Trader ...	Hathras
	Amar Singh ...	Merchant ...	Saharanpur.
2575	Amba Prasad, L M S. ...	Medical Practitioner	Farrukhabad.
	Ambeshwar Misra, Pandit, B A, LL B	Pleader ...	Unao.
	Amir Chand Sahni ...	Merchant ...	Cawnpore.
	Amir Chand Mehra, B A. ...	Teacher ...	Agra
	Amir Sing, P. . ...	Pleader ...	do
2580	Anand Bahadur ...	Zamindar ...	Bareilly.
	Anand Prasad Chaturvedi ...	Clerk ...	Muttra
	Anand Madhav Shukla ...	Zamindar ...	V. Dulp Nagar.
	Anand Murti ...	Teacher ...	Benares.
	Anand Swaroop ...	Clerk ...	Khurja
	Anand Swaroop Gargya ...	Service ...	Hathras
	Anant Prasad Shukla ...	Trader ...	Cawnpore.

No.	Name	Profession	Address.
2585	Anant Ram Bhargava, B.A.	Vakil	Aligarh
	Annie C. Bell (Miss)	...	Adyar, Madras.
	Ansari, A. H., B.A., LL.B.	Pleader	T Ghaziabad.
	Anup Singh Bhatia	Service	Agra
	Arathoon, L.	Bank Agent	Gwalior.
2590	Arjan Das	Merchant	Shahrampur.
	Arora, B. L.	Trader	Allahabad.
	Asa Ram Mehta	Zamindar	Ganjoh.
	Asharfi Lal	Pleader	Agra
	Atar Singh, B.A., LL.B.	Vakil	Bulandshahar.
2595	Atar Sen	Money lender	V. Kirthal.
	Atma Ram	Zamindar	T. Ghaziabad.
	Autar Krishna	Merchant	Moradabad.
	Avadh Bihari Lal	Contractor	Bulandshahar.
	Avadh Bihari Lal, M. A., LL.B.	Vakil	Agra
2600	Ardhunanand, Swami	...	V. Jwalapore.
	Ayodhya Nath	Merchant	Muttra.
	Biboo Lal Agrawal	Shop keeper	Bulandshahar.
	Biboo Lal	Merchant	Cawnpore.
	Baboo Lal Vaish	Money lender	Amroha.
2605	Baboo Ram Gupta, B. Sc.	Pleader	Meerut.
	Baboo Ram Verma	do.	Etah.
	Babu Lal	Agriculturist	V. Digrota.
	Babu Lal	Trader	V. Chandpur.
	Babu Lal	Clerk	T. Ghaziabad.
2610	Babu Lal	Pleader	Moradabad.
	Babu Lal	Banker	V. Kirthal.
	Babu Lal, B.A.	Physician	Allahabad.
	Babu Lal	Draper	Meerut.
	Babu Lal Mithal, B. Sc.	Zamindar	Bulandshahar.
2615	Babu Lal Poddar	Merchant	Hathras.
	Babu Lal Sharma	Banker	T. Anupshahar, Bulandshahar.
	Babu Ram	Service	Bareilly.
	Babu Ram	Trader	T. Sikandrabad.
	Babu Ram	do.	Bareilly.
2620	Babu Ram	Broker	T. Hapur.
	Babu Ram Qarg, L.M.P.	Physician	Muzaffarnagar.
	Babu Ram Gupta	Contractor	Etawah.
	Babu Ram Gupta	Press Proprietor	Agra
	Babu Ram Gupta	Medicine	Meerut.
2625	Babu Ram Gupta, M.A., LL.B.	Vakil	T. Kasganj.
	Babu Ram Sabani	Merchant	do.
	Babu Ram Saksena, B.A.	Vakil	Farrukhabad.
	Babu Ram Sharina	Merchant	Agra.
	Badri Das Khatri	do.	Muttra.
2630	Badri Das Sharma	Service	Hathras.
	Badri Narayan	Trader	Shahjahanpur.
	Badri Nath Bhutta, B.A.	Journahst	Agra
	Badri Prasad	Business	T. Sriranganj.
	Badri Prasad	Banker	T. Koneb, Jalaun.
2635	Badri Prasad	Business	Gwalior.
	Badri Prasad	Banker	Hathras.
	Badri Prasad Mathur, B.A., LL.B.	Vakil	do.
	Badri Prasad Tewary	Service	Etawah
	Badri Singh	Agriculturist	Dehradun.
2640	Bahal Singh	Mukhtar	Meerut.
	Brijal M. L.	Optician	Agra.
	Bajnath	Trader	Moradabad

No	Name	Profession	Address
	Bujnath, Pandit	.. Pleader	.. Meerut
	Baj Nath, B A	.. Pleader	.. Meerut
2645	Baj Nath Chaturvedi	.. Trader	.. Old Etanah
	Baj Nath Prasad	.. Merchant	.. T Konch
	Baj Nath Prasad	.. Banker	.. Mirzapur
	Baj Nath Prasad Khare	.. Zamindar	.. Allahabad
2650	Baj Nath Singh	.. Broker	.. Benares
	Baj Nath Singh	.. Zamindar	.. Meerut
	Baj Nath Tewari	.. Agriculturist	.. T Mahoba.
	Balkunth Nath, L M.P.	.. Physician	.. Agra
	Bakhtawar Lal Jami	.. Merchant	.. Meerut.
	Bakhtawar Singh	.. Banker	.. do
2655	Balbhadra Singh, Kunwar	.. Zamindar	.. V Keri
	Baseshwar Prasad Misra	.. Banker	.. Etawah
	Bajjit Singh	.. Zamindar	.. Meerut
	Balkishen Moodra	.. Banker	.. T Kangra
	Bal Krishna, Seth	.. do	.. Banda
2660	Balkrishna, Chowdhri	.. Zamindar	.. T. Kaimganj
	Bal Krishna Shukla, B Sc., LL B	.. Vakil	.. Unao
	Bal Mukand	.. Trader	.. T Bilgram
	Balmukand	.. Business	.. Meerut
	Bal Mukand	.. Teacher	.. V Kirthal
2665	Bal Mukand Bijpeyi	.. Journalist	.. Lucknow
	Bal Mukand	.. Pleader	.. T Akhura
	Bal Rama Chandra	.. Trader	.. T Khatouli
	Balu Shanker	.. Shop keeper	.. Jehangirabad.
	Balwant Rai	.. Trader	.. Agra
2670	Balwant Singh	.. Landlord	.. T Naghtor
	Benarsi Das	.. Trader	.. Bareilly
	Benarsi Das	.. do	.. Shahjahanpur.
	Banwari Lal	.. do	.. Old Etawah
	Binerji Preonath	.. Advocate	.. Allahabad
2675	Bankey Bihari Lal Saksena, B A, LL B	.. Vakil	.. T Kheri
	Banke Lal	.. Trader	.. Aligarh
	Banke Lal	.. do	.. T Kashiipur
	Bankey Lal Chowdhri	.. Zamindar	.. Nainital
	Bankey Lal Gotam	.. do	.. Moradabad
2680	Bankey Lal Maheshwari	.. Trader	.. Amroha
	Bankey Lal Nagar	.. Zamindar	.. Benares
	Bannerji, Hari Mohan	.. ..	.. Allahabad
	Bansi Gopal	.. Banker	.. Farrukhabad
	Bansi Dhar	.. Merchant	.. T Kangra
2685	Binsu Dhar Sharma	.. Service	.. Farrukhabad
	Bansi Dhar Seth	.. Banker	.. Bulandshahar
	Bansi Dhar Gupta	.. Contractor	.. Oran
	Bansi Dhar Jalan	.. Trader	.. Hathras
	Bansi Dhar Sekhsarya	.. Banker	.. do
2690	Bansi Dhar Shukla	.. Zamindar	.. Benares
	Bansi Lal Chowdhri	.. Merchant	.. Cawnpore
	Banu Mall	.. Banker	.. Ghaziabad
	Banwari Lal	.. Trader	.. do
	Banwari Lal, P.	.. Zamindar	.. V Alampur
2695	Banwari Lal	.. Merchant	.. T Kashiipur
	Banwari Lal	.. Service	.. Moradabad
	Banwari Lal	.. Merchant	.. T Kangra
	Banwari Lal Khannah	.. Zamindar	.. Bareilly
	Banwari Lal Sharma	.. Service	.. Agra
2700	Basant Kumar	.. Zamindar	.. Bulandshahar

No	Name.	Profession.	Address
	Bisdeo Saran, Agrawal, B A , LL.B.	Vakil	... Agra.
	Basu, Akshay Kumar, B A....	Pleader	... Sitapur.
	Bisdev	... Zamindar	... V. Sindi.
	Basant Rai Bhandari, B A , LL.B.	Vakil	... Bithur.
2705	Butchwarai Prasad	... Trader	... Agra
	Bedekar, M.D.	... Physician	... Cawnpore.
	Behari Lal	... Merchant	... T. Hapur.
	Benarsi Das	... Banker .	... Saharanpur.
	Benarsi Das	... Merchant	... Meerut
2710	Benarsi Das, B A , LL.B.	... Vakil	... T. Ghaziabad.
	Beni Madhwar Tiwari	... Zamindar	... V. Ata, Jalaun.
	Beni Pershad	... do. & Rais	... Saharanpur.
	Beni Pershad	... Pleader	... Nahar State.
	Beni Prasad	... Service	... Moradabad
2715	Beni Prasad Jigra	... Merchant	... Saharanpur.
	Beni Prasad Mehra	... do.	... Benares.
	Benkatesh Pershad	... Banker	... Amroha.
	Bhagirath Pershad Vatsya	... Tenant	... Bulandshahr.
	Bhagwan Das	... Merchant	... Agra.
2720	Bhagwan Das	... Business	... do
	Bhagwan Das	... Merchant	... do
	Bhagwan Das	... Banker	... Meerut.
	Bhagwan Das	... do	... Hardoi.
	Bhagwan Das Halna	... Journalist	... Hathras.
2725	Bhagwan Das Misra	... Trader	... Etah
	Bhagwanji Makenji	... Merchant	... Hathras
	Bhagwan Sahai Sharma	... Mukhtar	... Bulandshahr.
	Bhagwant Prasad, M A., LL.B.	Pleader	... Etah
	Bhagwat Narayan	... Merchant	... Bareilly.
2730	Bhagwati Prasad	... Pleader	... Farrukhabad.
	Bhagwati Prasad Sharma	... Contractor	... T. Anupshahr.
	Bhagwat Narayan Bhargava, B A	Pleader	... Jhansi.
	Bhagwati Sahai Mathur, B.A , LL.B.	do	... Amroha.
2735	Bharon Prasad	... do	... Meerut.
	Bharon Prasad, B A , LL.B.	Vakil	... Shikohabad.
	Bhano Val	... Service	... Agra.
	Bhurose Lal	... Banker	... do
	Bhawani Datt Joshi	... Service	... Almora.
2740	Bhawani Datt Joshi, B A , LL.B.	Pleader	... Jhajar, Almora.
	Bhawani Prasad Gupta	... Zamindar	... V. Haldaur
	Bhawani Ram Seth	... Banker	... T. Sikandrabad.
	Bhawani Shankar	... Zamindar	... T. Khur
	Bhawani Shankar Tewari	... do.	... Benares.
2745	Bhola Nath	... Banker	... Meerut.
	Bhola Nath	... Agriculturist	... V. Digrota.
	Bhola Nath	... Mukhtar	... Etah
	Bhola Nath	... Draper	... Bulandshahr.
	Bholi Nath Gupta, B A., LL.B.	Vakil	... T. Khurja
2750	Bhola Nath Mehrotra	... Zamindar	... Sitapur.
	Bhola Nath Tandon	... do.	... T. Shikohabad.
	Bhola Singh	... Contractor	... Cawnpur
	Bhukan Saran	... Merchant	... Moradabad
	Bhup Narain Singh	... Trader	... Farrukhabad.
2755	Bhup Singh	... Zamindar	... V. Kasauli-ka- Nagla.

No.	Name.	Profession.	Address
2760	Rhuri Singh ..	Zamindar ...	V Newari.
	Bichari Nand Saraswati ...	Preacher ...	Dehra Dun.
	Bihari Lal, Pandit ...	Banker ...	V Sayadpur
	Bihari Lal ..	Merchant ...	V Kashipur
	Bikat, Dr. ..	Physician ...	T. Khurji
	Rimal Prasad ..	Service ...	Saharanpur.
	Bindhusini Prasad, M.A., LL B. ...	Vakil ...	Allahabad
2765	Bindeshwari Prasad Sinha, B.A., LL B. ...	do. ...	Agra.
	Bindaban Katiar ...	Trader ...	Farrukhabad.
	Bindeshwari Prasad ...	Vakil ...	Gonda
	Rungal Chand Pandit ...	Zamindar ...	Dehra Dun.
	Birjuander Singh, Thakur ...	do ...	V. Dhurpara.
	Birj Lal ...	Merchant ...	Saharanpur.
	Birendra Lal ...	Zamindar ...	Aligarh
2770	Bir Sen Jain ...	do. ...	V Binanli.
	Bishambhar Dayal Varshni L T C. (Hon.) V J T L.	Manager, Gt Gas Work	Bilhni, Morad- abad
	Bishamber Lal ...	Service ...	Agra
	Bishamber Nath ...	Pleader ...	Allahabad.
	Bishamber Nath ...	Merchant ...	V. Koli
	Bishamber Nath, Rai Bahadur ...	Banker ...	Cawnpur
	Bishamber Nath ...	Merchant ...	Moradabad
2775	Bishambhar Nath, Kapoor ...	Banker ...	Shahjahanpur.
	Bishambhar Nath Bojpu, B A. LL B. ...	Vakil ...	Unao.
	Bishambhar Nath Varma, B A., LL B. ...	do. ...	Muttra
	Bishambhar Sahni ...	Merchant ...	Meerut.
	Bishambhar Sahni ...	Pleader ...	do.
	Bishambhar Sahni ...	Merchant ...	do
	Bishambhar Sahni ...	Clerk ...	do
2785	Bishan Dayal Mital ...	Zamindar ...	T. Khurja
	Bishen Nath Bhargava ...	Printer ...	Allahabad.
	Bishn Siroop ...	Business ...	Meerut
	Bisheshwar Dayal ...	Agriculturist ...	V Kigarota.
	Bisheshwar Dayal, Chaturvedi Vishrad ...	Trader ...	Agra.
	Bisheshwar Dayal Trivedi ...	Jeweller ...	Lucknow.
	Bisheshwar Prasad ...	Trader ...	Farrukhabad.
2790	Bisheshwar Sarin ...	Zamindar ...	Moradabad.
	Bishwa Nath Tholal, B.A., LL B. ...	Vakil ...	Cawnpore.
	Bittan Lal ...	Trader ...	T Kamganj.
	Bodh Raj Sawhny, B.A., LL B. ...	Vakil ...	Jhansi.
	Bomanji, B. R., Barr.-at Law ...	Advocate ...	Saharanpur.
	Bool Chand ...	Accountant ...	Meerut.
	Brahma Deva Shastri ...	Printer ...	Etawah
2800	Brahma Nand Thapral ...	Zamindar ...	T. Pouri
	Brahma Nand ...	do. ...	Meerut
	Brahma Narayan ...	do. ...	Old Etawah.
	Brahma Sahni, Barr.-at-Law ...	Advocate ...	Moradabad.
	Brahma Shukler ...	Zamindar ...	T. Ghazabad.
	Brij Gopal Bhatia ...	Business ...	Muttra
	Brij Lal Varma ...	Physician ...	do
2805	Brij Nand Prasad Misra ...	Mukhtar ...	Pilibhit.
	Brij Nath B.A., LL.B. ...	Pleader ...	Moradabad.
	Brij Behari Dr., L M S. ...	Physician ...	Saharanpur.

No	Name	Profession	Address
2810	Brij Basu Lal	Zamindar	Bulandshahar
	Brij Bhukan Lal	Banker	Saharanpur
	Brij Bhusan	Merchant	V Koneh
	Brij Mohan Lal	Zamindar	Bareilly
	Brij Behari Gupta, B A	Trader	Bulandshahar.
2811	Brij Behari Lal, B A, LL B	Vakil	do.
	Brij Krishna Dar	Zamindar	Agra
	Brij Kishen	Trader	Banwah
	Brij Kishore	Mukhtar	do
	Brij Lal, Seth	Trader	T Khurja.
2820	Brij Mohan Lal	Merchant	Meerut.
	Brij Mohan Snarup	Zamindar	Bulandshahar.
	Brij Narain Tankha, B A	Vakil	Lucknow.
	Brij Nath Mithal, B Sc., LL B	do.	Meerut.
	Brij Raj Bahadur	Zamindar	Bith
2877	Brindaban Prasad, B A, LL B	Vakil	Mainpuri
	Budh Gopal	Pandit	Ghaziabad.
	Budhi Dattabhai Tewari	Agriculturist	Nawal
	Budhooimal Meerotra	Trader	Cawnpur.
	Bulbul Prasad	do	Bareilly
2870	Bulaji Ram Shastri, Bar at Law	Advocate	Dibradun
	Buland Rai	Merchant	V Kirthal.
	Bushahr Nath, R S	Spcl Hon. Mag	T Nagina
	Busheshwar Dayal	Zamindar	T Hapur
	Chandrika Prasad Thakur	do	V Kharabad.
2837	Chun Sukh Sharma	do	V Jala
	Chutanava Dev, Kumar	do	Moradabad
	Chanda Lal	do	Aligarh
	Chandi Prasad	Merchant	Ghaziabad
	Chandi Mal	Trader	Brindaban.
2840	Chand Mal, B A, LL B	Vakil	Agra
	Chand Narain Harkauli, B A	Pleader	Sitapur
	Chandra Bhan	Zamindar	Agra
	Chandra Kant Malviya	do	Aligarh
	Chandra Prakash	do	Mozaffarnagar
2842	Chandu Lal	Draper	Muttra
	Chandu Lal Tandon	do	Agra
	Champa Lal Jain	Trader	Bulandshahar.
	Charvi Mal	Merchant	V Kirthal
	Chater Sen	do	do
2850	Chater Bhuj	do	Cawnpur
	Chater Bhuj	do	I Kosi
	Chatterji, J M, Bar at Law	Advocate	Saharanpur
	Chatur Behari Lal Tandon	Merchant	Jhansi
	Chatur Singh	Zamindar	V Mahipur.
2855	Cheda Lal	Trader	Agra
	Cheda Lal Govil	Merchant	T Khurja
	Chetan Swarup	do	Etah
	Chhabhi Nati Pandey, B A	Business	T Chunar.
	Chhanda Lal Jain	Banker	Meerut
2860	Chhail Behari Lal	Merchant	T Kashipur.
	Chhail Behari Lal	Trader	Hathras
	Chhail Behari Lal Mathur, M A, LL B	Pleader	Amroha
	Chhajju Singh	Zamindar	V Gadana
	Chhajju Singh	Pleader	Ghaziabad.
	Chhikan Lal, Rai Sahib Chobey	do	Meerut

N.	Name	Profession.	Address
	Chhatra Lal Gupta, B Sc., LL B	Vakil	T. Kairana.
2865	Chhedi Lal	Merchant	T Kauth
	Chhotay Lal	Business	Etawah.
	Chhotay Lal Tewari	Banker	F. Sikandrabad.
	Chhote Lal	Trader	do.
	Chhote Lal	do	do.
2870	Chhote Lal	Teacher	Benares
	Chhote Lal	Trader	F. Kaimganj.
	Chhotay Lal	do	Hathras
	Chhotay Lal	Service	Moradabad
	Chhotay Lal Pt	Zamindar	Sikandrabad
2875	Chhotay Lal Bhargava, B Sc., LL B	Vakil	F. Basni.
	Chimman Lal	Banker	V Gomat.
	Chimman Lal	Merchant	T Annpabahar.
	Churanji Lal	do.	Muttra.
	Churanji Lal	do	Aligarh.
2880	Churanji Lal, B A	Banker	Almora
	Churanji Lal, B A	Zamindar	Etawah
	Churanji Lal Mishra, B Sc., LL B	Vakil	Fatehgarh.
	Churanji Lal Sharma	Zamindar	Agra.
	Chokha Lal	Trader	T Khurja.
2883	Chapra, B N.	Service	Cawnpore.
	Chotey Lal	Contractor	Agra
	Chotey Lal	Engineer	Cawnpur.
	Chhumi Lal	Business	Agra
	Chunni Lal Sharma	Trader	Hathras.
2890	Chunni Lal Sharma, M.B B S.	Physician	Dulandshahar.
	Del Chand	Jeweller	Agra
	Dalip Singh	Pleader	Muzaffarnagar
	Damodardas, B A, LL B.	Vakil	Meerut.
	Darsan Lal	Business	Saharanpur
2895	Daryao Singh Ojha	Banker	V Nasipur, Bojhi
	Din Dayal Kapur	Zamindar	Cawnpur
	Dan Dayal	do	Harnipur.
	Dandyal	Business	F Ferozabad
	Dan Dyal Shrust	Merchant	Agra
2900	Daulat Ram	Trader	T Hathras.
	Daulat Ram Asthana	Vakil	Basti
	Daulat Ram Barla	Sarraf	T Kasganj.
	Diya Kishen Seth, M A., LL B	Vakil	Lucknow.
	Dava Ram	Merchant	T Koneb.
2905	Daya Narayan Nigan, B A	Journalist	Cawnpur
	Daya Shankar Pathak	Trader	Muttra
	Debi Charan	do	Lacrukhabad
	Debi Das Kapoor	do	Agra
	Debi Prasad	Mukhtar	Aligarh
2910	Debi Prasad Suksena	Zamindar	Amroha.
	Debi Sahai	do.	Hapur
	Debi Singh Thakur	do	V. Pautheni.
	Dr. Bhambiker N B Dr., L M S (Natl)	Medical Adviser	Cawnpur
	Deoki Nandan	Zamindar	T Sikandrarao
2915	Devendra Kumar	Landlord	Bijnor
	Devi Das	Merchant	Cawnpur.
	Devi Dyal Varma	.	Saharanpur.
	Devi Lal Sah	...	Nainital

No	Name.	Profession	Address.
2920	Devi Prasad Shukla E.A.	Agriculturist	V. Kursawan
	Dev Shastri Vaidya	Physician	Saharanpur.
	Dewan Singh	Zamindar	Bareilly.
	Dewan Singh Padhan	do	do
	Dhanna Lal	Banker	Jhansi
2925	Dhanna Lal	Merchant	Mainpuri
	Dhanna Lal Jain	do.	Agra
	Dhannpati Rai	Business	T Sikandrabad.
	Dharam Dasa	Zamindar	Saharanpur
	Dharma Datt Sharma	do	T. Jhangirabad.
2930	Dharma Nand Tewari	do.	V. Majhera, Nani Tal.
	Dharma Narain, B.A.	Vakil	Mainpuri
	Dharma Vir Singh	Landlord	T. Nightor.
	Dharmendra Nath Tarka	Service	Agra.
	Shiromani		
2935	Dhulekar, Raghunath Vinayak M.A., LL.B.	Vakil	Jhansi
	Dhum Singh Jain	Merchant	Meerut
	Digamber Singh Thakur	Zamindar	V. Tikari
	Dila Ram	Trader	V. Jhangirabad.
	Dina Nath Nagar	Zamindar	Moradabad
2940	Din Dyal	Merchant	Ghaziabad
	Diwan Chand	do	Cawnpur.
	Dori Lal	Mukhtar	Pilibhit.
	Durga Datta Tewari	Physician	Bathura.
	Durga Dyal	Merchant	Aligarh
2945	Durga Parshad Panday	Service	Meerut
	Durga Parshad	Mukhtar	Bulandshahr.
	Durga Parshad Pt	do.	T. Kharja
	Durga Parshad, B.A., LL.B.	Vakil	Bulandshahr.
	Durga Prasad	Service	Muzaffarnagar.
2950	Durga Prasad Mehra	Banker	Agra
	Durga Prasad, B.A., LL.B.	Vakil	Meerut.
	Dwarka Nath, M.A., LL.B.	do.	Muttra
	Dwarka Prasad Bhargava	Zamindar	V. Sism.
	Dwarka Prasad Bhartea	Business	Muttra
2955	Dwarka Prasad	Mukhtar	New Etawah
	Dwarka Prasad Singh	Pleader	Cawnpur.
	Enqir Chand	Service	F. Kuth
	Fateh Chand	Merchant	T. Sikandrabad.
	Fateh Chand	do	Meerut
2960	Fateh Khan Hakim	Physician	Muzaffarnagar.
	Fateh Singh, Thakur	Service	T. Diba
	Foster, Miss, M.A.	Professor	Gorakhpur.
	Gajanan Ajgannkar	do	Brindaban
	Gajinand Marwari	Trader	Ghaziipur.
2965	Gajinand Gaur	Priest	Cawnpur.
	Gana Raj	Mill Manager	Saharanpur.
	Ganesh Behari Misra	Banker	Lucknow.
	Ganeshi Das Halani	Broker	Meerut.
	Ganeshi Lal	Trader	Hathras.
2970	Ganeshi Lal	Zamindar	Aligarh
	Ganeshi Lal	do	T. Sikandrabad.
	Ganesh Prasad Seth	Trader	Allahabad
	Ganesh Ram	Zamindar	Konch
	Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi	Journdist	Cawnpore
2975	Ganesh Singh, K., B.A.	Zamindar	V. Pachalgan
	Ganga Datta Pande, B.A., L.T.	Teacher	Meerut
	Ganga Datta Pandey	Agriculturist	V. Majehra

No	Name.	Profession	Address
2980	Ganga Datta Sharma ..	Service ...	Lashkar.
	Ganga Dhar ...	Merchant ...	Agra
	Ganga Parshad ...	Trader ...	T Sikandrabad
	Ganga Parshad ..	Zamindar ..	T Diba.
	Ganga Prasad ...	Trader ..	Hathras
	Ganga Prasad ..	Pleader ...	Azangath.
	Ganga Prasad Bajpai, M A , B Sc	Zamindar ...	1 Khert.
2985	Ganga Prasad Bhargava, B A , LL B	Vakil ...	Muttra.
	Ganga Prasad Gupta ...	Trader ...	Aligarh
	Ganga Prasad Kapur ...	do ..	Aligarh
	Ganga Prasad Mehna, M.A , LL B	Vakil ...	1 Sahwan
	Ganga Prasad Pande ...	Merchant ...	Allahabad
2990	Ganga Prasad Vind ..	Physician ...	V. Jhingarabad.
	Ganga Partip Gupta, M A , LL B.	Vakil ...	Allahabad
	Gangoli, J. N , L M P. ..	Physician ...	Moradabad.
	Ganni Lal ...	Trader ...	Hathras
2997	Ganpati Singh, Th ...	Zamindar ...	V Diba.
	Gargi Din, Misra Dr. ...	Physician ..	Cawnpur.
	Gauri Lal Gupta ...	Trader ...	V Ghindpur
	Gauri Mal ...	do ..	Bircilly
	Gauri Shanker Chande ...	Service ...	Hathras
	Gauri Shanker P ...	Zamindar ...	V Konch.
	Gauri Shanker Misra, B A	Agriculturist ...	Allahabad.
	Gauri Shanker Tandon, B A , LL B.	Vakil ..	Etawah.
3000	Gaya Lal ...	Trader ..	T. Kosi.
	Gaya Prasad ..	do ...	Agra.
	Gansham Das ...	Zamindar ..	Aunroli
	Gansham Das ...	Bank Agent ...	Hapur
	Gansham Das, B A , LL B.	Vakil ...	Bhiruch
3001	Gansham Singh, Kumar ...	Zamindar ...	Meerut.
	Ghosi Ram ...	Service ...	Etawah.
	Ghosi Ram Pandit ..	Zamindar ..	Meerut
	Ghosi Ram Bhalla ...	Banker ...	Khuri Lakhimpur.
	Ghaente Mal Ji ...	Agriculturist ..	1 Mahobi
3010	Girdhari Lal Anand ...	Pleader ..	Ghazabad
	Girdhari Lal Bigla ...	Trader ...	Hathras
	Girdhari Lal Dube ...	Physician ...	Farrukhabad.
	Girdhari Lal Varma ...	Merchant ...	Muttra.
	Girdhari Lal, B A , LL B. ...	Vakil ...	Bulandshahar.
3015	Girdhari Lal B A , LL B. ...	do ...	Saharanpur
	Girja Shanker Ji ...	Priest ..	Droptiayag
	Gir Parshad, Ch. ...	Zamindar ...	V Bankipur.
	Giyasi Ram ...	Trader ...	Sikandrabad.
	Gobardhan Prasad Dubey ..	Merchant ...	Cawnpur.
3020	Gobind Lal ...	Zamindar ...	Aligarh.
	Gobind Lal ...	Contractor ...	Meerut
	Gobind Saran, B A , LL B ...	Vakil ...	Bulandshahar.
	Gokal Behari Varma ..	Service ...	Gwalior.
	Gokal Chand ...	Merchant ...	Meerut
3025	Gokal Chand Jain ...	Zamindar ...	Mazaffarnagar.
	Gokal Chand Kapur, B Sc , I. M S	Merchant ..	Benares
	Gokal Chand Rohtagi ...	Business ..	Cawnpur.
	Gokal Chandra ...	do ..	Muttra.
3030	Gokal Chandra ...	Trader ...	T. Khatauli.
	Gokal Chandra Gupta ..	Pleader ...	Ghazabad.

No	Name.	Profession.	Address
	Gokal Prasad ...	Plender	Meerut.
	Gokal Prasad Varma ...	Trader	Muttra.
	Gokaran Nath Misra, The Hon'ble Pandit M.A., LL.B., F.A.U.	Advocate	Lucknow.
3035	Gopal Chand Gupta ...	Merchant	Ghaziabad.
	Gopal Das ...	do.	Cawnpur.
	Gopal Hari Vinchurkar ...	Teacher	Etah.
	Gopal Narain ...	Mukhtar	Bulandshahar.
	Gopal Shali ...	Merchant	Almora.
3040	Gopi Lal ...	Service	Agra.
	Gopi Nath ...	Merchant	do.
	Gopi Nath ...	Trader	T. Ferozabad.
	Gopi Nath, B.A., LL.B.	Vakil	Agra.
	Gopi Na h Kunzru, B.A., LL.B.	do.	do.
3045	Gopi Nath Sharma ..	Service	Bulandshahar.
	Govind Bullabh Pr, B.A., LL.B.	Vakil	Nainital.
	Gobind Parshad Jain' ...	Shop-keeper.	T. Anupshahar.
	Govind Prasad ...	Mukhtar	T. Kaimganj.
	Govind Prasad ...	Trader	Moradabad.
3050	Govind Rao Hardekar ..	Business	Agra.
	Govind Rao Joglekar, B.A., LL.B.	Vakil	Benares.
	Govind Singh Kshattriya ...	Banker	V. Anupshahar.
	Gulab Singh ...	Contractor	Agra
	Ghulam Panjtan Shamsbad, B.A., LL.B.	Vakil	Etawah.
3055	Guldip Narain Sadh ...	Trader	Farrukhabad.
	Gulzari Lal ...	Zamindar	do.
	Gundhiraj, J. P. ...	Service	Agra.
	Gupta, J. L., B.A., L.T.	Teacher	T. Kanth
	Gurdas Baijal ...	Optician	Agra.
	Gur Mukh Ram Tandon, L.M.P.	Physician	do.
3060	Gur Prasad Dhowan, B.A.	Business	Fyzabad.
	Gur Sahai ...	Zamindar	T. Tilhar.
	Guru Das Shah, B.Sc.	Teacher	Almora
	Guru Prasad ...	Plender	Meerut.
3065	Gusain Lal Padhan ..	Shop Keeper	T. Haldwani.
	Gyan Chandra ...	Merchant	I. Siraganj.
	Gyan Prakash Vaidya ..	Physician	Saharanpur.
	Gyan Singh Hakim ...	do	Agra
	Hilder, Dr S., L.M.S.	do	Muzaffarnagar.
3070	Hakim Singh ...	Zamindar	Banda.
	Hamid Ali Khan, Km. ...	do.	V. Tauri.
	Hamid Jan Rizeri ...	do.	Amroha.
	Hanuman Pershad Mathur, B.A., LL.B.	Vakil	Aligarh.
	Hanuman Prasad Agrawal ...	Agriculturist	V. Hamadin, Bawla.
3075	Hanuman Prasad Pandey ...	Zamindar	Mirzapur.
	Har Bans Lal ...	do.	T. Kharji.
	Har Bans Lal ...	Merchant	T. Jhalo.
	Har Bhagwan ...	do.	Meerut.
	Har Charan Lal ...	Zamindar	T. Sikandrabad.
3080	Har Charan Lal ...	Trader	V. Lohri.
	Har Das Mal ...	Broker	Bareilly.
	Har Dayan Singh ..	Banker	V. Karchal.
	Har Dev Sahni, Bar-at Law	Advocate	Bulandshahar.

No	Name.	Profession	Address
3085	Hardwar Lal Mehta ...	Zamindar ...	Sihorapur.
	Hardwar Singh L M S ...	Physician ...	Roorkee.
	Har Govind Pant, B A, LL B ...	Vakil ...	T Ramkhet.
	Har Das Vashya ...	Merchant ...	Muttra
	Har Datt Joshi ...	Zamindar ...	Almora
	Harishar Prasad Mital ...	Service ...	V Gaurmat.
3090	Har Krishan Dhaon, B A, LL B ...	Vakil ...	Lucknow.
	Har Krishan Prasad, B A. ...	do ...	T Jalesar
	Har Krishna ...	Zamindar ...	T. Kashipur.
	Har Lal, P. Mehta ...	Trader ...	Cawnpur.
	Har Mull ...	Merchant ...	do.
	Har Mohan Prasad ...	Plender ...	Muttra
3095	Har Rij Singh ...	Merchant ...	T Kauth
	Har Ram Malviya ...	Trader ...	Gyanpur, Benares State.
	Har Saran Sharma ...	Zamindar ...	Bulandshahar
	Har Shankar ...	Trader ...	Agra
	Har Shankar ...	Money Lender ...	Hapur.
	Har Shankar Khanna ...	Merchant ...	Moradabad
3100	Har Shankar Lal ...	Banker ...	Muzaffarnagar
	Harish Chandra ...	Merchant ...	Meerut
	Harish Chandra ...	Trader ...	Moradabad
	Harish Chandra ...	Zamindar ...	Saharanpur.
	Harish Chandra Misra, M A ...	Professor ...	Cawnpur.
	Har Lal Padhan ...	Goldsmith ...	Almora.
3105	Har Karan Nath Misra, B A, LL B (Cautab), Bar-at Law ...	Advocate ...	Lucknow.
	Har Nam Singh ...	Shop keeper ...	Saharanpur.
	Har Nam Sunder Lal, B A, LL B ...	Vakil ...	T Kheri
	Har Nandan Prasad ...	do ...	Allahabad.
	Har Narain ...	Banker ...	Lucknow.
	Har Narain ...	Merchant ...	Agra
3115	Har Prasad ...	Zamindar ...	V Kanarsi.
	Har Prasad ...	do ...	T Khurja.
	Har Prasad Singh, Kunwar ...	Trader ...	Banda.
	Har Prasad ...	Service ...	Hathras
	Har Prasad ...	Banker ...	Saharanpur.
	Har Prasad Misra, B A., LL B ...	Vakil ...	Allahabad.
3120	Har Prasad Tandan ...	Jeweller ...	Lucknow
	Har Saran Das ...	Merchant ...	Ghazabad.
	Har Saran Das ...	Business ...	Agra
	Har Saran Das, Sahu ...	Zamindar ...	Amroha
	Har Saran Das ...	Trader ...	T Khurja.
	Har Saran Das ...	Rais ...	Ghazabad
3125	Har Swarup, Pt ...	Merchant ...	do
	Har Swarup, Pt. ...	Plender ...	Hathras
	Har Swarup ...	Trader ...	Moradabad
	Har Saran Das ...	Banker ...	T Amroha.
	Hassan Mussinna Syed ...	Zamindar ...	Amroha
	Hasrat Mohani Begum ...	...	Aligarh
3130	Hatim Ali Khan ...	Zamindar ...	Farrukhabad
	Hazari Lal ...	Merchant ...	V. Kuthal
	Hazari Lal, B A. ...	Teacher ...	do
	Hazari Lal ...	Banker ...	V Batory.
	Hazari Lal ...	Service ...	Meerut.
	Hazari Lal ...	Trader ...	Agra
3135	Hazari Lal ...	Agriculturist ...	do

No.	Name.	Profession.	Address.
3110	Hazari Lal Chaturvedi	Zamindar	V Chandwar.
	Hazari Lal Gupta	Trader	Meerut.
	Hemraj, P.	Agriculturist	V. Karahara.
	Himrat Ram K. Dara	Trader	Cawnpur.
	Hira Lal Gupta	Zamindar	V. Haldaur.
3145	Hira Lal Gupta	Merchant	T. Kasganj.
	Hira Lal	do.	T. Kashipur.
	Hira Lal	Zamindar	V. Diana
	Hira Lal Agrawal	Printer	Muttra.
	Hirdey Narain Vaishya	Zamindar	Ghaziabad
3155	Hirday Narain, B.A., LL.B.	Vakil	Saharanpur.
	Hirday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc.	...	Allahabad.
	Hoti Lal	Contractor	Lakhimpur.
	Hoti Lal Bagla	Trader	Hathras.
	Hukun Singh Kunwar	Zamindar	V. Angus
3160	Indrajit Sharma	do.	V. Bafon.
	Indar Lal Sahai, B.A., LL.B.	Vakil	Nunital
	Indra Sen Gupta, B.A.	Trader	Saharanpur.
	Iyer, K. V. Anantaram	Theosophical Worker	Benares
	Iqbal Narain Gurtu, M.A., LL.B.	Principal	do.
3163	Ishri Prasad Sharma	Service	Agra.
	Ishwar Das, LL.B.	Vakil	Ahgarh
	Ishwar Das Varshnu, Chemist (Tokio), A.B. (Boston)	Business	T. Bahjor
	Ismail Khan, K. M.	Agriculturist	V. Ashrauh.
	Iswari Prasad	Banker	...
3170	Iswar Suran, M., B.A.	Vakil	Allahabad
	Jado Rai, B.A., LL.B.	do.	Agra
	Jagan Nath	Merchant	do.
	Jagan Lal Gupta	Trader	Bulandshahr.
	Jagan Nath Seth	Merchant	Jhansi
3175	Jagan Nath	do.	Meerut.
	Jagan Nath	Zamindar	do.
	Jagan Nath Bagla	Trader	Hathras.
	Jagan Nath Prasad Singh Mathur	Physician	Benares
	Jagan Nath Prasad	Zamindar	Rajpur.
3180	Jagan Nath	Merchant	Kashipur.
	Jagan Nath Joshi	Zamindar	do.
	Jagan Nath Prasad	Merchant	Meerut
	Jagan Nath Prasad	Trader	Saharanpur.
	Jagan Nath Prasad, B.A.	Pleader	Meerut.
3185	Jagan S. Khanna	Business	Agra
	Jagat Narain	Service	Cawnpur
	Jagat Ram	Pleader	Saharanpur.
	Jagdamba Prasad Chowdhuri	Zamindar	Agra
	Gyanacharya		
3190	Jagdish Narain	Trader	Moradabad.
	Jagdish Prasad	Banker	Allahabad.
	Jagdishwar Nath Kaul, B.A., LL.B.	Vakil	Muttra
	Jaganath Panda	Contractor	Jhugi Almora.
	Jagvan Das	Banker	Moradabad
3195	Jagmohan Lal Arora	Trader	Allahabad
	Jagmohan Lal Sharma	Business	Meerut
	Jagmohan Narain Chowdhuri, M.A., B.Sc.	Service	Cawnpur
	Jai Behari Lal Chaturvedi	Zamindar	Amroha

No	Name.	Profession	Address
3195	Jai Bhagwan Sarup	Banker	Saharapur.
	Jai Behari Lal Mathur	Mukhtar	Manupuri
	Jai Datta Shastri	Pandit	Bareilly
	Jai Ditta Syad	Agriculturist	Ramgeseh.
	Jai Dyal Singh, Ch	Zamundar	Bharaul
3200	Jai Jai Ram Trivedi, B A, LL B	Vakil	Fyzabad.
	Jai Kishore Singh	Zamundar	Banda
	Jai Kishore Sharma	Service	Hathras.
	Jai Lal Sah, Rai Sahib	Vakil	Natal
	Jai Narain	Merchant	Cawnpur.
3205	Jai Narayan	Broker	do
	Jai Narain Bagadia	Trader	Hathras.
	Jai Narain Chondhri, B A	Pleader	Bareilly.
	Jai Narain Khatri	Jeweller	Muttra
	Jai Narain Misra	Contractor	Lucknow.
3210	Jai Narain Singh, Thakur	Zamundar	T Diba
	Jai Narain Tandon	Land holder	Lucknow.
	Jaiinder Pershad	Money Lender	Meerut
	Jainendra Sarau	Trader	Agra
	Jainendra Singh	Zamundar	V Kithal.
3215	Jaini Prasad	Merchant	Meerut
	Jaini Prasad	do	V Baraut
	Jaini Prasad, B A, LL B	Vakil	Pilibhat.
	Jai Singh Rai, B A, LL B	do	Muzaffarnagar.
	Jaima Das	Agriculturist	V Khandaul.
3220	Jaima Das	Merchant	Muttra
	Jang Bahadur Singh	Zamundar	V Kuthora.
	Janki Prasad Gupta	Merchant	Hathras
	Janki Saran	do	T Hapur
	Jasgria, B P.	do	Bareilly Cantt
3225	Jasgria, B P.	do	Agra Cantt
	Jas Ram	Service	V Bahupur.
	Jassa Ram	do	Unao
	Jaswant Singh, K	Zamundar	V Mohiuddinpur.
	Jawahar Lal Nehru, Pandit, M A (Cant) Bar at Law	Advocate	Allahabad
3230	Jawahar Lal Rohitagi, L M S	Physician	Cawnpur
	Jey Prasad	Zamundar	Dehradun.
	Jhuma Lal M A, LL B	Vakil	Sihwanpur.
	Jiva Ram Dikshit	Pleader	Agra.
	Jiva Ram Brahmachari	Sanyasi	...
3235	Joshi D D	Business	Almora
	Joti Pershad	Trader	Farrukhabad.
	Joti Pershad	Zamundar	V Khar
	Joti Prasad, B A, LL B	Vakil	Meerut.
	Joti Prasad Vaish	Zamundar	do
3240	Jugal Kishore	Trader	Moradabad.
	Jugal Kishore Maheshwari	Landlord	Amroha
	Jwari Dutt Sharma	Journalist	Moradabad
	Jwala Parshad, L C P & S	Physician	T Sikandrabad.
	Jwala Prasad	Zamundar	do
3245	Jwala Prasad	do	Aligarh
	Jwala Prasad	do	V Luckna.
	Jwala Prasad	do	V Shamsabad.
	Jwala Prasad	Pleader	Bareilly
	Jwala Prasad, B A, LL B	Vakil	Cawnpur
3250	Jwala Prasad Sighwan	Merchant	...
	Jwala Prasad Singhal, M A, LL B	Vakil	Aligarh
	Jyoti Prasad	Zamundar	T Khar

No	Name	Profession	Address
3250	Jyoti Prasad ...	Vakil ...	Siharanpur.
	Jyotis Swarup ...	Rais & Vakil ...	Dehradun
	Kachker, P D ...	Physician ...	Lucknow
	Kailash Chandra, B A, LL B ...	Vakil ...	Siharanpur.
	Kailash Chandra Gupta ...	Printer ...	Moradabad.
	Kailash Nath ...	Merchant ...	Agra
3255	Kailash Nath Katju ...	Vakil ...	Allahabad.
	Kali Chand ...	Banker ...	Meerut
	Kali Charan, B A ...	Zamindar ...	Fatehpur.
	Kalika Prasad ...	do ...	V. Neri
	Kalika Prasad Dhaon ...	Trader ...	Cawnpur.
3260	Kalka Prasad ...	Service ...	do
	Kalka Prasad, B A, LL B ...	Vakil ...	T. Tithar
	Kalka Prasad Trivedi, B A, LL B ...	do ...	Sitapur
	Malla Mal ...	Trader ...	T Sikandrabad.
	Kalyan Singh Thakur ...	Zamindar ...	V. Jalapur
3265	Kamala Bai Rau, Mrs ...	...	Cawnpur
	Kamala Nehra, Shrinivati ...	Journalist ...	Allahabad
	Kamta Prasad ...	Money Lender ...	V Kirthal
	Kamta Prasad ...	Pleader ...	T. Sikandrabad.
	Kanahya Lal ...	Merchant ...	Agra
3270	Kanahya Lal ...	Zamindar ...	Bareilly.
	Kanahya Lal ...	Trader ...	Sikandrabad.
	Kanahya Lal, Rai Bahadur ...	Banker ...	Cawnpur.
	Kanahya Lal Agrawal ...	Trader ...	Farrukhabad.
	Kanahya Lal ...	do ...	V Lohar
3275	Kanahya Lal, B A, LL B ...	Vakil ...	Lucknow.
	Kanahya Lal ...	Zamindar, Trader ...	I. Kheri.
	Kanahya Lal ...	Merchant ...	Agra
	Kanahya Lal, B Sc, LL B ...	Vakil ...	do
	Kanahya Lal, B A, LL B ...	do ...	Muttra
3280	Kanahya Lal, L M P ...	Physician ...	Siharanpur.
	Kanahya Lal Chaturvedi ...	Mukhtar ...	Hathras
	Kanahya Lal Jauif ...	Merchant ...	Agra
	Kanahya Lal Mehra ...	do ...	do
	Kanahya Lal Sharma ...	Pleader ...	Aligarh.
3285	Kanchi Lal Goyal ...	Merchant ...	Khurja
	Karohar Lal ...	Pleader ...	Meerut
	Kapoor N R ...	Merchant ...	Lashkar.
	Karan Singh, Th ...	Zamindar ...	T. Diba
	Karm Chand Vidyarthi ...	Lecturer ...	Saharanpur.
3290	Kashi Nath ...	Merchant ...	Cawnpur
	Kashi Nath, L C P & S ...	Physician ...	Meerut.
	Kashi Nath ...	Zamindar ...	Ghazabad.
	Kashi Nath, Agrawal ...	Service ...	Delhi
	Kashi Nath, Bhargava ...	Zamindar ...	Muttra
3295	Kashi Nath Goyal ...	Physician ...	Agra
	Kashi Nath, Rao, B A. ...	Pleader ...	Hanurpur
	Kashi Prasad ...	Banker ...	V. Konch
	Kashi Prasad Kapur ...	Trader ...	Allahabad
	Kashi Prasad Pande, M A ...	Business ...	...
3300	Kashi Prasad Ray ...	Pleader ...	Basti
	Kastur Chand ...	Commission Agent ...	T Sikandrabad.
	Kastur Chand, Vidyarthi ...	Trader ...	Hathras.
	Kedar Nath Bagla ...	do ...	do
	Kedar Nath ...	Physician ...	Agra.
3305	Kedar Nath ...	Trader ...	do
	Kedar Nath Dhatt, M A, LL B ...	Vakil ...	do
	Kedar Nath Marwari ...	Trader ...	Ghazipur

No	Name	Profession	Address
3310	Hehar Nath Suth	Trader	Allahabad
	Heerti Prasad Jain	Vakil	Meerut
	Helari Singh B A LL B	do	Agra
	Keshav Chandra Vash	Zamindar	Meerut
	Keshav Dev	Mukhtar	Muttra
3315	Keshavi Chandra Singh Chowdhary, M Sc LL B	Vakil	Bunda
	Keshava Ram Swami	Physician	Saharanpur
	Khacherau Mal	Broker	Ghazabad
	Khacherau Mal	Merchant	Salandrabad
	Khori Mal	do	Agra
3320	Kishan Lal Prasad, B A, LL B	Vakil	Meerut
	Kishan Lal	Rus	T Jalesar
	Kishan Nath	Zamindar	Ghazabad
	Kiplari J B, M A	Professor	Allahabad
	Kisori Mal	Zamindar	V Bhoorbangala
3325	Kishan Chand	Service	Delhi
	Kishan Chand	Trader	Agra
	Kishan Chand	Banker	do
	Kishan Chand, M A, LL B	Vakil	Brooklee
	Kishan Dayal	do	Aligarh
3330	Kishan Lal, B A, LL B	do	Agra
	Kishan Lal	Service	Saharanpur
	Kishan Lal Bhera	Zamindar	V Bareilly
	Kishan Narain	Jeweller	Agra
	Kishan Prasad Kaul	Zamindar	do
3335	Kishan Prasad Kaul, B A	Journalist	Lucknow
	Kishori Lal Gupta	Contractor	Old Fatawah
	Kishori Lal S B B A, LL B	Vakil	Nominal
	Kishori Mohan B A	Teacher	T Chandausi
	Kishori Ram Jagadhar, B A, LL B	Vakil	Lal Bareilly
3340	Koray Mal	Shop keeper	Meerut
	Kripa Narayan Khanna	Mukhtar	Bareilly
	Krishna Billaib	Physician	Aligarh
	Krishna Behari Lal Dhondhal	do	Agra
	Krishna Chandra	Zamindar	I tawih
3345	Krishna Chandra Sharma	Physician	Benaras
	Krishna Gopal Srivastava	Business	Oran
	Krishna Kant Malviya	Journalist	Allahabad
	Krishna Prasad Dr	S A Surgeon	Hathras
	Krishna Swarup	Landlord	Aligarh
3350	Krishna Swarup	Trader	Bareilly
	Krishna Swarup	Merchant	T Kanth
	Kshama Pati Bajpayi	Physician	Lucknow
	Kunjan Lal	Contractor	Bareilly Punjab
	Kunj Behari Lal	Watch Maker	Bareilly
3355	Kunj Behari Lal	Printer	Aligarh
	Kunj Behari Lal	Mukhtar	do
	Kunj Behari Lal	Photographer	Muttra
	Kunj Behari Lal B A	Teacher	T Kanth
	Kunj Behari Lal Mehra B A LL B	Vakil	Bareilly
3360	Kunj Lal	Merchant	Hathras
	Kunj Lal	do	Cannpur
	Kunj Lal	do	Aligarh
	Kunval Nain	Zamindar	V Asomah
	Kunwar Prasad B A LL B	Vakil	Bulandshahr
3365	Lachman Das	Banker	Allahabad
	Lachman Das	Trader	F Aligarh
	Lachman Prasad	Service	Cannpur

No	Name	Profession	Address
3370	Lachman Prasad	Service	T. Kuth.
	Lachman Prasad	Zamindar	Bareilly.
	Lachman Prasad	Trader	Muttra.
	Lachman Prasad, B A, LL B	Vakil	T. Mithan
	Lachman Prasad Nagar	Business	Motira
	Lachman Prasad Gupta	Trader	T. Kosi Kalin.
	Lachman Saroop	do.	Aligarh
3375	Lachmi Narain	Business	Moradabad.
	Lachmi Narain	Pleader	Agra
	Lachmi Narain Agrawal	Book seller	do
	Lachhu Singh, B A, LL B	Vakil	Aligarh
	Lachman Das	Merchant	V. Baraut.
	Lachman Das Kashyal	do	Meerut
	Lachman Dyal	Zamindar	T. Hapur.
3380	Lachmi Narain	Business	Cawnpur.
	Lagbate, K N, B A, LL B	Vakil	Allahabad
	Lakshmi Chand Mundera	Merchant	T. Kasganj
	Lakshmi Chand	Business	Delhi.
	Lakshman Chandra, B A, LL B	Vakil	Bulandshahr.
	Lakshman Das, B A.	Service	Benares
	Lakshman Singh Chowdhari	Zamindar	V. Moriya
3390	Lakshmi Chand, B A, LL B	Vakil	Saharanpur.
	Lakshmi Narain	Mukhtar.	Bulandshahr.
	Lakshmi Narain	Vakil	Unao
	Lakshmi Narayan	Zamindar	Aligarh
	Lakshmi Narmyan Sahu Vaidyaratna Tatiwamdi, B A	S of I. Society	Allahabad.
	Lakshmi Narayan Sekharya	Trader	Hathras
	Lakshmi Narayan Tandon	Mukhtar	Basti
3393	Lala Ram	Trader	Bareilly.
	Lala Bihadur	Service	do
	Lalita Prasad, B A, LL B.	Vakil	T. Hathras.
	Lallu Mal	Merchant	T. Hapur
	Lalman Gupta	do	Farrukhabad.
	Lal, S, B A.	Zamindar	T. Khar.
	Lal Singh	Contractor	Bisapur
3400	Lalta Prasad	Mukhtar	Aligarh.
	Lalta Prasad	Zamindar	T. Kasganj
	Lalta Prasad	Shop keeper	T. Anupshahr.
	Lalta Prasad	Physician	Jahangirabad
	Lalta Prasad	Merchant	Cawnpur
	Lalta Prasad	do	T. Kashipur.
	Lalta Prasad	Land owner	Meerut
3403	Laxmi Datt Chaturvedi	Priest	Muttra.
	Laxmi Datt	do	Delhi
	Lekh Raj	Merchant	Meerut.
	Lekh Raj Sharma	Broker	V. Madampur
	Lali Dhir, P	Physician	Bulandshahr.
	Madan Gopal, B A, LL B	Vakil	Bareilly.
	Madan Lal	Merchant	do
3410	Madan Lal Agrawal	Pleader	Etawah
	Madan Lal Khatri	Zamindar	Moradabad
	Madan Mohan, S. S.	do	Lucknow
	Madan Mohan Seth	do	T. Jahangirabad.
	Madan Mohan Chaturvedi	Pleader	Etawah
	Madan Mohan Chaturvedi	Zamindar	Muttra
	Madan Mohan Khanna	Banker	Lucknow
3420	Madan Mohan Sharma	Trader	Agra
	Madho Prasad	Zamindar	Fyzabad
	Madhuri Sarin	Trader	Farrukhabad

No	Name	Profession	Address
3425	<i>Uadhu S dan Dyal, The Hon ble Lala</i>	Zamindar	Hapur
	Magan Behari Lal	Trader	Buland habar
	Mahabir Prasad	Zamindar	Allahabad
	Mahabir Prasad	Banker	Fyzabad
	Mahabir Prasad Jain	Zamindar	Muzaffarnagar
3430	Mahabir Singh Thakur	do	F D bu
	Mahabir Singh Ch	do	T Bharaul
	Mahadeva Dube	do	V Kura Sirathu
	Mahadev Prasad	Trader	Farrukhabad
	Mahant Lal Singh	Ascetic	Agra
3435	Maharaj Bahadur Varma, B A, LL B	Vakil	T Aheri
	Maharaj Kunwar	Contractor	Shajahanpur
	Maharaj Naran	Land holder	Moradabad
	Maharaj Singh Ch	do	V Bharaul
	Maharaj Singh Ch	do	V Sitapur
3440	Maharaj Singh	Business	T Kasganj
	Mahendra Nath	Zamindar	Muttra
	Mahendra Pal Singh, Kunwar Bar at Law	Advocate	Aligarh
	<i>Mahesh Chandra Drivedi</i>	Zamindar	T Bathoor
	Mahesh Dutt	Physician	Fatehgarh
3445	Mahesh Prasad, B A, LL B	Vakil	Lucknow
	Mahesh Krishna	Zamindar	F Sikandrabad
	Makhan Lal	Merchant	Jhansi
	Makund Lal	do	T Kasganj
	Makund Ram	Trader	Farrukhabad
3450	Mam Chand Dr	Physician	V Kirthi
	Mangal Devi, Shrimati	do	Farrukhabad
	Mangal Chand	Mukhtar	Saharanpur
	Mangal Sen	Merchant	V Kirthi
	Mangal Sen	Zamindar	V Amroha
3455	Mangat Rai	Pleader	Meerut
	Mam Ram	Merchant	Agra
	Man Mohan Das	Banker	All fabad
	Man Mohan Lal	Business	Benares
	Manna Lal	Agriculturist	V Ata
3460	Manna Lal Sharma, L M P	Physician	Muttra
	Manm Lal Ch	Pleader	T Kasimganj
	Manm Lal M A LL B	Vakil	Hardoi
	Manm Lal Tewari	Mukhtar	Ltawah
	<i>Manohar Das Chaturvedi, M A</i>	Service	do
3465	Manohar Lal	Merchant	T Bathur
	Manohar Lal	do	Meerut
	Manohar Lal Gupta	Zamindar	V Fluora
	Manohar Lal Khatri	Merchant	T Biswan
	Monorath	Pandit	Bareilly
3470	Monorath Sival	Zamindar	V Ramgarh
	Manpal Gupta	Service	T Agra
	Mansumrat Das Jain, B A, (C ntib) Bar at Law	Advocate	Meerut
	Manzar Ali Sokhta, L A, LL B	Vakil	Allahabad
	Mah ul din Faruqi Mahamud B Sc LL B	do	Unao
3475	<i>Ma ul Husein, Bar at Law</i>	Advocate	Moradabad
	Masuri Din	Money lender	Allahabad
	Mata D n Chowdhri	Pleader	Manpuri
	Maitra L I Maitra	Trader	Farrukhabad
	Mubra Dis	Merchant	Muttra

No	Name.	Profession.	Address.
3480	Mathra Das	Zamindar	... T Roorkee.
	Mathura Dutt Joshi, B.A., LL B	Vakil	... Almora.
	Mathura Prasad Bhargava	Zamindar	... V. Sam.
	Mathur, N. P.	Merchant	... Lashkar.
	Maya Ram	Trader	... Shriyanpur.
3485	Mehr Ally, N.	Merchant	... Meerut.
	Mela Ram	Pleider	... Saharanpur.
	Mela Ram Nagrath	Contractor	... Bareilly.
	Misra, J N, M A, LL D, Bar at-Law	Advocate	... Allahabad.
3490	Misra Lal, B A., LL B	Vakil	... Aligarh.
	Mithan Lal	Merchant	... T Kashiipur.
	Mithan Lal Palwal	do	... Agra.
	Mitra Sen	Zamindar	... Muzaffarnagar.
	Mizaji Lal Jain	Merchant	... Agra.
	Mohammad Ahmad Kozmi, B A, LL B	Vakil	... Saharanpur.
3495	Mohammad Ibrahim Khan, Bar at-Law	Advocate	... Meerut
	Mohammad Ismail Hafiz	Pleider	... Shahjahanpur
	Mohammad Siddiq, Bar at-Law	Advocate	... Lucknow
	Mohan Lal Aran, B A, LL B	Vakil	... T Kashiipur.
3500	Mohan Lal	Jeweller	... Agra.
	Mohan Lal	Banker	... do.
	Mohan Lal, Baid, Seth	do	... do
	Mohan Lal, Pt Bar at Law	Advocate	... Saharanpur.
	Mohan Lal, Nehru, Pandit	Lawyer	... Allahabad.
3505	Mohan Lal, Tingal	Pleider	... Aligarh.
	Mohan Lal, Varma, Bar at-Law	Advocate	... do
	Mohan Singh, Ch	Zamindar	... V. Mohanna.
	Mohan Singh, Thakur	Agriculturist	... V. Ramgarh.
	Mohini Swarup Bhatnagar	Zamindar	... Agra
	Mool Chand	Merchant	... Meerut.
3510	Mool Chand	Mukhtar	... T Hapur.
	Mool Chand	do	... Muttra
	Moti Lal	Trader	... Hathras.
	Moti Lal	do	... Agra.
	Moti Lal	Merchant	... do.
3515	Moti Lal	Banker	... Cawnpur.
	Moti Lal, B A, LL B.	Vakil	... Dehradun.
	Moti Lal Manucha	Business	... Fyzabad
	Moti Lal Nehru, The Hon'ble Pandit,	Advocate	... Allahabad.
	Moti Ram	Trader	... Agra
3520	Mukat Behari Lal	Zamindar	... Bareilly.
	Mukund Ram Pande	Physician	... T Kashiipur.
	Mukhat Behari Lal Bhargava	Journalist	... Lucknow
	Mukata Prasad	Trader	... Moradabad.
	Mukerjee, H B, B A., LL B	Vakil	... Meerut
3525	Mukerjee H. M.	Business	... Aligarh.
	Mukerjee, S C.	Service	... Lucknow.
	Mukhtar Singh, Ch	Pleider.	... Meerut.
	Mukhta Prasad	Trader	... Bareilly
	Mukhundi Lal	Agriculturist	... V. Kishanpur.
3530	Mukhand Ram	do	... V. Thimora.
	Mul Chand Seth	Merchant	... Banda
	Mulchand, B A, LL B.	Vakil	... Muzaffarnagar
	Mulk Raj, M A.	Teacher	... Cawnpur

No	Name.	Profession	Address
3535	Munna Lal Jain	Clerk	Meerut.
	Munna Lal Sadh	Merchant	Farrukhabad.
	Munni Lal	Pleader	Aligarh
	Munni Lal	Trader	T Khurja
	Munshu Lal	Zamindar	V Bhatwara
3540	Munshu Lal	Trader	T Sikandrabad.
	Munshu Lal	Physician	T Anupshahr.
	Murari Lal	Merchant	Bareilly
	Murari Lal, M.B., Rai Sahib	Physician	Cawnpur.
	Murari Lal	Service	T Kasimganj
3545	Murari Lal	Sarraf	T Ghaziabad.
	Murari Lal	Pleader	Meerut.
	Murari Lal	Merchant	do
	Murari Lal, Dr.	Physician	do
	Murari Lal	Merchant	do
3550	Murari Lal	Zamindar	T Khurja
	Murari Lal Agrawal, M B (E H)	Physician	Bulandshahr.
	Murari Lal Agrawal	Banker	Moradabad
	Murari Lal Sharma	Merchant	Bulandshahr
	Murli Dhar	Zamindar	V. Karaur.
3555	Murli Dhar	Banker	Farrukhabad
	Murli Dhar Bhargava	do	Muttra
	Murli Dhar Misra, B A, LL B	Vakil	V Lakhimpur.
	Murli Dhar Seth, B A, LL B	do	Jhansi
	Murli Dhar Sharma	Merchant	Agra
3560	Murli Dhar Tandin	Jeweller	Lucknow.
	Murli Minohar	Service	Bareilly
	Murli Manohar Agrawal	Vakil	Moradabad.
	Murli Minohar Dikshit, B A, LL B.	do	Cawnpur.
	Mushtaq Ahmad Khan, K M	Agriculturist	Bulandshahr
3565	Mutsaddi Lal	Pleader's Clerk	Ghaziabad
	Muthra Prashad Kacker, M A, LL B	Vakil	Agra
	Mutsaddi Lal	Trader	T Nijabad
	Mutsaddi Lal	do	T Sikandrabad.
	Mutsaddi Lal	Merchant	Meerut
3570	Nan Singh, Thakur	Zamindar	Bulandshahr
	Najib Khan, Mulla	Mukhtar	do
	Nanak Chaud	Merchant	T Ghaziabad
	Nanak Chaud	Pensioner	V Baraut
	Nanak Chaud	Trader	Bareilly.
3575	Nanak Chaud Maheshwari	do	Amroha
	Nanak Chaud Munna	do	T Sikandrabad
	Nanak Prasad	Zamindar	T Mathabad
	Nanak Ram	Banker	T Kasimganj
	Nandan Lal	Shop Keeper	T Anupshahr
3580	Nandan Lal Khatri	Trader	Etawah
	Nand Gopil Khanna	Zamindar	Benares
	Nand Kishore	do	T Haldar
	Nand Kishore, Chube	Merchant	Farrukhabad
	Nand Kishore	Money Lender	Meerut
3585	Nand Kishore Khanna	Trader	Benares
	Nand Ram	Merchant	Cawnpur.
	Nand Ram Sharma	Business	Agra
	Narain Das	Agriculturist	V Chirgaon
	Narain Das	Zamindar	V Biranpura
3590	Narain Das	Merchant	Jhansi
	Narain Das, B A.	Zamindar	T Brindaban
	Narain Das	Banker	Muttra.

No	Name	Profession.	Address
3595	Narain Das Agrawal	Agriculturist	V. Kismampur.
	Narain Das Sharma	Merchant	Agra
	Narain Datt Bhatt	Contractor	F. Bhowali.
	Narain Datt Vaidya	Physician	F. Khurja.
	Narain, S Gupta	Merchant	Saharanpur.
	Narain Kant	Zamindar	Bulandshahar.
3600	Narayan Pissad Nigam, B A, LL B	Vakil	Cawnpur.
	Narayan Singh	Zamindar	Sitapur.
	Narayan Singh, Mahant	Sadhu	Agra.
	Narasing Row, S	Business	Benares.
	Narendra Deva, M A, LL B	Vakil	Izzabad.
	Naresh Chandra Pal Gupta	Business	T. Kasganj.
3605	Narottam Saran	Physician	Amroli.
	Natthan Lal	Mukhtar	Bulandshahar.
	Nathan Singh	Service	Farrukhabad.
	Nathu Mal	Banker	Agra
	Nath Singh Rathor	Zamindar	T. Tilhar
	Nathu Mal	Trader	T. Sakandrabad.
3610	Nathu Mal Jain	Merchant	Meerut.
	Natwar Lal Chaturvedi	Physician	Muttra.
	Nawal Kishore	Teacher	Benares.
	Nawal Kishore	Mukhtar	Bisti.
	Nawal Kishore, B A	Pleader	Cawnpur.
	Nawal Kishore, B A.	Merchant	Gorakhpur.
3615	Nawal Singh	Zamindar	V. Khushali La-Nagla
	Nehi Ram	do	V Achnera
	Nindar Mal Pt.	Draper	Bulandshahar.
	Nirm Chaud	Trader	Hamirpur
	Nihal Chand Vaish, Bar-at-Law	Advocate	Allahabad.
	Nihal Singh	Pleader	Meerut.
3620	Niranjani Lal	Zamindar	T. Kasganj.
	Niranjani Lal Tandon, B A, LL B	Vakil	Lakhimpur.
	Niranjani Lal Bhargava	Banker	V. Soni
	Niranjani Singh	Zamindar	V. Bithoor.
	Niranjani Singh	Merchant	Agra.
	Niranjani Singh, Mrs	do	do
3630	Ohdedar, M N, Dr R B	Physician	Lucknow.
	Ohdedar, G N, M D.	do	do
	Onkar Nath	Trader	Bareilly.
	Onkar Nath Mahajan	Merchant	Partabgarh.
	Onkar Nath Singh	Zamindar	V. Nivari
	Onkar Nath Ukhal	do	Allahabad
3635	Onkar Parshad	Zamindar	V. Nagala.
	Padam Singh Jain	Merchant	Agra
	Pahlad Sirup	Zamindar	Meerut
	Pahlad Singh	do	Bulandshahar.
	Palamal Jain	Physician	Muttra
	Panday, B P, B A	Banker	Allahabad.
3640	Pande, M L, B A, LL B	Vakil	Oran
	Panra Lal	Shop keep r	I. Anupshahar.
	Panna Lal	Trader	Nathri
	Panna Lal B A, LL B.	Vakil	Allahabad
	Panna Lal	Banker	Farrukhabad
	Panna Lal Chaturvedi	Merchant	V. Soni
3645	Paranjpye, N G, B Sc.	Teacher	Cawnpur
	Paranjpye, Ramabai, N (Shrinati)	do	do

No	Name.	Profession	Address
3650	Parisram ..	Zamindar ...	T Ghaziabad
	Parmatma Prasad, B.A. ..	Vakil ..	Basti
	Parmeshwari Das ...	Merchant ...	Lushkar.
	Parmeshwari Dayal, B.A., LL.B. ...	Vakil ...	Etah
3655	Parmeshwari Sahai ..	Zamindar ...	Bulandshahar.
	Parshotam Suran Agrawal, B.Sc., LL.B. ...	Vakil ...	Moradabad.
	Parmeshwar Nath Rana, B.A., LL.B. ...	do. ...	Agra.
	Partap Chand ..	Rais ...	Namital.
3660	Purushottam Das ...	Business ...	Muttra.
	Patankar, M. M. ...	Service ...	Lushkar.
	Peari Lal ...	Trader ...	Meerut.
	Perry Lal ...	Zamindar ...	T. Hapur.
3665	Pearrey Lal Varshny ...	Mukhtar ...	Aligarh.
	Phool Chand Pt. ...	Engineer ...	F. Diba.
	Phool Chand Varshny ...	Trader ...	Aligarh.
	Phool Singh Rathore ...	Tenant ...	V. Lakhna.
3670	Phul Chand, B.A., LL.B. ...	Vakil ...	Aligarh.
	Phul Chand Baid ...	Banker ...	Agra.
	Pitray Lal ...	Truler ...	Hathras.
	Pitray Lal ...	Business ...	Agra.
3675	Pitray Lal ...	Trader ...	Bareilly.
	Pitray Lal ...	Merchant ...	Etawah.
	Pitray Lal ...	Trader ...	T. Khurja.
	Pitray Lal ...	Shop-keeper ...	T. Anupshahar.
3680	Pirbhui Lal ...	Trader ...	Jahangirabad.
	Piru Mal ...	Zamindar ...	Muzaffarnagar.
	Piru Mal ...	Shop-keeper ...	do.
	Pitambaracharya Vaid ...	Agriculturist ...	V. Surur.
3685	Pitambar Suran ...	Merchant ...	Moradabad.
	Pitau Dutt Chaturvedi ...	Pandit ...	Muttra.
	Pitray Lal ...	Trader ...	Bulandshahar.
	Piyare Lal ...	do. ...	Id. and Idad.
3690	Piyare Lal ...	Mukhtar ...	T. Bilalpur.
	Pooran Prasad ...	Shop-keeper ...	Moradabad.
	Prabhu Dyal Sharma ...	Trader ...	Browdi.
	Pragdas Agrawal ...	Mukhtar ...	Meerut.
3695	Prag Narain Varma ...	Trader ...	Cawnpur.
	Prasadi Lal Jha, L.M.S. ...	Physician ...	do.
	Prasadi Narain Anand ...	Zamindar ...	Allahabad.
	Pratap Singh Sudh ...	Trader ...	Farrukhabad.
3700	Pratap Singh ...	Zamindar ...	V. Kuthal.
	Prem Ballabh Pandey ...	Agriculturist ...	Majhara.
	Prem Lal ...	Goldsmith ...	Almora.
	Prem Narain ...	Business ...	Lucknow.
3695	Prem Narain, Seth ...	Zamindar ...	Bulandshahar.
	Prem Narain Dubo ...	do. ...	Bardha, C. P.
	Prem Singh Bhanderi ...	do. ...	Almora.
	Prithu Nath Pandit ...	do. ...	Allahabad.
3700	Prithu Nath Mehra, B.A., LL.B. ...	Vakil ...	Bura Banki.
	Puran Chand ...	Jeweller ...	Agra.
	Puran Chand, B.A., LL.B. ...	Vakil ...	do.
	Puran Chandra Consul, B.A., LL.B. ...	do. ...	Meerut.
3700	Puran Chandra Tandon ...	...	Cawnpur.
	Purshotam Das ...	Trader ...	T. Sikandrabad.
	Purshotam Das Tandon, M.A., LL.B. ...	Vakil ...	Allahabad.

No	Name.	Profession	Address
3760	Raghubir Saran, B A, LL B.	Vakil	.. Moradabad
	Raghubir Saran, B A, LL B	do	.. T Roorkee.
	Raghubir Saran Das, B A. ...	Business	.. Aligarh
	Raghubir Saran Vaish	.. Zamindar	.. Meerut
	Raghubir Singh	.. Money lender	.. V Karthal
3765	Raghuinandan Lal	.. Zamindar	.. T Attarali
	Raghuinandan Lal	.. Banker	.. Muzaffarnagar.
	Raghuinandan Prasad	.. Sirdar	.. Meerut
	Raghuinandan Prasad	.. Zamindar	.. Moradabad
	Raghuinandan Prasad	.. do	.. I Amroha
3770	Raghuinandan Prasad, B A. ...	Vakil	.. Basti
	Raghuinandan Saran, M.A. ..	Journalist	.. Meerut.
	Raghuinandan Saran	.. Shop keeper	.. F Ghazabad.
	Raghuinandan Singh	.. Zamindar	.. Meerut
	Raghu Nath Prasad, L M P.	.. Physician	.. Aligarh.
3775	Raghu Nath Prasad Dikshit ..	Service	.. Agra
	Raghu Nath Prasad, Kohli,	Pleader	.. Jhansi.
	B A.		
	Raghu Nath Sahai	.. Shop-keeper	.. T Hapur.
	Raghu Nath Sahai	.. Pleader	.. Saharanpur.
3780	Raghu Nath Sahai Varma	.. Physician	.. Sitapur.
	Raghuraj Singh Chowdhry	.. Land lord	.. Bijnor
	Raghuraj, K V S, Bar. at-	Advocate	.. Aligarh
	Law		
	Raja Lal Mithal	.. Zamindar	.. T Khurja.
3785	Raja Ram	.. Merchant	.. T. Bithur
	Raja Ram	.. Physician	.. T Ghazabad.
	Raja Ram	.. Zamindar	.. T Amroha
	Raja Ram Goel	.. do	.. Bulandshahar.
	Rajendra Kumar Bhattacharya,	Vakil	.. Aligarh.
3790	B.A., LL B.		
	Rajendra Nath	.. Zamindar	.. Muttra.
	Rajendra Nath Chopra	.. do	.. Saharanpur
	Rajendra Singh	.. do.	.. Meerut
	Raj Kumar Chaubay	.. do.	.. T Kashipur.
3795	Raj Kumar Saksena	.. do	.. Etah
	Raj Narain Bangra, B.A ,	Vakil	.. Cawnpur.
	LL B		
	Raj Narain Kapur	.. Jeweller	.. Shahjahanpur.
	Raj Narain Saksena, B A ,	Vakil	.. Jhansi.
3800	LL B.		
	Raj Nath Kunzru	.. Zamindar	.. Agra
	Rajya Ram Nagarath	.. Contractor	.. Bareilly
	Ram Datta Pandit	.. Physician	.. F Kashipur.
	Ram Das	.. Zamindar	.. T Amroha
3805	Rama Gopal Pathak	.. do	.. V Kouch
	Ram Sewak	.. Contractor	.. F Oua
	Ram Bihari	.. Pleader	.. Gouda
	Ram Chand	.. Accountant	.. Agra
	Ram Chand Bohra	.. Zamindar	.. I Ferozabad
3810	Ram Chandra	.. Trader	.. Bareilly
	Ram Chandra, B A.	.. Pleader	.. Bulandshahar.
	Ram Chandra	.. Zamindar	.. V Gout
	Ram Chandra	.. Advocate	.. Lucknow
	Ram Chandra	.. Shop keeper	.. F Hapur
3815	Ram Chandra	.. Merchant	.. Agra
	Ram Chandra	.. Clerk	.. I Ghazabad
	Ram Chandra	.. do	.. do
	Ram Chandra	.. Vakhtar	.. T Hapur
	Ram Chandra Awasthi	.. Zamindar	.. V Masanpur.
	Ram Chandra Bagla	.. Trader	.. Hathras

No.	Name	Profession.	Address.
3815	Ram Chandra Gupta ...	Trader ...	Moradabad.
	Ram Chandra Pande ...	Zamindar ...	V. Belbharaja.
	Ram Chandra Saha ...	Business ...	Saharanpur.
	Ram Chandra Sharma ...	Pleader ...	Meerut.
	Ram Chandra Singh, L. M. P.	Physician ...	Bulandshahr.
3820	Ram Chandra Vidyalkar ...	Zamindar ...	V. Haldaur.
	Ram Das ...	Trader ...	Farrukhabad.
	Ram Ditt Awasthi, I.S.M.D.	Physician ...	T. Shahabad.
	Ram Dyal ...	Zamindar ...	T. Konch.
	Ramesh Chandra Datt Gangal ...	Trader ...	T. Khurja.
3825	Rameshwar Dyal Gupta ...	Zamindar ...	Shajahanpur.
	Rameswar Dyal Gupta ...	Merchant ...	T. Ghaziabad.
	Rameswar Joshi ...	Jeweller ...	Benares.
	Rameswar Prasad ...	Trader ...	Cawnpur.
	Rameshwar Prasad Singh ...	Banker ...	Jaunpur.
3830	Rameshwar Singh, K., B.A.	Landlord ...	Agra.
	Ram Gopal, Seth ...	Banker ...	Cawnpur.
	Ram Gopal, B.A., LL.B.	Vakil ...	T. Tilhat.
	Ram Gopal ...	Trader ...	Bareilly.
	Ram Gopal ...	Service ...	T. Math.
3835	Ram Gopal ...	Banker ...	Moradabad.
	Ram Gopal ...	Zamindar ...	V. Kirthal.
	Ram Gopal ...	Merchant ...	Agra.
	Ram Gopal Chaube ...	Service ...	Benares.
	Ram Gopal Mehra, B.A., LL.B.	Vakil ...	Agra.
3840	Ram Gulam ...	Zamindar ...	Moradabad.
	Ramji Das ...	do. ...	V. Sundia.
	Ram Kishan ...	Trader ...	T. Sikandrabad.
	Ram Kishore ...	do. ...	Agra.
	Ram Kishore ...	Zamindar ...	Moradabad.
3845	Ram Kishore Sharma ...	Merchant ...	Agra.
	Ram Kripal Singh, B.A.	Zamindar ...	Meerut.
	Ram Krishna ...	do. ...	T. Sikandrabad.
	Ram Krishna Chaube ...	do. ...	T. Kashipur.
	Ram Krishna Das ...	Trader ...	Etawah.
3850	Ram Krishna Dave ...	Dentist ...	Agra.
	Ram Kumar ...	Merchant ...	Moradabad.
	Ram Kumar Dalwala ...	do. ...	Hathras.
	Ram Kumar Sikseena ...	Physician ...	Kheri.
	Ram Lal Sabin ...	Contractor ...	Allahabad.
3855	Ram Narain Bhora ...	Zamindar ...	Hathras.
	Ram Narain ...	do. ...	Farrukhabad.
	Ram Narain ...	Merchant ...	Muttra.
	Ram Narain ...	do. ...	Etawah.
	Ram Narain Shukla ...	Agriculturist ...	T. Bithur.
3860	Ram Narain Shukla ...	Zamindar ...	Etawah.
	Ram Nath ...	do. ...	T. Kashipur.
	Ram Nath ...	Mukhtar ...	Muttra.
	Ram Nath Dhar ...	Journalist ...	Allahabad.
	Ram Nath Sagar ...	Service ...	Lucknow.
3865	Ram Pal Singh, Thakur ...	Talukdar ...	T. Sidhanti.
	Ram Prasad Sharma ...	Mukhtar ...	Bulandshahr.
	Ram Prasad ...	Book-seller ...	Etawah.
	Ram Prasad Goyal, M.A., LL.B.	Vakil ...	Agra.
	Ram Prasad ...	Merchant ...	T. Kasganj.
3870	Ram Prasad Kattar ...	Business ...	Allahabad.
	Ram Prasad Sharma, B.A., LL.B.	Vakil ...	Sitapur.
	Ram Raghu Lal ...	Banker ...	Fyzabad.
	Ram Rakha Mal ...	Zamindar ...	Meerut, Patna.

No.	Name.	Profession	Address
	Ram Ruksh Pal, M B H, L M S	Physician	Moradabad.
3875	Ram Ratan Misra	Service	T Kasganj
	Ram Richpal	Zamindar	I Hapur
	Ram Sibra	Physician	Meerut
	Ram Siran, M A, LL B.	Vakil	Moradabad
	Ram Siran Das	Merchant	Meerut
3880	Ram Siran Das	Banker	F Ghaziabad.
	Ram Siran Das	Service	Moradabad
	Ram Siran Das	Shop keeper	T. Ghaziabad
	Ram Siran Labote, B A., LL B	Vakil	T Niguna.
	Ram Saroop	Physician	T Khurja
3885	Ram Sarup	Brick maker	T Anupshahar.
	Ram Singh	Business	T Hathras.
	Ram Singh	Zamindar	Muttra.
	Ram Singh	Trader	do.
	Ram Swarup	Zamindar	T Ghaziabad
3890	Ram Swarup	Pleader	T Kumgaon.
	Ram Swarup Mantra	Zamindar	E ab
	Ram Swarup	Merchant	T Anupshahar,
	Ram Swarup	Trader	Agra,
	Ram Swarup	Service	T Aanth.
3895	Ram Swarup	Lecturer	Saharanpur.
	Ram Swarup Pande, B A., LL.B	Vakil	T Kheri.
	Ram Swarup Siksen	Mukhtar	Etah.
	Ram Swarup Sharma	Service	Boreilly.
	Ram Swarup Sharma	Physician	Moradabad
3900	Ram Swarup Singh	Trader	Agra
	Ranga Iyer, C. S	Journalist	Lucknow.
	Rangilal Seth	Trader	Farrukhabad.
	Ras Behari Lal Shet	Merchant	Almora
	Ratan Lal Gaur	Pleider	Aligarh
3905	Ratan Lal	Service	Bulandshahar.
	Reoti Siran	Zamindar	Agra
	Rikhab Das Jain	Pleader	Meerut.
	Rikheswari Prasad, M.A., B Sc, LL B	Vakil	Mainpuri.
	Risal Sing Jain	Pleader	Meerut.
3910	Roop Basant	Zamindar	Bulandshahar.
	Roop Kishore	Trader	T Khurja.
	Roop Kishore	Physician	T Kashipur.
	Rup Narain Bujpey	Zamindar	V Purawal.
	Roshan Lal Bagla	Banker	Hathras
3915	Ray, S C, Dr., I C P.S., Vardiyaratna	Physician	Ghazulad.
	Roy, Satyanand, B A, LL.B	Pleader	Lucknow.
	Ruggan Mal	Banker	T Sikandrabad.
	Sachida Nand, P, B Sc.	Zamindar	Bulandshahar.
	Sado Lal	do	Agra
3920	Sajan Kumar	Service	Aligarh.
	Sajan Singh Sindhu	Banker	Muttra.
	Silag Ram	Pleader	Agra.
	Sulek Chand	Business	Meerut.
	Salig Ram Sahityacharan	Physician	Boreilly.
3925	Sandohi Lal	Service	Saranpur
	Singam Lal Agarwal	Trader	Allahabad.
	Singhi, C P.	do	Cawnpur
	Singhi, M G.	do	do
	Sankata Prasad, Pt	Zamindar	Benares

No	Name.	Profession.	Address
3930	Sankata Prasad Bajpry, B A.	Zamindar	... Kheri
	Sant Lal	... do.	... V. Ronja
	Sant Lal	... Pleader	... Muzaffarnagar.
	Sant Lal Kapur	... Trader	... Allahabad.
	Sanwal Chand	... do	... Muttra.
3935	Sanyal S P, Rai Sahib	... Pensioner	... Saharanpur.
	Sarawati Prasad	... Publicist	... Cawnpur.
	Sarja Narain	... Merchant	... do.
	Surya Prasad	... Mukhtar	... Farrukhabad.
	Surya Prasad Bhatnagar, B A, LL B	... Vakil	... Gonda.
3940	Sarojini Naidu, Shrimati	... Literary	... Hyderabad, Dn.
	Satchidanand Swami	... Preacher	... V. Baraut.
	Satish Chandra	... Zamindar	... Saharanpur.
	Satnam Singh, Seth	... Banker	... Agra.
	Satya Narain Misra	... Trader	... Cawnpur.
3945	Satya Prakash, Swami	... Preacher	... do.
	Savitri Prasad	... Zamindar	... Sikandrabad.
	Syed Husain, B A, LL B	... Vakil	... Saharanpur.
	Sen, A P, Bar. at-Law	... Advocate	... Lucknow.
	Sen, S C, L M S	... Physician	... Shajahanpur.
3950	Seva Ram	... Jeweller	... T. Kangany.
	Shadi Ram	... Zamindar	... Saharanpur.
	Shakir Ali, Bar. at Law	... Advocate	... Gomkhapur.
	Shakir Husain, Bar. at-Law...	... do	... Meerut.
	Sham Bahadur, B A.	... Business	... Agra.
3955	Shambhu Dyal	... Merchant	... Ghaznabad.
	Shambhu Dyal	... Banker	... do
	Shambhu Dutta, B A, LL B	... Vakil	... Bulandshahar.
	Shambhu Dyal Gupta, M.A, LL B	... do.	... Aligarh
3960	Shambhu Nath	... Zamindar	... Sitapur.
	Shambhu Prasad Bhatnagar	... do.	... Agra
	Sham Lal	... Physician	... Aligarh.
	Sham Lal	... Zamindar	... Moradabad.
	Shamsher Bahadur	... Pleader	... Bareilly
	Sham Sunder	... Broker	... Meerut.
3965	Sham Sunder Lal	... Zamindar	... do
	Shankar Dyal	... Mukhtar	... Agra
	Shankar Dyal	... Pleader	... Muzaffarnagar
	Shankar Lal	... Zamindar	... V. Sheondall.
	Shankar Lal	... do	... V. Ronja
3970	Sheo Shankar Lal	... Mukhtar	... Basti
	Shankar Lal	... Merchant	... Sikandrabad.
	Shankar Lal	... Agriculturist	... V. Khasir
	Shankar Lal	... do	... V. Digrauta.
	Shankar Lal, Dr.	... Physician	... Khatauli
3975	Shankar Prasad	... Trader	... Cawnpur.
	Shankar Sibal, The Hon'ble Rai Sahib	... Vakil	... Jbansi.
	Shankar Sahai Jantri	... Pleader	... Etah
	Shankar Singh, B A, LL B	... Vakil	... Khurja
	Shankar Singh Bhuppi	... Zamindar	... Moradabad.
3980	Shanti Prasad	... Trader	... Bareilly
	Shanti Prasad Agarwal, B Sc, LL B	... Vakil	... Moradabad.
	Sharma, B S	... Banker	... V. Gangun.
	Shastri, S S, B A, LL B	... Vakil	... Allahabad.
	Sheo Narain Sharma	... Trader	... Cawnpur
3985	Sheo Narain	... do	... Farrukhabad
	Sheo Narain	... do	... Agra

No.	Name.	Profession.	Address
3990	Sheo Narain Agrawal	Trader	Etawah.
	Shiv Nath, P	do	Gyaupur.
	Sheo Nath Singh	Pleader	Meerut.
	Sheriff, J	Merchant	do
	Sher Singh	Banker	Gorakhpur.
	Sher Singh	Zamindar	Harpur State.
	Sher Singh	do	Bijnori.
3995	Shervani, T A., Bar. at-Law	Advocate	Aligarh.
	Shervani, H. K., B A. (Oxon.), Bar.-at-Law	do.	do
4000	Shiam Lal	Trader	T. Khurja.
	Shiam Lal, B A.	Pleader	Agra
	Shiam Lal	Banker	V. Bhijoi.
	Shiam Lal	Trader	Farrukhabad.
	Shiam Lal	do	Agra.
	Shiam Lal	Merchant	do.
	Shiam Lal Kapur	do.	do.
4005	Shiam Sunder Lal	do.	do.
	Shiam Sunder Lal	do.	Farrukhabad
	Shiam Sunder Lal Chaturvedi	Zamindar	Amroha.
	Shiam Sunder Lal Jain	Banker	Meerut.
	Shiam Sunder Ojha	Agent	T. Kashipur.
	Shiv Charan Lal	Merchant	Hapur
	Shiv Charan Lal	do	Kaigang
4010	Shiv Dyal	do	Jehangirabad,
	Shiv Narain Singh	Zamindar	Garhwal
	Shiv Narain Tandon	Shop keeper	Amroha
	Shimbbu Nath	Zamindar	Manasa, Patiala
	Shimbbu Nath	Trader	Khatauli
	Shiv Narain Gupta	Service	Ahmedabad
	Shiv Narain Tandon	Pleader	Shahabad
4020	Shiv Prasad	do	Etab
	Shiv Prasad, B A., LL B	Vakil	Hamirpur.
	Shiv Prasad	Banker	Benares.
	Shiv Prasad Ojha	do	Hamirpur.
	Shiv Shanker Sharma	Zamindar	Agra
	Shiv Shanker Dyal	do	Olipur.
	Shiv Chander	do	Simbbal
4025	Shiv Datta Shukla	Teacher	Farrukhabad
	Shiv Gopil	Zamindar	Bithur.
	Shiv Gopal Mahajan	do	do
	Shiv Lal	Merchant	Kashipur
	Shiv Lal Rohatgi	Business	Cawnpur.
	Shiv Narain	Jeweller	Muttra
	Shiv Narain Misra	Physician	Cawnpur.
4030	Shiv Prasad Dixedi	Zamindar	Un o
	Shiv Saxtri Prasad	do	Meerut
	Saiv Piere Dahu	Service	Agra
	Shobaq Mid	do	do
	Shri Krishna Joshi, B A, LL B	Vakil	Nawal
	Shree Narain	Banker	Muttra
	Shree Ram	do	Ghazabad.
4040	Shri Dyal	Merchant	Etab
	Shri Krishna Rohatgi	Business	Cawnpur
	Shri Nivas	Trader	Farrukhabad
	Shri Ram Bypu	S of I Society	Allahabad
	Shukseena, A H	Trader	Etab
	Shiam Shanker Shukla, L M P.	Physician	Agra.
	Shiam Behari Lal, B A.	Service	Moradabad

No	Name.	Profession	Address
4045	Shyam Lal ...	Shop keeper ...	Amupahar.
	Shyam Lal ...	Merchant ...	Bilari.
	Shyam Lal ...	do ...	Kashipur
	Shyam Lal ...	do. ...	Moradabad.
	Shyam Lal Bagla ...	do. ...	Hathras
4050	Shyam Lal Gupta ...	Clerk ...	Ghazipur
	Shyam Narain ...	Mukhtar ...	Farrukhabad.
	Shyam Singh ...	Zamindar ...	Meerut
	Shyam Sunder ...	Merchant ...	Calcutta.
	Shyam Sunder Lal ...	Zamindar ...	Kalpi
4055	Shyam Sunder Lal ...	Raja ...	Ghazabad
	Shyam Sunder Lal ...	Trader ...	Bareilly
	Shyam Sunder Lal ...	do ...	Moradabad.
	Shyam Sunder Sahai, B A, LL B	Vakil ...	Shajalpur.
	Shyam Sunder Lal, B A, LL B	do. ...	Mainpuri.
4060	Sudh Gopal Gupta, Kanyaturthi	Zamindar ...	Haldwari.
	Sirajuddin Ahmad, B A., LL B	Vakil ...	Agra.
	Siri Ram, B A.	Service ...	Meerut.
	Sital Prasad Jaini ...	Trader ...	T. Khitaki
	Sita Ram ...	Bunker ...	T. Jahangirabad.
4065	Sita Ram ...	Teacher ...	Agra
	Sita Ram Malviya ...	Teacher ...	Benares.
	Siva Nandan Singh, B A, F R A S.	Zamindar ...	do.
	Sohan Lal ...	do ...	T. Sikandrabad.
	Sohan Lal ...	Pleader ...	Baland-hahar
4070	Sohan Lal ...	Banker ...	Shujahpur.
	Sohan Lal, B A.	Pleader ...	Aligarh.
	Sohan Lal Gaur ...	do. ...	do.
	Som Prakash, B A, LL B	Vakil ...	Saharanpur
	Dooraj Bhan Varsha ...	Teacher ...	Muttra
4075	Sree Ram ...	Mukhtar ...	T. Ghazabad.
	Sri Bhagwat Misra, B A, LL B	Vakil ...	Ghazipur.
	Sridha Ram ...	Zamindar ...	V. Alampur.
	Sri Krishna Lal ...	Bunker ...	Agra
	Sri Krishna Tandon ...	Merchant ...	Cawnpur.
4080	Sri Lal ...	Service ...	Agra.
	Sri Prakash B.A., LL B. (Contab.) Bar.-at Law	Professor ...	Bepares.
	Sri Ram ...	Merchant ...	Agra.
	Sri Ram ...	Zamindar ...	V. Dayadpur.
	Sri Ram Jaini ...	Marchant ...	Meerut
4085	Sri Ram Bisal ...	Contractor ...	Hatharpur.
	Sri Ram Tewari, B.A., LL B	Pleader ...	Rai-Bareilly
	Srivastava, B. P.	Zamindar ...	Cawnpur.
	Srivastava, R. L.	do. ...	Unao
	Sudhama Lal ...	Merchant ...	T. Kashipur.
4090	Sudharsan Lal ...	do ...	Muttra
	Sukhanand Gupta ...	Trader ...	Farrukhabad
	Sukhanandan Lal ...	do ...	Cawnpur
	Sukhbir Singh ...	do ...	Muzaffarnagar.
	Sukhdev Narayan ...	Pleader ...	T. Roza
4095	Sukhdev Sahai ...	do ...	Muzaffarnagar
	Sukhdev Sahai ...	do ...	do
	Sukh Lal Palwal ...	Trader ...	T. Suraganj
	Sultan Singh Jaini ...	Pleader ...	Meerut
	Sumer Chaud Gupta ...	Zamindar ...	T. Ghazabad

No.	Name.	Profession.	Address
4100	Sumitra Nandini Sahas, B.A.	Zamindar	Bareilly.
	Sumner Chand	do	Saharanpur.
	Sumner Chind	Business	do.
	Sunder Das	Mukhtar	T. Roorkee.
	Sunder Das Gujrat	Zamindar	Benares.
4103	Sundar Lal	Trader	Agra
	Sundar Lal, B.A.	Journalist	Allahabad.
	Sundar Lal	Merchant	Bareilly.
	Sundar Lal	Pleader	Moradabad.
	Sundar Lal Arora	Business	Muttra.
4110	Suraj Mal	Trader	Bareilly.
	Suraj Mal	do.	Moradabad.
	Suraj Narain Dikshit, M.A., LL.B.	Vakil	Kheri.
	Suraj Nath Singh, B.A., LL.B.	do.	Azamgarh.
	Surendra Nath Tewari	Merchant	Cawnpur.
4115	Surya Narayan Agrawal, B.A.	Trader	Etawah.
	Sushil Kumar	Contractor	Allahabad.
	Swarnap Chandra B.A., LL.B.	Vakil	Farrukhabad.
	Swarnap Rani Nehru, Shrimati	...	Allahabad.
	Syamalam Aiyer, A.M.	Merchant	Benares
4120	Taj Khan	Mukhtar	Farrukhabad.
	Talik Chand Tribhovan Das Mehta	Trader	Allahabad.
	Tara Chind	Professor	do.
	Tej Pal Daroga	Zamindar	Agra.
	Tej Singh	do.	V. Banhpur.
4125	Telang, G. N.	Business	Agra.
	Thakurdas	Zamindar	Baldaur.
	Thakur Prasad	do	Mirzapur.
	Thakur Prasad Sharma	Trader	Sitapur.
	Thakur Prasad Vaish	Merchant	Bisti.
4130	Tika Ram, B.A., LL.B.	Vakil	Agra
	Tilok Chand	Trader	Hamirpur.
	Tribeni Sahai	Pleader	Muzaffarnagar.
	Tribeni Sahai	Merchant	Kheri.
	Tirumalacharya, K.	Service	Ajodhya.
4135	Tota Ram Gupta	Merchant	Kanth
	Tota Ram Gupta, B.A., LL.B.	Vakil	Algarh
	Trujagi Narain Tankhwa, B.A.	Pleader	Dehradun.
	Trilok Chand Jain	Zamindar	Muzaffarnagar.
	Triloki Nath	Contractor	Allahabad.
4140	Triloki Nath Wahy	Zamindar	Agra
	Tulsi Ram	Banker	Bicaut.
	Tulsi Ram Vaid Shastri	Physician	Khurja
	Ude Veer Singh	Agriculturist	Khur.
	Udhao Narain	Merchant	Bareilly.
4145	Uggar Sen Gupta, B.A.	Banker	Saharanpur.
	Uggar Sen Jaini	Merchant	Meerut.
	Uggar Sen, B.A., (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law	Advocate	Dehradun.
	Uggar Sen	Money lender	Kirthal.
	Uggar Sun	Merchant	V. Kirthal.
4150	Ujj Lal Avasthi	Teacher	Cawnpur.
	Uma Charan	Zamindar	Algarh
	Umaid Singh	Merchant	Kanth
	Uma Nehru, Mrs.	...	Allahabad
	Uma Singh, Kunwar	Zamindar	Pachaulaon.
4155	Umrao Singh	Mukhtar	Meerut.

No.	Name.	Profession.	Address.
	Umrao Singh	Mukhtar	Bulandshahar.
	Umrao Singh Jain, B.A.	Pleader	Meerut.
	Unkar Narain Tankhwa	Zamindar	Dehradun.
	Utam Chind	Merchant	Meerut.
4160	Varleya Nath Gupta	Contractor	Mirzapur.
	Varma, B. L., B.A., LL.B.	Vakil	Jhansi.
	Varma, P. N.	Business	Allahabad.
	Varshney, R. L.	Service	Kasganj.
	Veale, B.A., (Lond.), Miss	Teacher	Benares.
4165	Venkatesh Narain Tewari, M.A.	S. of I. Society	Allahabad.
	Venkateshwar, M., M.A.	Educationist	Adyar, Madras.
	Vidya Nand Gnyacharya	Preacher	Kashi
	Vijai Saha, K.	Service	Orai.
	Vishweshwar Prasad Driedi, M.A., LL.B.	Vakil	Banda.
	Vishnu Das	Trader	Kasganj.
4170	Vishnu Dutt Pande, B.A.	Contractor	Lucknow.
	Vishnu Nath	Pleader	Allahabad.
	Vishnu Sharma	Zamindar	Deota.
	Vishwanath Kunzroo.	do.	Agra.
	Vyas, A. N.	Merchant	do.
4175	Wagle, M. R.	Hon. Teacher	Benares.
	Wahad Ahmed	Journalist	Badam.
	Yakub Ali Khan	Service	Agra.
	Zafar Husain Khan	Banker	Danpur.
	Zorawar Singh Nigam, B.A., B.Sc.	Pleader	Etawah.
4180	Zulqadarjung, Nawab, Bar.-at-Law	Advocate	Lucknow.
<i>Addenda to Sindh Delegates.</i>			
4181	Hakim Syed Hanif Hashmi	Physician	Karachi.

No	Name	Profession	Address
KISAN DELEGATES			
	Amrit Singh	...	Chhara, Rahatak.
	Gobind Ram	...	Rohtak
	Kalu	...	Garhisapala, Rohtak
4185	Sohanji	...	Sunpat, Rohtak.
	Tularam, Numberdar	...	Juzom, Rohtak
	Dooni Chand	...	Bhr Rohtak
	Badri Prasad	.	V Desro T Khuri, Aligarh
	Bhadeo Sharma Misra	..	Hathras, Aligarh.
4190	Banwari Lal	...	Iglas, Aligarh
	Chhattar Singh, M.	...	Chhattar Singh Nagla Kaveli Post Serampore, Dt. Aligarh
	Gaja Singh	...	Tand Hathras, Aligarh
	Ganga Prasad	...	Sikandra, Aligarh.
	Ganga Ram Singh	..	Kora, Aligarh
4195	Ganga Prasad	..	Sikandra, Aligarh.
	Gulab Rai	...	Iglas, Aligarh
	Kandu Lal Sigal	...	Nigoor, Aligarh
	P. Ishwari Dutt	...	Shahgarh, P O hau iyaganj, Dt Aligarh
	Mohan Singh	...	Bhagrara, Hathras, Aligarh.
4200	Mukand Lal	...	Sauri Aligarh
	Mangal Deo Sharma	...	Lehra, Hathras
	Minohar Datta	...	Shahgarh P O Kauriganj, Dt Aligarh
	Nawab Singh	...	Tand, Hathras
	Raghubir Sahai	...	Kasganj, Aligarh
4205	Thakur Raghu Raj Singh	..	Rampur, Aligarh
	Pt Ram Chandra Sharma	..	Kasganj
	Sardar Singh	...	Tand, Hathras, Aligarh
	Sardar Singh	...	do
	Saligram	..	Pandilpur, Aligarh
4210	Tota Ram	...	Tasara, P O Iglas, Aligarh
	Thakur Das	...	Pandilpur, Aligarh
	Unrai	...	Shahgarh, hauriganj, Aligarh
	Umrao	...	do
	Bikam Singh	..	Tor, Hathras, Aligarh
4215	Chhattar Singh	.	Chhattarpur, Hathras
	Thakur Charan Singh	.	Bhagrara, Hathras
	Sj Karam Singh	.	Tor, Hathras
	Sj Manohar Lal	.	Bhagrara, Hathras
	Th Nand Kishore Sing	-	do

Agriculturists.

No	Name.	Profession	Address
	Baldeo Behari ...		Daranagar, Allahabad.
4385	B Ghanshyamji ... Rameshwar Sharma ... Thakur Dyal Rai ... P. Tukaram Tripathi ...		Katra, Allahabad. Bansdih, Allahabad. do Phulpur Allahabad.
	Shyam Behari ...		Daranagar, Allahabad.
4390	P. Bichhoo Ram ... Brindaban Tripathi ...		Chail, Allahabad. Daranagar, Allahabad.
	Rigbo Prasad ...		Deori, Karchana, Allahabad.
	Bahadur Singh Gupta ... Munbir ...		Katra, Allahabad. Birchkhana, Allahabad.
4395	Shitladin Dwivedi ... Sirphal ...		Puranpur Karchana, Allahabad. Birchkhana, Allahabad.
	Muhammad Saghara (Woman) Sukhdeo Pande ...		do.
4400	Sital Prasad ... Deo Narayan Pande ...		Byhara, Allahabad. Birchkhana, Sathung Ashram, Muthgany, Allahabad.
	Har Bhajan ...		Sharkarpur, Allahabad.
	Kalkaprasad ...		Khair, Karchana, Allahabad.
	P Ram Narain ...		Karchana, Allahabad.
4405	Pt Mathura Prasad ... P. Matho Ram Pande ... P. Raghu Nath Sahai Gautam ... B. Sangam Lal ...		do. Chail, Allahabad. do. Karchana, Allahabad.
	Thakur Deo Narain Singh B A.		Phulpur, Allahabad.
4410	Sheikh Tajimul Husain ... B. Mata Badai Albir ... P. Raja Ram Pande ...		Chail, Allahabad. do Manjampur, Allahabad.
	P. Jaggar Nath Prasad Tiwari P. Udit Narain Shukla ...		Bara, Allahabad. Manjampur, Allahabad.
4415	Thakur Mahadeo Singh ... P. Durga Prasad Tiwari ... P. Sidhu Narain Tiwari ... P. Ram Adhar Bajpai ...		do do. do. Phulpur, Allahabad.
	P Shiv Narainji ...		Manjampur, Allahabad.
	P. Chandu Deen Shukla ...		Chail, Allahabad.
4420	L Kalyan Das ...		Niglaunch, Sahampur, Aligarh.

Agriculturists

No	Name	Profession	Address
	Pt Madan Mohan Lal		Chhapraman
	Surya Prasad		Farrukhabad
	Ram Dyal		do
	Gangeswar		Bazira,
			Farrukhabad
442	Parasram		Chhapraman,
	Sheo Dutt		Farrukhabad
	Sukhi Dutt		do
	Gorski Ram		Farrukhabad
	Munshi Singh		Najibabad, Bijnore.
440	Madan Mohan Varma		Bijul, Karnal
	Git Singh		Azamgarh,
			Farrukhabad
	Ram Bishal		Gursahainganj
	Pt Raj Kumar Tewari		Farrukhabad
	Pt Raghunath Prasad		Kanwal Baza,
443	Harbhoja Pathak		Hawal Bigh,
			Almora
	Rameswar Sharma		Karai, Burde
	Thakur Dyal Ram		Banda
	Binkey Bihari Lal		do
	Shiv Charan Lal		Dharhakapur
440	Sheo Charan Kapoor		Binsdih, Ballia
	Krishna Binsha Singh		Bansdih, Ballia
	Brij Lal Sharma		Sulampur Balli
	Bal Krishna		Bura, Kashu, Ballia.
	B S Pathak		Chauberi, Bareilly.
442	Manik Lal		Biharipore,
	Chatur Bhaj Lal		Bareilly
	Lakshman Lal		Bharatpur, Rewar.
	Bal Krishna		Jarahru, Bharat-
	Champa Lal		pur, Rajputana
440	Buldeo Singh		Bijahi, Rajputana.
	Budho Singh		do
	Kisti Deo Sharma		do
	Prabhu Dutt		do
	Chhatra Singh		do
447	B Raja Ram		do
	Muthura Singh		do
	Ram Bihari		do
	Pyare Lal		do
	Moti Lal		do
440	Vasdeo Sharma		Unri Dhanipur
	Mohan Lal		Alauddinpur,
	Kallu Mull		Bijnor
	Bishambar Dutta		Nagina Bijnor
	B Satya Pal Sahib		Ratnagarh, Bijnor
			Nwala, Jhaloo,
			Bijnor

Agriculturists

No	Name.	Profession.	Address.
4220	Th. Raghubir Singh ...	Agriculturists	Bhagnaya, Hathras
	Th. Yudhishtir Singh ...		Chhatarpur, Hathras
	Deo Narayan Pande ...		Azamgarh
	T. Jhagru Singh ...		Uphroh, P. O. Madhulan, Azamgarh.
	Shiv Nath Gupta ...		Mularkpur, Azamgarh.
4225	Amba Prasad ...		Fatehabad, Agra.
	Bankey Lal ...		Achama, Agra.
	Buddhi Chand ...		do
	P. Bansi Dhar ...		Semra, Agra.
	Baishya Mitra ...		Urojabad, Agra.
4230	Ghan Shyam Lal ...		Achama, Agra.
	Gokal Bihari ...		Kheragarh, Agra.
	Kushi Nath, L. M. P. ...		Raja Mandi, Agra.
	Mangi Lal ...		Samara, Agra
	Munshi Lal ...		Dharpura, Agra.
4235	Munshi Lal ...		do
	Madan Mohan ...		Samara, Agra.
	Mohan Lal Gupta ...		do
	Narain Dutt ...		Sultanpur, Agra.
4240	Seth Omprakash ...		Dharpur, Agra.
	Prabhoo Lal ...		Fatehabad, Agra
	Ratan Lal ...		do
	Ranchord Das ...		Gurkumandi, Kiraoli, Agra.
4245	L. Suraj Bhanji ...	Agriculturists	Achama, Agra
	Thakur Das ...		Fatehabad, Agra.
	Srinivas Sharma ...		Khair, Aligarh
	Alhay Ram ...		Filothi, Thana
	P. Bhopal Pershad ...		Sasni, Aligarh.
	Basdeo Sahai ...		Barsahi, Aligarh.
	Bhob Sen ...		Bhankri, Thana
			Koil, Aligarh.
			Supur, P. O.
			Narainpur, Thana Khair,
4250	P. Brij Mohan Sharma ...		Di Aligarh.
	Thakur Bulwant Singh ...		Lahra, Hathras, Aligarh.
	Thakur Babu Singh ...		Nagla Sikandranao, Aligarh
	L. Bal Kishan ...		Bhulawli, Sikandra
	Bahu Lal Sharma ...		Rao, Aligarh.
4255	Thakur Chola Singh ...		...
	Thakur Chatar Bhuj Singh...		Khair Aligarh.
	P. Chaturbhuj ...		Bhulawli, Sikandra
	Thakur Chhaddu Singh ...		Rao, Aligarh.
	Thakur Dulip Singh ...		Aligarh
4260	Dhanpal Singh ...		Harduaganj, Kail, Aligarh.
			Shahgarh, Tahsil
			Sikandra Rao, Aligarh
			Shahgarh, Sikan- dra Rao, Aligarh.
			...

No	Name.	Profession.	Address
4265	Thakur Durjan Singh ...	Agriculturists	Shahgarh, Sikandra Rao, Aligarh.
	Thakur Gokal Singh ...		Bhilawli, Sikandra Rao, Aligarh
	Gandhi Lal ...		Nehru Khaur Aligarh.
	Ghasi Ram ...		Khaur, Aligarh
	Indar Dutt ...		Alahadpur, Aligarh.
	Inder Shankar ...		Asora, Aligarh
	Thakur Kuram Singh ...		Shahgarh, Sikandra Rao, Aligarh.
	Thakur Khadar Mal ...		Hathras
	Thakur Khehar Singh ...		Shahgarh, Sikandra Rao, Aligarh
	Thakur Khub Singh ...		do
4270	P. Kunj Bihari Lal ...		Filothi, Hathras
	P. Lekhari Singh ...		Alahadpur, Kail, Aligarh
	Thakur Mewa Ram Singh ...		Jirauli, Sikandra Rao, Aligarh.
	P. Mukand Lal ...		Bahmanpur, Aligarh.
4275	Thakur Mukhan Singh ...		Shahgarh, Sikandra Rao, Aligarh.
	P. Narain Lal ...		Aligarh
	Pt. Nandan Prakash ...		Bhankri, Kail, Aligarh.
	Thakur Pem Singh ...		Shahgarh, Sikandra Rao, Aligarh.
	Pachauri Uday Ram ...		Alahadpur, Kail, Aligarh.
4280	P. Pooran Mal ...		Kandiaganj, Sikandra Rao, Aligarh.
	P. Panni Lal ...		Aligarh.
	P. Ram Dial ...		do
	Ranchord Shukla ...		Ahmadpur, Umar Khan, Aligarh
	Pt. Ram Prasad ...		Jirauli, Sikandra Rao, Aligarh.
4285	Pt. Ram Sarup ...		Aligarh.
	Pt. Shub Charan Lal ...		Bhankri, Kail, Aligarh.
	P. Shankar Lal ...		Bijaygarh.
	Thakur Sheo Baran Singh ...		Hasona, Sikandra Rao, Aligarh
	P. Shiva Nandan ...		Kauriganj, Sikandra Rao, Dt. Aligarh
4290	Thakur Tikam Singh ...		Bhilawli, Sikandra Rao, Aligarh.
	Tulasi Ram Singh ...		Aligarh.
	Thakur Uday Ram ...		Tolai, Tahsil Hathras.
	B. Jagamohan Prasad ...		Bargaon, Ghose, Azamgarh.
	B. Krishna Deo Narayan Singh		Azamgarh City.

No	Name	Profession	Address
4295	B Mankar Ray Kanbari Ray Lala Anandi Lal Seth Gopi Nath Thakur Hura Singh		Belipur Nizunabad, Azamgarh Azamgarh Malpura, Sadar, Agra Firozabad, Agra Semra, Etmadpur, Agra
4200	P Hem Ray Thakur Harey Singh Lakhmi Chand Prabhu Lal Thakur Rampy		Firozabad, Agra Akola, Sadar, Agra Kurra Chitarpur, Fatehabad, Agra. do do
4300	P Pam Raina Thakur Ram Lal Singh Ratan Lal Surendra Sharma Matasenu Pathak		Akola, Agra Atras Agra. Kurra Chitarpur, Fatehabad, Agra Kotta Agra Sara Allahabad.
4310	Prithura Singh Rawat Thakur Har Prasad Singh Pt Deo Varan Mabant Bhuma Singh Munshi Mahananda		Niranjampur Kha a, Allahabad. Meja Allahabad Allahabad Meja Allahabad
4315	Pt Pam Sunder Dubey Pt Ram Sutar Sharma Pt Mahadeo Shekh Ataullah Pt Bindeshwer Prasad Tiware		do Phulpur, Allah abad Mej Allah bad Chail, Allahabad do
4320	Thakur Sardar Singh Pt Pam Adhar Tiwari Pt Ram Jiwan Pt Ram Swarip Pt Saraswati Prasad		do do do do M n j n j ur Allahabad
4330	Pt Baldeo Prasad Thakur Eshta Narain Singh Pt Ram Autar Tripathi Sy Lal Bahadur Pt Rinda Prasad Tiwari Pt Sheo Sahai Pande Pt Thakur Deen Tiwari Thakur Jameswar Prasad Pt Shri Sharan Shukla Pt. Badri Prasad		Chail Allahabad Meja Allahabad M n j n j ur, Allahabad. Karchana Allahabad Sirathu, Allahabad do Chail, Allahabad Kha a Allahabad Chail Allahabad do do
4335	Thakur Deokidas Thakur Bhaundi Singh P Badri Prasad Awasthi B Bikramaditya Singh Pt. Pam Dyal Landa		Manjhanpur, Allahabad. do Phulpur Allahabad Manjhanpur, Allahabad Bare Allahabad
4340	Thakur Kamta Singh		

Agriculturists

No.	Name.	Profession.	Address.
	Pt. Bhagwati Prasad ...	Agriculturists	Meja, Allahabad.
	L. Ram Kishore ...		Chul, Allahabad.
	Thakur Shyta Bikhsh Singh ...		Meja.
	Munshi Sheo Barat Lall ...		Phulpur, Allahabad.
4345	Thakur Rudra Pratap Singh Khazan ...		do. Khura, Meerut
	Jawhari Lal ...		Siroy, Allahabad.
	Shiv Dyal Puri ...		Allahabad
	Babu Lall ...		do.
4350	Abinash Chandra ...		Sarsa, Allahabad
	Pt. Seeta Ram ...		Meerut, Allahabad
	Baram Din Pattak ...		Sarsa, Allahabad.
	Ram Gopal ...		do.
	Krishna Nand Pande ...		Allahabad.
4355	Mathura Prasad ...		Sirsa, Allahabad.
	Lalao ...		Sarsa Meja, Allahabad.
	Krishna Kumar ...		Ramnagar, Bareilly.
	Kanhaiva Lal ...		Allahabad.
	Jagat Narain ...		Baroli Karma, Allahabad.
4360	Mahadeo Prasad ...		Sirsa, Allahabad.
	Lala Mathura Prasad ...		Tarwa, Sirsa, Allahabad.
	L. Mahabali Singh ...		Pnasi, Shankar- nath, Allahabad.
	Pt. Jagannath Prasad ...		Aligarh
	Thakur Bishweshar Dyal Singh ...		Chul, Allahabad.
4365	Thakur Surya Partap Singh ...		Phulpur, Allahabad.
	Thakur Bhagwat Singh ...		Phulpur, Allahabad.
	Thakur Murat Singh ...		Kotwa, Phulpur, Allahabad.
	Pt. Ranganath ...		Chul, Allahabad.
	Mahabir Prasad Malaviya ...		Aligarh, Allahabad
4370	Har Prasad ...		Bhuta, Allahabad.
	Ram Bharos ...		do.
	Narayan Singh, B. A. ...		Bahuripar, Nar- singhpur, Allah- abad
	Ram Chandra ...		Maudra Sirsa, Allahabad
	Pt. Janki Sharma Pande ...		Manjupur, Allahabad.
4375	Ram Prasad Pattak ...		Darsanagar, Allahabad
	Ramadhinji ...		Katra, Allahabad.
	Mahadeo Tamkar ...		do.
	B. Braj Bhushan Lalji ...		Colonelganj, Allahabad
	B. Ram Dyalji ...		do.
4380	P. Mathura Prasad ...		Kurchana, Allahabad
	P. Mahadeva Prasad Tiwari... P. Indar Narain Divedi ...		Chul, Allahabad. do
	Purshotham Lal ...		Allahabad.

No	Name	Profession	Address
	Pt Madan Mohan Lal		Chhapra, Farrukhabad
	Sooraj Prasad		do
	Ram Dyal		Bizaria, Farrukhabad
	Gangeshiwar		Chhapra, Farrukhabad
4125	Parasram		do
	Sheo Dutt		Farrukhabad
	Sukhi D o Dutt		Najibabad, Bijnore.
	Gorski Ram		Bijol, Karnal.
	Munshi Singh		Azamgarh,
4170	Madan Mohan Varma		Farrukhabad
	Git Singh		Gursahaigunj, Farrukhabad
	Ram Bihari		Kanwal Banza, Hawal Bigh, Alinora
	Pt Raj Kumar Tewari		Karol, Barde.
	Pr Raghunath Prasad		Banda
4435	Harbhaja Pathak		do
	Rameshwar Sharma		Dharshapur
	Thakur Dyal Ram		Bansdih, Ballia.
	Birkey Bihari Lal		Bansdih, Ballia.
	Shiv Charan Lal		Sahimpur, Balli
4440	Sheo Charan Kapoor		Bara, Kasha, Ballia.
	Krishna Bansha Singh		Chamberi, Bareilly.
	Brj Lal Sharma		Biharipore, Bareilly.
	Bal Krishna		Bharatpur, Rewar.
	B S Pathak		Jurahr, Bharatpur, Rajputana.
4445	Mamk Lal		Bijali, Rajputana.
	Chatur Bhuj Lal		do.
	Lakshman Lal		do.
	Bal Krishna		do.
	Champa Lal		do.
4450	Baldeo Singh		do.
	Budho Singh		Bijnor.
	Kisti Deo Sharma		Asampur, Haldaur,
	Prabhu Dutt		Bijnor
	Chhatra Singh		Sotian, Bijnor
4455	B Raja Ram		Noorpur, Gawahar, Bijnor.
	Mathura Singh		Syan, Bijnor
	Ram Bahadur		Muhali, Balgo-
	Pyare Lal		vind, Bijnor
	Moti Lal		Riwa Najibabad,
4460	Vasdeo Sharma		Bijnor
	Mohan Lal		do.
	Kallu Mall		do
	Bishamber Dutta		Unari Dharipur.
	B Sitya Pal Sahib		Allaudinpur, Bijnor
			Nagina, Bijnor
			Ratigarh, Bijnor.
			Nwali, Jhaloo, Bijnor.

No	Name	Profession	Address
	Pt Madan Mohan Lal		Chaprman, Farrukhabad
	Sooraj Prasad		do
	Ram Dyal		Bizaria, Farrukhabad
	Gangechwar	..	Chaprman, Farrukhabad
4425	Parasram	..	do
	Sheo Dutt	..	Farrukhabad
	Sukhi D o Dutt	..	Najibabad, Bijnore.
	Gorakh Ram	..	Bijol, Karnal.
	Manshi Singh	..	Azamgarh, Farrukhabad
4430	Madan Mohan Varma	..	Gursahangpur, Farrukhabad
	Git Singh	..	Kanwal Binza, Hawal Bugh, Alinora
	Ram Dihal	..	Karai, Birde.
	Pt Raj Kumar Tewari	..	Banda
	Pt Raghunath Prasad	...	do
4435	Harbhija Pathak	..	Dherhakapur Bansdih, Ballia.
	Rameshwar Sharma	...	Bansdih, Ballia
	Thakur Dyal Ram	...	Salimpur Bahi
	Binkey Bihari Lal	...	Bari, Basha, Ballia.
	Shiv Charan Lal	..	Chauberi, Bareilly.
4440	Sheo Charan Kapoor	...	Biharipore, Bareilly.
	Krishna Bansha Singh	...	Bharatpur, Rewar.
	Brij Lal Sharma	...	Jurabari, Bharat pur, Rajputana
	Bal Krishna	...	Bijahi, Rajputana.
	B S Pathak	...	do
4445	Mamk Lal	..	do
	Chatnr Bhuj Lal	...	do
	Lakshman Lal	..	do
	Bil Krishna	..	do
	Champa Lal	..	do
4450	Baldeo Singh	...	Bijnor
	Budho Singh	...	Askampur, Haldaur, Bijnor
	Kisti Deo Sharma	..	Sotian, Bijnor
	Prabhu Dutt	..	Noorpur, Gawahar, Bijnor.
	Chhatra Singh	..	Syan, Bijnor
4455	B Raja Ram	..	Muhalla Balgo vind, Bijnor
	Mathura Singh	..	Rawa Najabad, Bijnor
	Ram Bahadur	...	do
	Pyare Lal	..	do
	Moti Lal	..	do
4460	Vasdeo Sharma	..	Unari Dhanipur.
	Mohan Lal	...	Allaundipur, Bijnor
	Kallu Mull	...	Naguar, Bijnor
	Bishambar Dutta	...	Ranigarh, Bijnor.
	B Satya Pal Sahib	..	Nwalia, Jhaloo, Bijnor

Agriculturists

No	Name.	Profession.	Address.
4300	Ghamandi Lal	...	Chattari, Bulandshahar.
	Puransingh	...	Bahapur, Bulandshahar.
	Prabhoo Singh	...	Thal Enaitpur, Bulandshahar.
	Niadar Singh	...	Biholepur, P. O. Surajpur, Bulandshahar.
	Girdharilal Agarwal	...	Khurja, Bulandshahar.
	Doonger Mal	...	Khutama, Arnia, Bulandshahar.
	Bhadre Sen	...	Surjawanli, Arnia, Bulandshahar.
4303	Nirmal	...	do.
	Badri Prasad	...	Khurja, Bulandshahar.
	Nawranglal	...	Sikandrahed, Bulandshahar.
	Ram Singh	...	Kabr. Bulandshahar.
	Ram Lal	...	Ouchagaon, Bulandshahar.
	Nathu Mal Bharaiewaj	..	Hasanpur, Buland- shahar
	Behari Lal	.	Karanbar, Buland- shahar.
4310	Ajodhya Prasad	...	Nagahi, Udaihan, Bulandshahar.
	P. Mangal Lal Sharma	...	Mirpur, Kurja, Bulandshahar.
	Ram Saroop Singh	...	Mundi Kant, Bulandshahar.
	Kawal Singh	...	do
	Th Karam Singh	...	Sanaia, Kurja, Bulandshahar.
	Gulzari Singh	...	Jhangarabad, Bulandshahar.
	Ram Chandra	...	Raghunathpur, Hapur, Buland- shahar.
4315	Kaurar Singh	...	Surjauli Awama, Bulandshahar
	Dulba Khan	...	Mirpur, Kurja, Bulandshahar
	Durga Singh	...	Mansurpur, Kurja, Bulandshahar.
	Mukanda Lal Gupta	...	Kurja Buland- shahar.
	Ram Saroop Sharma	..	Arniata, Sarai Chabala, Buland- shahar
	Lakshmi Chand	...	Kurja Buland- shahar.
	Ram Dayalji	...	Surjawan Arnia, Bulandshahar
4320	Ram Singh	...	Bambhaurah Pali, Bulandshahar.

Agriculturists

No	Name	Profession	Address
4560	Gajwanda Narayan Singh Suraj Kumar Anant Ram	Agriculturists	Ittra, Ghatampur, Cawnpur Ittra, Ghatampur, Cawnpur Chaubepur, Cawnpur Gurhwa, Utaripura, Cawnpur
4565	K. Niranjan Singh Jagaunath Vishn Nath Putan Singh Mannu Lal Misra Chandrika Prasad Misra		Bithur, Cawnpur Ghinghak, Deoria, Cawnpur Mangalpur, Cawnpur Malisa, Cawnpur Mangalpur, Cawnpur Kulibagar, Cawnpur
4570	Badri Singh Ramat Mai Dhan Mahamat Lal Singh Pt. Dairi Prasad Mathura Prasad Hit Singh		Ajithpur, Mirza, Dehradun Hardwar do Makalla Mohan, Kasganj, Etah Aliganj, Etah Esauli Umra, Etah Etah
4575	Ganpat Nand Kishore Deva Gopi Nath Gulzar Lal Thakur Birendra Singh Jumna Prasad Phul Singh		Aliganj, Etah Etah Etawah do Anariya, Etawah Bahadurpur, Etawah Lakhna, Bhorthana, Etawah Etawah
4580	Bildeo Prasad Mardan Singh Biju Singh Umro Singh Shrimath Munga Dewa Pt. Prayag Datt Dalbir Singh		Gyanpur, Etawah Aberipur, Etawah Bidupur, Etawah Rampur, Etawah Gyanpura, Uda, Etawah Dariba Street, Etawah
4590	Bandhwesh Pirtap Singh Surendra Bahadur Singh Mun Singh Pt. Piyarelal Chaube Dori Lal		Etawah city Bidupur, Etawah do c/o Messrs Nitinand Parikh, Farrukhabad Khai pur, Farrukhabad Kubra, Farrukhabad
4595	Baldeo Pt. Matadin Gangaprasad		Akbarpur, Farrukhabad Parla Talab Farrukhabad

No	Name.	Profession.	Address
4560	Gajinanda		Ittra, Ghatampur, Cawnpur
	Narayan Singh	.	Ittra, Ghatampur, Cawnpur
	Sury Kumar	..	Chaubepur, Cawnpur
	Anant Ram	..	Garkwa, Utaripura, Cawnpur
4565	K. Niranjan Singh	...	Bithur, Cawnpur
	Jagannath	..	Ghinghal, Derapur, Cawnpur
	Vishu Nath	...	Mangalpur, Cawnpur
	Putan Singh	...	Malas, Cawnpur.
	Mannu Lal Misra	...	Mangalpur, Cawnpur
	Chandrika Prasad Misra	...	Kulibagar, Cawnpur
4570	Badri Singh Raut	...	Ajalpur, Majura, Dehradun
	Mai Dhan	...	Hardwar
	Mahant Lal Singh	...	do
	Pt. Balri Prasad	...	Mahalla Mohan, Kaeganj, Etah
4575	Mathura Prasad	..	Alganj, Etah
	Hit Singh	..	Esauli, Umargarb, Etah
	Ganpat	.	Alganj, Etah
	Nand Kishore Deva	..	Etah
	Gopi Nath	.	Etawah.
	Gulzari Lal	...	do
4580	Thakur Birendra Singh	...	Anariya, Etawah.
	Jumna Prasad	..	Bihadurpur, Etawah
	Phul Singh	...	Lakhta, Bharthana, Etawah
	Baldeo Prasad	...	Etawah
	Mardan Singh	...	Gyanpur, Firozsh
4585	Bija Singh	...	Aberipur, Etawah.
	Uinno Singh	...	Bidapur, Etawah
	Shrimath Manga Dewa	...	Kampur, Etawah.
	Pt. Prayag Datt	...	Gyanpura, Udi, Etawah
	Dalbir Singh	...	Dariba Street, Etawah
4590	Bandhwesh Partap Singh	...	Etawah city
	Surendra Bihadur Singh	...	Bidapur, Etawah.
	Mam Singh	...	do
	Pt. Piyarelal Chaube	...	c/o Messrs Nitinand, Panchal, Farrukhabad
	Dori Lal	...	Khanpur, Farrukhabad.
4595	Baldeo	...	Kubra, Farrukhabad
	Pt. Matadin	.	Akbarpur, Farrukhabad
	Gangaprasad	...	Parla Talib, Farrukhabad

No	Name.	Profession.	Address
4600	Kunwar Shyam Singh	...	Parla Talab, Farrukhabad.
	Baldeo	...	Katra, Farrukhabad
	Bibu Ram	...	Khanpur, Farrukhabad
	Gulab Singh	...	Chubramar, Farrukhabad.
	Pt Kashi Nath	...	Farrukhabad
	Prabash Swarup	...	Atrauli, Dist Farrukhabad.
4605	Pt Ram Dayal	...	Chupramar, Farrukhabad.
	Dori Lal	...	Khanpur, Farrukhabad.
	Shrimathi Raj Rani	...	Adamasai, Farrukhabad.
	P Rameshwar	...	Farrukhabad
	P Hazari Lal	...	Muhamadpur, Farrukhabad
	Pyare Lal	...	Parla Talab, Farrukhabad city.
4610	Pt Badri Prasad Dutt	...	Chubramar, Farrukhabad.
	Beni Madho	.	Khaga, Fatehpur
	Pt Beni Madhava	.	do
	Maha Prasad Sukla	..	Kishanpur, Fatehpur
	Chaudhari Mahabir Singh	...	Rari, Kishanpur, Fatehpur.
	Pt. Debi Dutt	..	Semori, Erayen, Fatehpur.
4615	Pt. Sheo Bhushan	...	Kbagr, Fatehpur.
	Thakur Behari Singh	...	do
	Rameshwar Prasad	..	do.
	Sarwan Lal	...	Fatehpur
	Bashishta Mann	.	Muradabad, Faizabad.
	Jang Bahadur	...	Rammatpur, Faizabad.
4620	Shivan Lal	.	Garhwal,
	Chitan Das	...	Gazipur.
	Ramcharan Singh	...	Kuchaura, Gazipur.
	Qamar Ahmad	...	Babirabad, Gazipur.
	Rameshar Singh	.	Gonda
	Chhuttoo	...	Birtanpurva, Gonda
4625	Saryad Prasad Pandey	..	Maharajganj, Gorakhpur.
	Sat Atma Prakash	..	Malwa, Gwalior.
	Shiva Prasad	.	Reth, Hamirpur.
	Chhedi Lal	..	Mihoba, Hamirpur
	Vaidyanath Avasthi	..	Pava, Mahoba, Hamirpur.

No	Name	Profession	Address
	Mukund Lal Vaidya	...	Muloba, Hamirpur
4635	Badri Prasad Tiwari	...	do
	Bihari Lal Bhatta	...	do
	Bent Madhava Misra	.	do
	Manta Ram	...	Hamirpur
	B Mutadim	...	Srimadhupur, Janpur
4640	Thakur Bijai Singh	...	Sira, Kalan, Handruk, Jaloun
	Raghu Nandan	...	Ata, Jaloun
	Thakur Prasad	..	Chirgaon, Jhansi.
	Daya Ram	...	do
	Terban Das	..	Chirgaon, Jhansi
4643	Shish Ram	.	Shahganj, Janpur
	Ram Naresh Tripathi	..	do
	Bajrang	..	Janpur.
	Bijrang Lal	.	Patti, Narendrapur, Janpur
	Shiva Nath	.	Shekhpur, Khuthan, Janpur.
4650	P Ram Naresh Tripathi	..	Kerstal, Janpur
	P Bakeshar Misra	..	Sanatan Dharma Sabha, Patti, Narendrapur, Janpur
	Ram Lakhan	..	Karimpur, Shahganj, Janpur
	Ramanand Dwivedi	.	Muradpur, Bankipur
4655	Dalip Singh	..	Mainpuri
	Parmeshwar Dyal Saksena	.	Meora, Mainpuri
	Behari Lal Sharma	.	Amora, Tehri, Mainpuri
	Anrath Singh	...	Aswai Sirsaganj, Mainpuri.
	Ram Prabhu	...	Rampara, Mainpuri
	Badri Prasad	.	Kurauli, Mainpuri
	Duma Singh	.	Harchandpur, Mainpuri
4660	Dannar Singh	.	Aswai, Mainpuri
	Girdar	..	Jananti, Mainpuri
	Jiva Lal Devedi	..	do
	Gopi Nath	..	Mainpuri
	Gore Lal	..	Sarsaganj, Mainpuri
4665	Jamna Prasad	.	Chantana, Mainpuri
	Pt Banwari Lal	.	Almporedeha, Karabal, Mainpuri
	Thakur Bachhraj Singh	.	Tebani, Mainpuri
	Thakur Manohar Singh	.	Nan, Tibvani, Mainpuri

Agriculturists

No	Name	Profession	Address
4670	Durga Singh Mool Chand Pati Ram		Asra, Munipuri Munipuri Sachapur, Munipuri
4675	Ghosi Ram Tripathi Mahatib Singh Kishori Lal Jagannath Prabhu Singh Kude Singh Kishori Lal Raji Lal		Meerut. Hapur, Meerut. Mavi, Meerut Meerut do Khar Kanta, Meerut Simrub, Barnut, Meerut Korupur, Jatta, Ghaziabad, Meerut
4680	Mohan Lal Champrit Rai Har Sharan Das Harbans Lal Ram Sharan Lal Chhanna Singh Harbans Singh Balwant Singh Mohan Lal Jivan Lal		Kankar Khara, Meerut Hapur, Meerut Ghaziabad Meerut Kananja, Meerut Mouta Mahmadpur Deeba, Muradnagar, Meerut. Mehalwala, Meerut Khanja, Nuzpur, Meerut Hapur, Meerut Farukhnagar, Gaziabad, Meerut
4690	Ch Desraj Ch Tej Ram Balwant Singh Jagannath Jadar Singh		Mavi, Meerut do Mehalwala, Meerut Ghaziabad, Meerut. Kharya, Nuzpur, Dabang, Meerut.
4695	Kanhaya Lal Ch Dhir mi Singh Pt. Dunodar Upadhyaya Ganga Sharan Singh Shri Ram		Sarna, Meerut Bamauli, Meerut Majhwa, P O Kachhawa, Murzapur do Rasulpur Gunjar, Kant, Moradabad
4700	Mohan Singh Chhilda Singh Bal Koo Sahai Chedda Singh Mohan Ram Sarup Kawal Singh Babhi Chand Krisbna Lal		Murhi, Kant, Moradabad do Sanyani, Dilari, Moradabad Murhi, Kant, Moradabad do do Murhi, Kant, Moradabad Subadeti, Muttra Nanda Jawan, Muttra.

No	Name	Profession	Address
4710	Maharama Prem Chandra Sharma P Chintamani	Agriculturists	Muttra do Seista, Parjara, Siddhabad, Muttra
4715	Nek Ram Varma Minohar Dutt Pt Prem Ballabhji Pande Karam Singh T P Sultan Bahadur Singh		Bri Muttra Nainital Majhere, Nainital Nainital Udaipur, Attulia Partabgarh do
	Devi Prasad Tripathi Bhagawat Prasad		Rajapore, Partabgarh
	Ram Manohar		Sheogarh, kunda, Partabgarh
4720	Pt Ganesh Dutt Pande Thakur Rameshwar Singh Rama Kant		Partabgarh Dhughas, Partabgarh Rajapore, Partabgarh
4725	Bihari Lal Chandrika Prasad Avasthi Manohar Avasthi		Rai Bareilly do Nigaban, Rai Bareilly
	Pt Jagannath Misra, B A		Bhagawatpore, Chulha, Rai Bareilly
	Pt Martand Dutta		Utturpara, Rai Bareilly
	Pt Baldeva Prasad Trivedi		Sultanpur, Rai Bareilly
	Balmukunda		Behsta, Rai Bareilly
4730	Mata Prasad Sinha Ram Prasad		Shahman Rai Bareilly Ravimajra, Shahmanpur Shahmanpur
4735	Banshi Dhar Parmeshwar Dyal Pande Pt Bhawan Din Pathak Nathu Lal Bakht Bahadur		do do do Ravari, Benjarman, Sappur, Unao
	Badri Prasad Misra		Padri Kalan, Unao
	Deo Mitra Misra		Rawatpur, Unao
	B Makhan Lallji		Sundarpur, Aujan, Unao
4740	Pt Ram Prasad Misra Sheo Kant Misra		Editor, Utsah Rasulabad, Unao Padri Kalan, Unao
	Chattar Singh		Neri Mabdī, Sitapur
	Sheo Ram Pt Dwarka Prasad		do Pandit ka Parwa, Sultanpur
4745	Chaudhri Bhup Singh		Paitwar, Hissar

No	Name	Profession	Address
4760	Chunday Suraj Mal	...	Khanda, Khe 1, Hangi Hissar.
	Chandbri Asa Ram	...	Digbal, Rohtak
	Anand Pami	-	Rohtak
	Ch Amar Singh	..	Silana, Rohtak
	Brahm Dutt	-	Rohtak
	Bhuri Singh	..	Churne, Rohtak
	Ch Ranwari Lal	.	Bhotana, Rohtak
	Blup Singh	.	Garhi, Rohtak
4770	Raji Ram Mai	..	Dhamar
	Bahadur Singh	.	Mangalpur, Delhi.
	Chang Ram	.	Hulana, Gohana,
	Chang Rai	..	Bisaua.
	Ch Chhaya Ram	.	Churni
4760	Chhatar Singh	..	Jhanti Kalan, Rohtak
	Chiranj Lal	..	Acnoher Jata School, Rohtak.
	Ch Fateh Singh	.	Silana, Rohtak
	Gujan	.	Rohtak
	Chowdhry Gorka Singh	.	Dhamar, Rohtak
4760	Ch Gujan	.	Makruli Kalan, Rohtak
	Harphal	.	Gummana, Gohara
	P Harbwan Mal	.	Rohtak
	Ch Haras	.	Khudr
	Hardhan Singh	.	Gari Druph do
4770	Hardwari	.	Gumana
	Ch Hir le Ram	.	Silana Rohtak
	Ch Harji	.	Rohana
	Hura Singh	.	Kathawal, Delhi
	P Indraj	.	Pathana
4770	Ch Jhabhar Singh	.	Gogana, Rohtak.
	Jhunda	.	Durana,
	Ch Jhabhan	.	Rohtak
	Ch Jehangir Singh	.	do
	Kehar Singh	.	Charak
4780	Kehar Singh	.	Gangma, Rohtak
	Ch Harahul Singh	.	Rohtak
	Khem Chand	.	Mangolpur, Delhi
	Ch Harum Chand	.	Khunjer
	Khusi Ram	.	Mangolpur
4785	Ch Kundan Lal	.	Rohtak
	Ch Kallu	.	Godhi Sampla, Rohtak
	Kehri Singh	..	Rohtak
	Kehri Singh	.	Isapur Kheri, Rohtak
	Kehri Singh	.	Paroda
4790	Chandri Kishan Sahai	.	Mokhra, Gohara.
	Kali Ram	.	Mohrdo
	Lakhi Singh	.	Zahargar
	Lahri Singh	.	Kanhwala
	Ch Lachhman Singh	.	Rohtak
4790	Maha Dukh Varma	.	Rohana, P O
	Man Singh	.	Sinwe.
	P Manohar Lal	.	Marana.
	Choudhri Mir Singh	.	Rohtak
		.	Loa Kalan

Agriculturists

No	Name	Profession	Address
4806	Mahendra Singh .. Mani Chind Man .. Mara .. Manza Ram .		Kurari Ningloi. Mantindo, Karkhanalla Garhi, Sampla. Matundo, Karkhanalla A Ghadlor.
4807	P. Mamraj .. Mohan Singh . P. Nidar Singh . Narain Dutt .. Neki .. Nohat Rai Varma .. Neki Singh .. Neki Ram ..		Bidhapan. Sanglu do Garh, Sampla Jamapur. Rohna Gari Sampla, Rohtak
4810	Nihal .. Chandhri Nathur Singh .. Chandhri Neki Ram .. Ch. Nathar Singh .		Monkhari, Rohtak. Rohtak. Mundhana. Gungavan
4813	Panna Lall .. Partap Singh .. Peeru Singh .		Delhi Rohad, P. O Assandoli, Delhi Matunda, Rohtak
4820	Ch. Ranpat Singh . Ph. Raj Phul . Ch. Ranpat Singh . Ranjit .	Agriculturists	Lambardu Rohtak Sikana, Rohtak. Garhi Sampla, Rohtak. Sonapat Jahazgarh, Rohtak
4825	Ram Singh ... Ranjit Singh . Ranbir Singh ..		Farmaria, Rohtak Sampla, Rohtak. Mannaria, Rohtak
	Chandhri Rati Ram .. Ch. Rata Ram ..		Rohna, Rohtak Mokhra, Gohari, Rohtak
4830	Ch. Rohkar Singh . Rup Chand .. Ch. Akharim .. Ram Singh .		do Manza Kutwal, Rohtak Chidari, Rohtak Kanjarsala, Rohtak
4835	P. Tadhri Singh ... Hira ... Khyali Singh ...		Sonepat, Rohtak Karnal Bawa, Lakhu Bauka Nurth, Karnal.
4840	Mokhi Ram Man Singh Singh .. Jot Ram . Chandhri Debi Singh .. Pt. Rajpal Singh .. Risal Singh ...		Karnal do do Bujal Tharikalan. Sonapat Mangolpur, Nirgloi, Rohtak.

No	Name	Profession.	Address.
4840	Ramji Lal	...	Robns, Rohtak.
	Ch. Kati Ram	...	Chunni, Rohtak.
	Suresh Mal	...	do.
	Satyapal Varma	...	Gurukul, Matindoo, Rohtak.
4850	Ch Sahg Ram	...	Gohara, Rohtak.
	Sarup Lal	...	Jages
	Ch. Dunda Mal	...	Blagan, Saroli, Rohtak.
	Amar Dev Duly	...	Tikerlee, Champaran
4855	B Paldeo Tiwari	...	Bhida, Champaran.
	Dhan Krishna Langa	...	Baran,
	B Dasom Ram	...	Champaran
	Bheblal Saha	...	Bicumbapore, Champaran
4860	B Kheendar Prasad Rai	...	Siswa Champaran.
	B Lakshmi Sukul	...	Linkuria, Champaran.
	Lakshmi Lal	...	Shympore, Champaran.
	Pt. Rajkumar Shukla	...	Bakulia, Champaran.
4865	Shaikh Doulat	...	Satwaria, Champaran.
	Bhagnan Sharma	...	Ajgarwa, Champaran.
	Ganga Lohon Mura	...	Jaso, Buxar, Shahabad.
	Mitter Lal Mahto	...	Makhanulpur, Patna
4865	Mahatir Mura	...	Damrk Chowk Taregha, Patna.
	Sita Ram Sai	...	Motbari, Champaran.
	Govind garji	...	Patamura, Motihari, Champaran.
	Kanaiya Lal Gupta	...	Ranipur, Hoshingabad.
4865	Seth Mangi Lal Sa	...	Bilaspur
	P Seetharama Sastri	...	Ramganj, Ehandwa
	P Sitaramiah Pantulu	...	Gudur Nellore Chingelput.

# Appendix G.

## LIST OF ELECTORATES THAT SENT DELEGATES

### Andhra

Cocanada District Congress Committee  
 Prodattur Taluq " "  
 Provincial Congress Committee "  
 Vizagapatam District Association

### Bengal

Assam Association  
 Bakargunj District Association  
 Barisal " "  
 Burdwan Peoples' "  
 Calcutta District "  
 Dacca District Association  
 " Peoples' "  
 Dinajpur District Congress Committee  
 Dinajpur District Association  
 Indian Home Rule League, Calcutta  
 Jessore " "  
 Khulna District Congress Committee  
 " Peoples' Association  
 Mahabir Jain Samiti  
 Malda District Association  
 Mymensingh Association  
 Nadia District Association, Krishnagar.  
 Provincial Congress Committee  
 Rajshahi District Congress Committee  
 Rangunj Association  
 Sylhet District Congress Committee  
 Tipperah Peoples' Association  
 Twenty four Parganas District Bar Association

### Berar

Akola District Congress Committee  
 Amroli " " "  
 Provincial Congress Committee.  
 Yeotmal District Congress Committee

### Bihar and Orissa

Bhagulpur District Congress Committee.  
 Chapra " " "  
 Durbhanga " " "  
 Gaya " " "  
 Muzaffarpur " " "  
 Provincial Congress Committee

### Bombay

Ahmednagar District Congress Committee.  
 Bassein Taluq Congress Committee.  
 Belgaum District " "  
 Bhuleshwar " " "  
 Bijapur " " "

## Bombay—Contd

Bombay National Union			
Bombay Presidency Association			
Broach District Association			
Deccan Sabha, Poona			
Gadag Taluk Congress Committee.			
Girgaum District	"	"	"
Gujrat Sabha, Ahmedabad			
Home Rule League (All India), Bombay Branch.			
Khandesh Zilla Sabha, Dhule			
Khandesh (East) District Association, Jalgaon			
" " " Congress Committee			
Khandesh District Congress Committee			
Mankari	"	"	"
Malegaon Taluk	"	"	"
Maval	"	"	"
Nasik District	"	"	"
Osawal Taluk	"	"	"
Poona District	"	"	"
Provincial Congress Committee.			
Ratnagiri District Congress Committee			
Satara	"	"	"
Sarajanik Sabha, Poona			
Sholapur District Congress Committee			
Surat District Association			
Thana District Congress Committee			
" Sub-Divisional Congress Committee.			

## Burma.

Provincial Congress Committee

## Central Provinces

Bilaspur District Congress Committee.			
Chhindwara	"	"	"
Jabalpur	"	"	"
Khamgaon	"	"	"
Mandla	"	"	"
Nagpur	"	"	"
Narsingpur	"	"	"
Provincial Congress Committee			
Public Meeting, Betul			
" " Chanda			
" " Damoh			
" " Mandla			
" " Nagpur.			
Saugon District Congress Committee			

## Delhi and Ajmer Merwara

Ajmer District Congress Committee.  
Home Rule League, Delhi.  
Provincial Congress Committee

## Madras

Anantapur District Congress Committee  
Arcot (North) District Congress Committee  
Calicut " " "  
Chittur " " "

## Madras—Contd.

Conjiveram Congress Committee.

Kistna " "

Madura " "

Mahajana Sabha

Malabar (North) District Congress Committee.

Provincial Congress Committee.

Salem District " "

Trichinopoly " "

## Punjab

Amritsar District Congress Committee

Ambala " " "

Attock " " "

Ferozpur " " "

Gujranwalla " " "

Gurdaspur " " "

Hazara " " "

Hissar " " "

Hindu Sabha, Jhang.

Jullunder Association

" District Congress Committee

Karnal " " "

Lahore " " "

Ludhiana " " "

" Association.

Lyallpore " Congress "

Provincial Congress Committee.

Rawalpindi District Congress Committee

Rohtak " " "

## Sindh

Hyderabad District Congress Committee.

Jacobabad " " "

Karachi " " "

Larkand " " "

Shikarpore " " "

Sukkur " " "

Tharparkar " " "

## United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Agra District Congress Committee.

Aligarh " " "

Almorah " " "

Azamgarh " " "

Banda " " "

Bara Banki " " "

Bareilly " " "

Basti " " "

Benares " " "

Bulandshahr " " "

" District Association

Cawnpur District Congress Committee.

Dehra Dun " " "

Etah " " "

Etawa " " "

Farrukhabad " " "

# Bombay—Contd

Bombay National Union			
Bombay Presidency Association			
Breach District Association			
Deccan Sabha, Poona			
Gadag Taluq Congress Committee			
Girgaum District	"	"	
Gujrat Sabha Ahmedabad			
Home Rule League (All India), Bombay Branch			
Khanlesh Zilla Sabha, Dhule			
Khandesh (East) District Association Jalgaon			
" " " Congress Committee			
Khandesh District Congress Committee			
Mandvi	"	"	"
Malegaon Taluq	"	"	
Maval	"	"	"
Nasik District	"	"	
Omaval Taluq	"	"	"
Poona District	"	"	
Provincial Congress Committee			
Ratnagiri District Congress Committee			
Satara	"	"	"
Sirrajanik Sabha, Poona			
Sholapur District Congress Committee			
Surat District Association			
Thara District Congress Committee			
" Sub Divisional Congress Committee.			